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LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL
CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

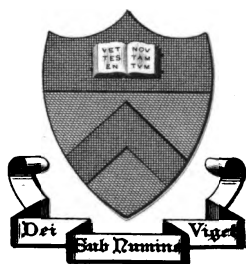
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1900.

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LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1900.

[FROM THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR, pp. 1-130,
AND THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, pp. 1-60.]

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This volume comprises the Labor Chronology and the Industrial Chronology for the year 1900, each having formed a part of the Report on the Statistics of Labor and on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bound together under the provisions of Chapter 225 of the Acts of 1900.

(RECAP)

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PART I. REPORT FOR 1901.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1900.

HOURS OF LABOR.

WAGES.

TRADES UNIONS.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

LABOR LEGISLATION — 1900.

[FROM THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
Proc. MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OF LABOR, pp. 1-130.]

BY
HORACE G. WADLIN,
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1901.

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LABOR CHRONOLOGY.

1900.

The information contained in this Part has been collated by the Bureau from various sources, but it has been impossible to verify from original data every instance reported under the various heads. Therefore, while due care has been exercised to avoid them, it is possible that in minor instances errors due to incomplete statement or otherwise may occur. We do not pretend that this chronological record is complete, although it includes the more important events of the year. Some of the items, while possibly of slight importance in themselves, are, nevertheless, of value as part of a continuous historical record, and the complete record is indicative of the current movements of organized labor and of the subjects under consideration in the industrial life of the Commonwealth. To complete the history of labor for the year reference should be made to the record of industrial enterprises contained in the Industrial Chronology which forms part of the report on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures issued by the Bureau.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY.

1900.

HOURS OF LABOR.
WAGES.
TRADES UNIONS.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.
CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.
LABOR LEGISLATION — 1900.

HOURS OF LABOR.

HOURS OF LABOR.

[Information pertaining to railroads, corporations, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

Wherever there is mention of strikes ensuing on account of difficulties over hours of labor, extended accounts of same may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.]

Adams. In January, Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. ran overtime 2 nights to gain time for repairs on engine; in July, ran Mill No. 3 overtime. *February.* Renfrew Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran beaming department of Broadley Mill overtime.

Agawam. In July, Agawam Co., woollens, ran 2 or 3 nights per week in carding and spinning rooms.

Amesbury. During the summer season merchants closed their stores Wednesday afternoons.

Andover. In August, in order to push the construction of the new buildings of the Tyer Rubber Co., a gang of bricklayers worked nights.

Athol. In November, Bates Bros., pocketbooks, ran nights owing to rush of business.—L. S. Starrett Co., mechanical tools, ran nights.—Gay & Ward, mechanical tools, ran evenings until 9 o'clock.

Attleborough. In March, contractors decided to give their employes the 9-hour day commencing May 1, also time and a half for overtime; in May, carpenters entered upon 9-hour schedule. *September.* Factories ran nights to get out jewelry orders for the Christmas trade. *December.* Howard & Bullock ran machine shop overtime due to pressure of business; day and night shifts were worked, and day hands went on new schedule of 60 hours per week instead of 58.

BEVERLY. In April, grocery and provision dealers agreed to keep open only Friday and Saturday evenings.

Billerica. In January, Talbot Mills, woollens, ran overtime in weaving department; in November, ran overtime in several departments.

Blackstone. In April, Saranac Worsted Mills, branch of the American Woollen Co., ran spinning and carding departments overtime; in July, mills were operated night and day in some departments; in August, employes worked on half time and many were suspended, due to season's change of work. *June.* Yarn mill owned by Alfred Lange of Woonsocket, R. I., ran night and day.

BOSTON. In February, Board of Aldermen passed order requesting Mayor to allow Saturday half-holiday with pay, between May 1 and Nov. 1, to all city employes whose services could be dispensed with.—Mason Builders' Association of Boston and vicinity, through the joint committee on arbitration, made following agreement with Stonemasons Union No. 9 and Bricklayers unions Nos. 8 and 27 of Boston and vicinity as to hours of labor for the year 1900:

"Hours of Labor.—During the year not more than eight (8) hours labor shall be required in the limits of the day, except it be as overtime, with payment of same as provided for.

Working Hours.—The working hours shall be from 8 A.M. to 12 M. (one hour for dinner during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October). During November, December, and January it shall be optional with the men on jobs whether they work half hour at noon and quit at 4.30 P.M.

Night Gangs.—Eight hours shall constitute a night's labor. When two gangs are employed, working hours to be from 8 P.M. to 12 M. and from 1 A.M. to 5 A.M. Where regular night gangs are employed, from 1 A.M. to 5 A.M. Sunday morning, the minimum rate shall be paid.

Overtime.—Except in cases of emergency no work shall be done between the hours of 5 and 8 A.M. and 5 and 6 P.M. Overtime to be paid for as time and one-half, except the hour between 5 and 6 P.M. which shall be paid for as double time, but this section as to double time is not to be taken advantage of to secure a practical operation of a 9-hour day.

Holiday Time.—Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas are to be considered as holidays, and work done on either of these days is to be paid for as double time."

March. Petition to the Legislature asking for a weekly day of rest for employés of transportation companies was referred to the next General Court. **April.** Committee on Labor reported bill to Legislature providing that 8 hours should constitute a day's work for all employés of the Commonwealth or any county therein. [Rejected by the Senate, June 19.]—Committee on Labor reported bill to Legislature prohibiting overtime employment of women and minors to make up time lost in consequence of stoppage of machinery, thereby repealing relative part of Sect. 11, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894. [Rejected by the House, June 5.]—Bill which was introduced in Legislature restricting a day's work for all persons employed by or on behalf of any street, elevated, steam, or electric railroad in the Commonwealth so as not to exceed 8 hours' work within 10 consecutive hours, and other restrictions, was rejected by the Senate.—Committee on Labor reported to Legislature bill providing that no person or corporation should employ any woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing between the hours of 6 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning, thereby amending Sect. 12, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894. [Rejected by House, May 22.]—Bill rejected by Legislature asking for legislation to regulate the hours of labor of bartenders and others of like employment.—Committee on Labor reported bill to Legislature providing that the hours of labor of employés of meat markets, provision, tea, and grocery establishments should not exceed 60 per week. [Rejected by House, April 24.]—Legislature accepted report of the Committee on Labor that the bill asking for legislation to make 8 hours a day's work for mechanics, workmen, and laborers be referred to the next General Court. **May.** Demand of union carpenters for 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$2.50 per day was granted by 45 firms.—Legislature passed Chap. 357, an amendment whereby on the petition of 100 registered voters in a city and 25 in a town, the question of the 8-hour day must be put upon the ballots. Eight hours was made a day's work for city and town employés, when accepted by popular vote, under Chap. 344, Acts of 1899; trouble ensued inasmuch as the Act was not in all cases submitted to the people.—Employing brewers refused request of engineers for new schedule of hours and prices; strike ensued. **June.** In Municipal Criminal Court, Morris I. Green, manufacturer of women's wrappers, was fined \$50 for violation of 10-hour clause, Sect. 11, Chap. 508 (58-hour law); appealed. It was alleged that on several occasions he required the girls in his employ to work more than 11 hours a day.—Bill approved by Legislature, under Chap. 378, specifying that no minor under 18 years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than 58 hours in any one week; provided that the restrictions imposed shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail. This law amends Sect. 10, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894.—Law enacted by Legislature regulating the hours of labor for employés of county jails and houses of correction so that they shall not exceed 60 per week.—George Lawley & Son, shipbuilders, had strike of machinists for 9-hour day. **July.** Bill relative to rate of wages and hours of labor of workmen engaged on public works was rejected by the Senate. **September.** Shreve, Crump, & Low, jewelers, conceded 9-hour day to mechanics upon solicitation of general officers of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers Union, being first firm in city to grant the demands of the union, the agreement going into effect Sept. 17; later, the union was granted the 9-hour day by the different manufacturers with but one exception; over 800 men were benefited. **November.** Members of labor organizations claimed that the 8-hour law enacted during the last session of the Legislature should apply to the employés at Austin Farm as well as to other municipal employés. The city authorities maintained that the law does not apply to institutions of this kind. Delegates from Engineers Union 16 laid the matter before the C. L. U. and requested that body to secure the enforcement of the 8-hour law.—At a meeting of the Grocery and Provision

Clerks Union it was reported that a number of proprietors of grocery and provision stores had agreed to close their stores at 6 P.M., except Saturdays. *December.* Coffin Valve Co. of Neponset voluntarily reduced working hours from 10 to 9 per day without reduction in wages, the change to take effect Jan. 1, 1901.

BROCKTON. In January, Cable Cycle Co. ran nights. — Laborers Union and coal and grain merchants held conference to consider request of union for an 8-hour day without reduction of wages for drivers of coal and grain teams; request not granted. — Slater & Morrill's shoe factory ran evenings. — Request of machinists of this city for 9-hour day with 10-hour pay to take effect first Monday in February, 1900, granted by 3 employers. — Dry goods stores began Wednesday night closing for experimental period of 2 months; in April, custom was discontinued. *February.* Union machinists struck to obtain 9 hours instead of 10 per day without reduction in wages. *March.* Stonemasons began working 8-hour day granted by contractors. *May.* Goodrich Polish Manufacturing Co. ran nights. *June.* P. H. Jackson, contractor, had strike of laborers for 8-hour day with increase of wages to \$2.25 per day. *July.* The Boston Store management decided to close every evening in the week except Saturday during this month and August. — Manning Bros. & Co. closed store at one P.M. Tuesdays for 2 weeks, keeping open Wednesday evenings. — James Dyce & Co. closed store Wednesday evenings and continued to do so during August; later, 35 firms including the Boston Store and James Dyce & Co. who have been closing Wednesday evenings began giving employes the Tuesday half-holiday. — Reynolds, Drake, & Gabell, shoes, ran overtime in several rooms. *August.* Mawhinney Last Co. ran evenings. *September.* T. D. Barry & Co., shoes, ran evenings until 8 o'clock; continued in October. *October.* W. L. Dunbar & Co., shoe patterns, worked nights to make up lost time. — M. A. Packard & Co., shoes, ran factory until 7 o'clock evenings. — J. E. Peckham & Co., shanks, started on full time after having run on half time for the past few months. — D. W. Field Co., shoes, worked nights as a result of stock taking and orders combined. *December.* G. H. Stevens Shank Co. ran 10 days until 10 P.M.

Brookline. In October, Brookline Union No. 438, Carpenters and Joiners, and the employing builders made agreement whereby the 8-hour day was to go into effect Nov. 1, 1900.

Charlemont. In January, D. Hamilton & Sons, bobbins, ran overtime.

Charlton. In April, Akers & Taylor, cassimeres, ran some departments overtime.

Chelmsford. In April, Silver & Gay Co., machine shop, began running at 6.30 A.M. instead of 7 o'clock, as formerly.

Chester. In May, manufacturers and granite cutters made 2-year agreement granting 8-hour day with daily wages at \$2.80.

CHICOPEE. In January, the 8-hour law for city employes (day laborers) went into effect, hours being from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Clarksburg. In July, the woollen mill at Briggsville ran overtime.

Clinton. In August, Bigelow Carpet Co. ran some portions of weaving department nights; in September, ran several looms all night in order to keep up with the demand.

Dalton. In March, Andrews & Reddick, woollens and worsteds, ran some departments until 9 P.M. *April.* Summer schedule went into effect in paper mills and shoe shops. *November.* Dalton Woollen Mills ran on winter time table.

Danvers. In April, Clapp & Tapley, shoes, ran on half time. *October.* Woodman Bros. & Ross, boxes, ran evenings to fill rush orders.

Dracut. In March, M. Collins Woollen Manufacturing Co., branch of the American Woollen Co., owing to accident, ran spinning and carding departments nights, while other departments ran days; in November, ran weaving department of the Beaver Brook Mill overtime to keep the burling room busy. *October.* M. L. Bassett & Co., paper, ran overtime on account of rush of orders.

Dudley. In January, Perry's worsted yarn mill commenced running day and night and continued for 6 months.

Enfield. In July, Swift River Co., woollens, ran on half time.

Erving. In June, Washburn & Heywood Chair Co. stopped work at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoons for the summer; in October, ran but $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day on account of short days; the last of the month reduced working-day to 9 hours.

FALL RIVER. In January, Granite Mills, cottons, ran spinning department until 10 o'clock 5 nights per week, employing men only; in May, discontinued running overtime. — Parker Mills, cottons, ran nights until 10 o'clock; in May, ran overtime, and were notified by State Factory Inspector that they were violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors; * in September, ceased night work after having run overtime until 10 P.M. for about 2 years; in October, resumed night work, plant being run until 10 o'clock evenings and Saturday afternoons; in November, discontinued night work for a period of about 3 weeks. — Hargraves Mills, cottons, ran nights until 10 o'clock; later, carding, ring-spinning, and mule-spinning departments of Mill No. 2 began running day and night with 3 sets of help; in February, officials of the mills appeared in Second District Court upon summons of State Factory Inspector to answer the complaint that they had employed a girl to work nights when she had worked during the day in some other mill; * in May, Mill No. 2 ran overtime; later, notified by State Factory Inspector that it was violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors; * in September, No. 2 and No. 3 mills ceased night work. They had run nights for over 2 years, and about 6 months ago started on all night movement, working 2 sets of help. Day shift worked from 6.30 A.M. to 12 M., had a half hour for dinner, and stopped at 5.30 P.M. Night force started at that hour, had half hour at midnight for supper, and stopped at 6 A.M. In October, Mill No. 2 resumed night work. — Cornell Mills, cottons, announced that overtime work would be resumed Saturday afternoons; later, weavers objected to overtime work and agreed to remain away from mill after noon on Saturdays. — Board of Aldermen passed order granting city laborers and employés in departments of City Hall Saturday half-holiday; later, new schedule of hours for city laborers was adopted as follows: From 7 A.M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 4 P.M. for first 5 days of week, and on Saturday from 7 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. with rate of compensation 25 cents per hour. — Arkwright Mills, cottons, ran overtime nights and Saturday afternoons; in May, ran overtime; later, were notified by State Inspector that they were violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors. — Shove Mill No. 2, cottons, ran until 10 P.M.; later, union spinners notified the agent that they would not work overtime and last of month card-room operatives struck against change in schedule of hours. In July, Shove Mills started on 9-hour schedule and ran but 4 days a week, shutting down Friday and Saturday, the authorities of the mill taking this advantage of the 4 weeks' curtailment in place of shutting down entirely for an extended length of time. — Pocasset Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran nights and Saturday afternoons. — Davol Mills, cottons, decided to run all departments overtime Saturday afternoons except weave room, and so notified loom fixers, who had voted not to work overtime. — Mill No. 3 of the Merchants' Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran evenings until 10 o'clock; in April, Merchants' Manufacturing Co. ran machinery in preparatory departments all night from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., allowing night shift 45 minutes at midnight for lunch, only men being employed; in May, ran one department overtime, and later, were notified by State Inspector that they were violating existing 58-hour law in running after 6 P.M., and in posting more than one schedule of time for women and minors; it was decided to cease running overtime. — Osborn Mills, cottons, ran nights; later, management notified State Factory Inspector that night work would be discontinued temporarily. — Metacomet Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran nights; in March, night running was discontinued. — Fall River Braiding Manufactory ran nights until 10 o'clock. *February.* Chace Mills, cottons, ran nights until 10 o'clock; in April, ran spinning department overtime until 10 P.M. *April.* M. Heywood & Co., cottons, discontinued night work owing to prevalence of La Grippe among employés. — At Mill No. 4 of Fall River Iron Works Co. the weavers refused to continue overtime work. *May.* Kerr Thread Co., cottons, ran only one night per week and employed men; in June, ran a portion of silkaleen department all night. — City Solicitor rendered decision that 8-hour law applied to the men employed in fitting up interior of water works building, as they were hired by the

* See decision relative to 58-hour law on pages 11 and 12.

day. — Granite cutters and marble workers struck for 8 hours and \$3 per day; later, journeymen plumbers struck for 8 hours instead of 9 without reduction in wages. *June.* Bricklayers and Masons Union voted to notify the boss masons that the bricklayers and masons would continue to work 9 hours per day throughout the present year. This action was said to be due to assurances made by the boss masons that on Jan. 1, 1901, the 8-hour day would be granted. — City officials decided that in the future schoolhouses erected in this city, and any repairs made upon them should be under the 8-hour day. — There was a general strike of carpenters and tinsmiths to enforce demand for 8 hours instead of 9 without reduction of wages. *July.* Several stores closed at noon Thursdays, and continued to do so during August. — Mayor vetoed order passed by the city government giving city officers and their clerks a half-holiday any day except Saturday. *September.* R. A. McWhirr Co. established 58-hour law in store; male employés began work at 8 A.M., females and minors at 8.15 A.M., the customary dinner hour was allowed, and store closed at usual time. *November.* An important decision on the 8-hour law for state and city employés was rendered by Judge Peirce in the Superior Court in a hearing on a bill of equity brought by the city *vs.* P. J. McQuillan, a contractor, who was building 2 schoolhouses. The city contended that the contractor was violating the statute of 1899, Chap. 344, which states that 8 hours shall constitute a day's work for all city employés or all persons working in behalf of cities and towns. Defence contended that the law applied only to employés or subemployés of a city, but not to employés of an independent contractor. Judge Peirce decided that the statute was only intended to apply to cases where the relation of master and servant applied and existed between the city and its employés, or where the latter were indirectly employed by some servant of the city, such as an assistant to some executive officer. He thought the statute could not be enlarged to cover workmen of the contractors, who had a right to make any arrangements they pleased with their help. A decree was entered sustaining the demurrer and dismissed the bill. The city entered an appeal. — Slade Mills, cottons, through the superintendent, were arraigned in the Second District Court, charged with violating 58-hour law in running 6 minutes overtime; case was continued for a week, and the superintendent was placed under bonds of \$200. Later, case came up for trial, and the court was of the opinion that the evidence showed that a woman had worked at least 2 minutes overtime, but was not convinced that the mill ran 6 minutes overtime. The case was placed on file upon payment of costs, which amounted to \$1.20.

Decision relative to the 58-hour law. In February, as noted on the preceding page, the Hargraves Mills was charged with violation of the 58-hour law, and in May, the Parker Mills was similarly charged. The complaint showed that the Hargraves Mills used 2 notices, one of which provided for working between the hours of 6.30 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. for 5 days of the week, and from 6.30 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays; half an hour being allowed for dinner. The other provided for work between 5.30 P.M. and 10 P.M. for 5 days in the week, and from 12.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturdays. The main complaint was that the "aggregate of the above said time tables of the hours of labor required of minors and women in said room of said Corporation was 86 hours a week, and that the said Mills on the first of February in employing Minnie Charent during the last-named 4½ hours of the first 5 days of the week and on Saturday 5½ hours did violate the law." Counsel for defendants argued that the law had not been violated and that the charge was a technicality, due to the law on these points not being sufficiently clear. Court ruled that only one notice should be posted in one room at a time, where 2 notices would exceed 58 hours. Fine of \$100 was imposed upon the Hargraves Mills, it being the second conviction, and \$50 upon the Parker Mills. The defendants appealed, and in June, the indictments against the Hargraves and Parker mills were heard before Judge Bell in the Superior Court. There were 3 charges against the Hargraves Mills as follows: Employing a woman at night the same week she was employed during the day at the Wampanoag Mills; employing a woman nights in a room where both a day and night schedule was posted; employing a woman in a room where 2 schedules were posted, it being contended that the aggregate time of the 2 schedules exceeded 58 hours. The 2 cases against the Parker Mills were put aside pending action on the Hargraves. Judge Bell took the cases under advisement, and in July rendered his decision. The complaints were drawn by Attorney-General Knowlton, and District-Attorney Holmes of New Bedford against the Hargraves and Parker mills for violation of the 58-hour law in employing women and minors at night. Judge Bell decided that it was not against the laws of the Commonwealth for the mills to run the machinery at night. His decision sustained the argument that the complaints did not charge any offence known to the law, and entitled the mills to run day and night. The following is the decision of Judge Bell in full:

"These cases were submitted to the court upon motions and agreed facts. The questions arise under the statutes of 1894, chapter 508, section 11, which regulates the hours of

labor of minors and women in manufacturing establishments and the posting of notices stating the hours of work required. The defendant mills are charged in the first case (No. 646) with having 2 different notices posted which together aggregated more than 56 hours a week.

In No. 747 the defendants are charged with employing an operative for a longer period than the notice stated. This is founded upon the fact that there were 2 notices, and one stated only the extra hours, which were shorter than the time during which the operative worked.

In the third case the operative had worked the full hours in another mill without the employer's knowledge, and then worked the extra hours in the defendant's mills.

The real question is whether an incidental effect of the requirement of the notice is to prevent the employment of a different set of women and minors for 2 distinct and separate periods; that is, one set during the day and another during the evening.

It would perhaps be sufficient to say that these are criminal proceedings, and that the criminal laws are interpreted strictly and are not to be extended by construction. The statute has in direct terms forbidden certain things, and imposed a penalty if they are done. It has not forbidden the acts here charged in terms, and if there is any fair construction which would leave the acts innocent, it must be adopted.

It seems to me that such construction is entirely possible. The apparent purpose of the notice is to inform the operative as to the hours during which he is required to work, and also to give the same information to the inspectors or others interested in enforcing the law. There may be cases where the hours for certain different machines could be economically made to differ. For instance, one machine in a room might run from 6.30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and another from 7 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. The law does not suggest any objection to such a practice, and if the notices posted make it clear who is to work for each period, I can see no objection to it.

But the hours fixed by the defendant made it possible for an operative to work the full time allowed in one mill and then to work additional hours in another mill. It is urged that the policy of the law is so strongly to prevent such work that it ought to be constructed to forbid it.

The labor laws of the Commonwealth have never attempted to forbid any person from working as many hours as he chose. The person who works for a manufacturing corporation is obliged to conform to its hours. The operatives work as a united body, and as a rule each must work the same hours which the others do. If the mill is forbidden to employ them for certain hours, that sets the operative free outside those hours. If one of them should get an opportunity to work evenings for a grocer or farmer, the Legislature has not expressed any policy against it. The Legislature has not imposed restriction upon the laborer as it has upon the employer, and has not stated any policy of the kind.

It would seem that until the Legislature does distinctly so state, the court ought not to assume that mills are practically forbidden to run extra hours, however pressing their business and however much additional wages may go to the laboring classes, simply because some operatives may of their own free will work extra hours.

I do not think that the complaints and indictments, taken with the agreed facts, show that a crime has been committed in either case."

FITCHBURG. In May, contractors and bricklayers agreed upon 9-hour day until Jan. 1, 1901, after that 8 hours. — C. W. Cummings & Co., contractors, had strike of masons for 8-hour day with same compensation as received for 9 hours. *June.* Dry goods and millinery stores closed Fridays at noon during July and August. — Employés of E. A. Goodrich, bricks, struck to obtain 11 hours instead of 12 per day and extra pay for covering brick; in July, brickmakers again struck against a new schedule of 12 hours per day. *December.* At city election the legislative act making 8 hours a legal day's work for city and town employés was accepted; later, it was decided that the hours of employés coming under this law will be from 7 A.M. to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P.M.

Franklin. In March, Singleton Worsted Co. ran dressing department evenings. *May.* Franklin Knitting Co. ran carding and spinning departments overtime.

GLOUCESTER. In March, Cape Ann Granite Co. had strike of cutters to enforce union's demand for 8 hours and a minimum wage of \$3 per day. *July.* It was decided to close stores Monday and Thursday evenings.

Great Barrington. In January, Riverdale Mills, cottons, ran 3 nights a week in some departments. *February.* Agreement was made between local contractors and mechanics whereby 9-hour day would begin April 1, 1900.

Greenfield. In December, proprietors of barber shops signed agreement whereby all the shops are to close at 11 o'clock Saturday evenings instead of 12 as formerly; change to go into effect Jan. 5, 1901.

Groveland. In December, Groveland Mills, woollens, began on new time schedule which was from 6.45 A.M. to 5.15 P.M. every day except Saturday, when work stopped at 11.45 o'clock.

HAVERHILL. In April, O'Rourke Bros., marble and granite, adopted 8-hour schedule with wages at 35 cents per hour. *May.* Carpenters employed by Lewis Killam struck to obtain 8-hour day. — With few exceptions, employing carpenters granted 8-hour day demanded by union. — F. N. Livingston & Co., heels, ran overtime. — C. W. Tappan Shoe Co. gave employes full Saturday holiday. *July.* J. H. Winchell & Co., shoes, ran 5 days per week. — Master builders and journeymen carpenters conferred and decided to continue the 8-hour system, the employers paying their help according to ability. *December.* Thayer, Maguire, & Field, shoes and slippers, ran factory some evenings until 9 o'clock.

Hinsdale. In March, Hinsdale Woollen Co. ran part of machinery evenings; in September, resumed winter schedule of running time; in October, ran but 5 days per week and a number of departments ran but half time owing to small amount of work; in December, resumed old time schedule of 6 days per week, having run 5 days per week for 12 weeks.

Holliston. In January, Holliston Cotton Mills Co. began to run evenings until 10 o'clock.

HOLYOKE. In February, City Solicitor rendered opinion that 8-hour law does not apply to laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by independent contractors on city work. *May.* Beebe & Holbrook, branch of American Writing Paper Co., ran but 8 days a week. *June.* At meeting of the C. L. U., the local Brewery Workers Union and the Springfield Breweries Co. signed an agreement which, among other things, provided that for the 6 summer months 10 hours shall constitute a day's work, and for the 6 winter months 9 hours; that Sunday work shall be done only on urgent necessity, and double wages shall at such times be received, the same being true of Labor Day. — Goetz Silk Manufacturing Co. has run on short time for past month. *August.* Powers Paper Co. put in force new schedule of working hours which gave the help all day Saturday. — Merrick Thread Co. went on schedule of 50 hours per week in place of 58; wages held on same basis. — Beginning with first of the summer, the employes of Dickleson & Co., millinery and dry goods, were given an hour and a half for dinner, and an hour and a quarter for supper, in place of the hour formerly allowed for each meal. The majority begin work at 8.30 A.M., those beginning at 8 o'clock being given an afternoon free each week. *October.* Business Men's Association, having received a report that 120 merchants had agreed to close their stores Monday evenings and that but 12 had refused, voted that the stores should close Monday evenings, beginning first Monday in January, 1901.

Hopedale. In July, Draper Co., machines and machinery, ran some of the rooms in the setting-up shop 12 hours per day and Saturday afternoons on account of being behind in the work; in October, painters employed on tenements of company struck against reduction of hours of labor whereby their daily wage was decreased.

Hopkinton. In November, Crooks, Root, & Co., shoes, ran on 10-hour schedule.

Ipswich. In January, Ipswich Mills, knit goods, ran nights.

Lancaster. In February, Ponkin Mill ran nights.

LAWRENCE. In January, E. Frank Lewis, wool scouring, discontinued night work. *February.* B. & M. repair shops put into effect a 10-hour schedule in place of 9-hour schedule. *March.* Contractor building the high school granted carpenters the 8-hour day. — Arlington Mills, cottons, woollens, and worsteds, ran nights; in May, night work was discontinued during summer months in some departments; later, night work was discontinued in the combing department; in June, the wool shop ran only 3 days per week, while the mule room and French drawing department ran night and day; in December, twisting department ran until 10 o'clock evenings. *April.* Kimball Bros., shoes, granted

shorter working schedule. *May.* Painters employed by Brown Bros., James H. Clifford, I. W. Marden, James Houston & Co., and Eastman & Blyth struck by order of Painters and Decorators Union to enforce demand for 8-hour day. *June.* Stanley Manufacturing Co., machines and machinery, reduced working time from 60 to 54 hours per week. — About 400 carpenters struck to enforce their union's demand for 8-hour day. *July.* Twenty-five machinists employed by J. H. Horne & Sons Co. struck for 9-hour day. — Thirty-one dry goods and millinery firms began to close Wednesdays at noon, to continue throughout the summer, thereby giving clerks a half-holiday. *November.* Everett Mills, cottons, which had been running but 5 days a week started on full time. — Washington Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., which had run on short time started running in full.

Lee. In September, Thistle Wire Works ran some departments nights.

Leominster. In February, Danforth Chemical Co. ran day and night, 2 sets of help being employed. — Cluett, Peabody, & Co., shirts, ran nights. *September.* Barbers decided to close their shops Thursdays at noon. — Two of the 3 firms of sheet and metal iron workers signed petition of journeymen asking for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay. *December.* F. G. Smith ran piano case factory on 8-hour schedule, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Leverett. In October, Frary, Field, & Co., boxes, ran overtime to keep up with orders.

Littleton. In December, Avery Chemical Co. ran plant day and night.

LOWELL. In January, Lowell Machine Shop which has run spinning frame department overtime for several weeks began to run it all night; in July, some departments ran nights; in September, ran full time in all departments and in some overtime. — C. I. Hood & Co., medicines, reduced working hours of employes in mechanical departments of laboratory from 58 to 54 per week with no reduction in pay; in February, the 54-hour week was granted to employes of printing establishment. *April.* At Boot Cotton Mills, Lowell, dissatisfaction was expressed because women in Mill No. 2 were obliged to work evenings until 9, averaging 70 hours in a week; in August, mills ran overtime. — Printers were granted 9-hour schedule for day work, 8-hour for night; in May, 4 newspaper publishing firms agreed to 9-hour day and increase in wages demanded by employes. *June.* Lowell Hosiery Co. ran its plant on a 23-hour per day schedule, employing 2 forces of operatives. — Tremont & Suffolk Mills, cottons, which had been running 5 nights a week ceased night operation. *August.* Massachusetts Cotton Mills ran carding department nights. *October.* Middlesex Co., woollens, went on short time, hours of employment being from 7.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. *November.* Lawrence Manufacturing Co., cotton knit goods, ran nights, giving employment to about 350 extra operatives.

LYNN. In January, Johnson Co. introduced new schedule whereby working hours of clerks in their store were reduced. *March.* Brophy Bros. Shoe Co. ran nights. *April.* All barbers began to close shops Mondays at 12.30 P.M. *June.* An order was adopted in the Common Council giving city employes a half-holiday Saturdays during July, August, and September. *December.* Young, Sampson, & Hollis, counter manufacturers, ran evenings because of rush of work.

MALDEN. In June, union plumbers went to work under 8-hour agreement which had been accepted by all the master plumbers in the city with exception of one.

MARLBOROUGH. In January, Stevens' box factory ran 5 hours per day; in March, ran on half time. — E. M. Low's box factory ran 10 hours per day. *March.* Rice & Hutchins, shoes, ran cutting and stitching departments 8 hours per day, all other departments 10 hours; in October, ran on 10½-hour daily basis. *April.* S. H. Howe Shoe Co. ran cutting department of 2 factories on 10-hour schedule; in December, ran cutting department of main factory 11 hours per day for one week, to keep up with other departments. *September.* John O'Connell & Sons, shoes, ran on 10-hour schedule for first time since last May; factory had changed from 8-hour to 9-hour schedule, but it was found that the amount of work to be turned out could not be done in that time. — Frank & Duston, shoes, ran overtime to meet demand.

Medway. In December, Ray & Wilson, cottons, ran 10 hours daily and also nights. — Cole, Senior, & Co., woollens, ran 10 hours per day instead of 9 hours which has been the working-day for the last 2 months because of low water.

Methuen. In March, Tremont Worsted Co. ran looms day and night. *October.* Methuen Hat Co. ran some departments nights.

Middleborough. In October, Leonard & Barrows, shoes, ran evenings.

Milford. *April.* Milford Pink Granite Co. made 3-year agreement of 8-hour day at 35 cents an hour with cutters who had been on strike; work was resumed. *June.* Milford Shoe Co. closed its No. 1 shop Saturdays at noon. *August.* Clapp, Huckins, & Temple, shoes, ran 5 days per week, closing all day Saturday; in September, ran on 9-hour schedule; in October, ran several departments overtime because of rush of orders. *October.* Barbers began weekly half-holiday in accordance with agreement made with employers.

Milbury. In April, Mayo Woollen Co. worked day and night. *June.* West End Flax Mill, flax and linen threads and yarns, run by Walter L. Whitney, reduced running time to 45 hours per week; in September, after running all summer on three-quarters time, went on full time. — Ramshorn Mills (E. Hoyle & Son), woollens, ran spinning and finishing rooms night and day to catch up with weaving department; in September, night work was resumed, owing to large orders.

Musson. In September, Helmann & Lichten, hats, ran on regular time, the Saturday half-holiday being discontinued.

Montague. In June, John Russell Cutlery Co. ran on 9¼-hour schedule; in September, some employés worked nights on account of low water.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, Mill No. 1 of Acushnet Mill Corp., cottons, while waiting for new machinery, ran 2 nights a week until 10 o'clock and Saturday afternoons for 3 weeks, only cards and coarse speeders being run and only men employed; in May, was warned by State Factory Inspector of abuses of employment laws. *February.* Pierce Manufacturing Co., cottons, discontinued running overtime. — Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. ran evenings. *May.* Laborers in public works department began working 8½ hours for 5 days in the week and 8¼ hours Saturdays, so as to take a Saturday half-holiday. — Bennett Spinning Co., of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., was warned by State Factory Inspector of certain abuses of employment laws. *October.* New Bedford Copper Co. ran nights to meet demand.

Newbury. In November, Byfield Woollen Co. ran evenings.

NEWBURYPORT. In December, it was voted to accept the act making 8 hours a day's work for city and town employes.

NORTH ADAMS. In March, H. W. Clark Biscuit Co., North Adams, was fined \$50 in District Court for violation of Sect. 11, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894, which restricts the employment of women and minors more than 58 hours per week. *April.* Stores began Monday evening closing. — Painters began work on 9-hour schedule with 8 hours for those employed by city. *May.* Clerks Union received report that all the merchants have agreed to close places of business every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening at 6.30 beginning June 4. *October.* Windsor Co., print goods, decided to continue the half-holiday through the winter, 61 per cent of the employés having voted in favor of it. *December.* Arnold Print Works, cottons, ran overtime, napping and shearing departments being compelled to work day and night to keep up with orders.

North Andover. In August, Brightwood Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran a portion of plant overtime. — M. T. Stevens & Sons, woollens, ran a portion of mill overtime.

North Attleborough. In January, H. F. Barrows & Co., jewelry, ran on 12-hour schedule. — T. I. Smith & Co., jewelry, ran nights; in July, ran nights. *August.* F. M. Whiting & Co., jewelry, ran first full week since Christmas.

Northborough. In August, Walter M. Farwell & Co., combs, employed most of help on half time for several weeks because of scarcity of stock.

North Brookfield. In January, E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, resumed work at 8 hours per day; in February, ran 5 days per week on 8-hour schedule. *October.* H. H. Brown & Co., shoes, ran 10 hours per day.

Northfield. In December, several firms agreed to close their places of business Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock.

Orange. In March, Grout Bros., motor carriages, ran nights with second set of help. *June.* National Box & Lumber Co. gave Saturday half-holiday, the time being made up during each week. *October.* Mann & Sprague, garments, ran factory day and night with 2 sets of help.

Peabody. In March, the 8-hour law was accepted at town election. *December.* Vaughn Machine Co. ran nights to fill orders.

Pepperell. In May, Flagg Manufacturing Co., harps, made trial of adding a half hour morning and evening each day in order to have Saturday half-holiday. *September.* Gregory, Shaw, & Co., shoes, began to run regularly $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day; in October, ran 10 hours per day.

PITTSFIELD. In January, S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran carding and spinning rooms evenings until 9 o'clock; in March, overtime running was discontinued; in May, summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday went into effect; in June, ran 4 days a week. — J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co., cottons and woollens, discontinued night work; in March, ran on 24-hour time; in November, ran both mills on full time and some departments until 9 o'clock evenings. — Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. ran overtime but 2 nights per week instead of 3 as heretofore; in May, instrument department ran day and night; in July, employes of tool room began new schedule of Saturday half-holiday; later, instrument department closed Saturdays at noon; in November, instrument department again added night force, the men working in 2 shifts. *March.* Taconic Mill, woollens, ran nights; in April, dyeing department ran evenings until 9 o'clock; in November, finishing room was on part time owing to getting out new samples of spring goods. — E. D. Jones & Sons Co., iron foundry, ran nights; in August, ran, in part, night and day; in September, ran on full time and several departments ran nights. *April.* A. H. Rice & Co., silk goods, began running on summer schedule from 6.45 A.M. to 6 P.M. with Saturday half-holiday; in June, ran 4 days per week; in July, went on full time. — Wm. E. Tillotson, woollens, discontinued running carding department of the Silver Lake Mills from Saturday noon until midnight through the summer season; in November, worsted department ran nights with a night force, and later, ran Saturday afternoons and evenings owing to rush of work. — At Eaton-Huribut Stationery Co. the summer schedule went into effect; in October, winter schedule went into effect; in November, ran night and day in some departments for the holiday order trade; in December, ran full time and some departments overtime. — Sisson & Robinson, boxes, began on summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday. *May.* Master plumbers granted request of workmen and helpers for 8-hour day on Saturdays; in June, plumbers petitioned master plumbers that they be allowed to work until 5.30 each day and have Saturday half-holiday. *June.* Bricklayers and Laborers unions began work on 8-hour schedule. — Bartenders began on 10-hour schedule with wages of \$15 per week. — Merchants who had tried for 3 months the plan of closing every night except Saturday, finding it detrimental to their business, had agreed to keep their stores open 2 nights a week, Tuesday and Saturday, beginning July 3. During January, February, and March, stores closed every evening at 6 o'clock, except Saturday. *July.* Two agricultural supply firms decided to close their stores every night except Tuesdays and Saturdays. *August.* Hellwell & Co., woollens, closed afternoons at 4 o'clock and all day Saturdays; in September, ran 4 full days per week, shutting down Fridays and Saturdays. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. ran some departments nights; in September, also ran some departments nights; in October, ran carding and spinning rooms nights. *October.* D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, ran on short time because of dull market due to warm weather; in November, ran but 3 days a week for same cause; later, resumed on full time. *December.* At city election the legislative act making 8 hours a legal day's work for city and town employes was accepted; later, law went into effect. — Cheshire Shoe Manufacturing Co. ran nights in all departments, except cutting room, because of large orders.

Plymouth. In July, Plymouth Cordage Co. suspended night work.

Rockland. In October, E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, ran nights owing to large orders.

Royalston. In February, Geo. Whitney Woollen Co. ran day and night from 12 P.M. Mondays to midnight Saturdays with 2 sets of operatives.

SALEM. In April, several real estate and insurance companies gave Saturday half-holiday for season. *May.* Charles E. Curtis, granite and marble, granted employes 8-hour schedule with satisfactory agreement as to wages. *July.* Rudderham & Maak, cigarmakers, closed their factory Saturday afternoons, and continued to do so during August. — Naumkeag Clothing Co. began Friday evening closing for the summer months.

Shelburne. In June, Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Co., cutlery, ran but 4 days a week; in July, a portion of the help worked the first part of the week and the other portion the last half because of low water; in September, ran night and day, half of the employes working nights and the other half days, this arrangement being made necessary because of lack of power caused by low water in the river. The other local manufacturers had difficulty in running for same reason.

Shirley. In August, C. A. Edgerton Manufacturing Co., suspenders, ran every other day.

Shrewsbury. In March, C. O. Greene & Co., curriers, ran some departments nights.

Southbridge. In March, Hamilton Woollen Co. began running on summer schedule with Saturday half-holiday.

Spencer. In March, Isaac Prouty & Co., shoes, ran on 9-hour schedule. — Spencer Wire Co. ran nights until 9 o'clock. *September.* E. E. Stone & Co. ran box department evenings to keep up with orders.

SPRINGFIELD. In March, according to agreement with contractors, bricklayers began work on 8-hour schedule; wages 45 cents per hour. — Master builders granted Building Laborers Union the 8-hour day with minimum wage of 28 cents per hour. *June.* Coal dealers granted employes of their yards and offices Saturday half-holiday; to continue through July and August. *July.* The majority of journeymen horseshoers began working on 9-hour schedule. *November.* Drug Clerks Union tried to have the 75-hour per week schedule adopted by local druggists; drug clerks were working about 15 hours daily.

Sterling. In July, Mitchell & Sawyer closed their store Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Stoneham. In June, several merchants agreed to close Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6.30 o'clock from July 2 to Sept. 15. *July.* Several other dealers agreed to the evening closing movement.

Swampscott. In March, 8-hour law was accepted at town election.

TAUNTON. In January, Cohannet Mill No. 3, of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., suspended night work temporarily; later, ran day and night; in May, discontinued night work for the summer; in September, the carding department of the mills ran noons and evenings to supply the demands made upon it by the other departments. — Atlas Tack Corporation started tack makers on new time schedule of 4 days of 8 hours each. *February.* Reed & Barton, silverware, ran overtime in some departments; in May, German silver department ran nights. *March.* Taunton Dye Works & Bleaching Co. ran nights. *April.* Whittenton Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran carding and spinning departments nights; in June, night running was discontinued; in November, spinning room ran nights and some of the other departments did intermittent night work; in December, ran 3 nights a week. *July.* Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. ran a portion of plant nights; in October, continued Saturday half-holiday, but later began working Saturday afternoons. *August.* West Silver Co. ran on 5-day schedule. *September.* Winthrop Cotton Goods Co. ran until 10 o'clock nights to keep up with orders; in November, portion of mill went on short time, some operatives getting through at 4 o'clock. — Elizabeth Poole Mill, cottons, ran until 10 P.M. to keep up with orders; in October, ran on 3-day-a-week schedule, nearly all departments being affected; in November, went on full time. — The cotton mills of Weir Village ran all night to keep up with orders. *October.* Mason Machine Works went on 55-hour schedule. — Manufacturers were notified by State Factory Inspector that the new 53-hour law (Chap. 378, Acts of 1900) must be enforced. *November.* Stove foundries worked overtime to keep up with orders.

WALTHAM. In April, Columbia Watch Co. ran overtime. *August.* American Watch Tool Co. began to run nights; daily schedule was from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., Saturdays included.

Ware. In May, bricklayers of this town and vicinity worked on 9-hour schedule. *August.* Otis Co., cottons and knit goods, ran Mill No. 2 afternoons only because of lack of power.

Warren. In April, Torkelson Manufacturing Co., firearms, ran machine room evenings. *August.* Slater Engine Co. had double force of men at work night and day. *November.* Thorndike Co., cottons, ran finishing room nights, nearly all the male help working until 10 o'clock; in December, No. 2 Mill ran nights, and a night force was started in No. 4 Mill.

Webster. In August, Chase Woollen Co. ran but 4 days a week, shutting down Saturdays and Mondays.

Westfield. In January, Lozier Manufacturing Co., branch of American Bicycle Co., ran on 12½-hour schedule. *February.* Clerks Union succeeded in closing all stores 3 evenings a week, and dry goods, clothing, and shoe stores opened only Monday and Saturday evenings. *July.* Several whip factories ran daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. and until noon on Saturdays because of dull business, while others cut down force of help and closed the whole or part of Saturdays.

Westminster. In February, E. H. Merriam ran sawmill nights.

West Springfield. In January, employes of B. & A. R. R. shops, who worked 14 hours a day, were granted upon request 30 minutes for lunch with pay, in place of 15 minutes from 6 to 6.15 P.M.

Weymouth. In July, M. C. Dizer, shoes, closed Saturdays at noon, continuing until September.

Whitman. In May, barbers decided to close Monday evenings.

Williamsburg. In May, The Haydenville Co., brass, ran from 6.40 A.M. to 6.10 P.M., with an hour for dinner, 5 days per week, and closed Saturdays at noon; in September, began winter schedule, starting at 7 A.M.

Williamstown. In July, Boston Finishing Works discontinued night work.

Winchendon. In January, master builders granted petition of their employes for 9-hour day with no reduction in wages, to take effect April 1.

Winchester. In March, at town election, it was voted to accept 8-hour law for all persons employed by the town.

WORCESTER. In January, following concerns ran overtime: Washburn & Moen Branch of the American Steel & Wire Co.; Crompton & Knowles Loom Co.; the Forehand Arms Co.; Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co.; Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., leather belting; the Norton Emery Wheel Co.; the Cereal Machine Co.; Howard & Quincy Machine Co.; the George C. Whitney Co., fancy articles, valentines, etc.; and the Worcester Bleach & Dye Works. *March.* Worcester Woollen Mill Co. ran on short time because of strike. *April.* Morgan Construction Co. operated its plant 12 hours per week overtime. — Granite cutters of this city, who had been on strike, resumed work on 8-hour schedule with wages at 35 cents an hour. — Allen-Higgins Wall Paper Co. ran nights. *May.* Bricklayers and plasterers began work on 8-hour schedule. — Washburn & Moen Branch of the American Steel & Wire Co. started on 9-hour time. *June.* Several dry goods firms agreed to give employes a half-holiday on Fridays from July 13 to Sept. 1. *October.* At Norcross Bros., the machine operators of woodworking shops worked 10 hours per day on account of rush of business; regular day's work was 9 hours. *December.* It was voted to accept the act making 8 hours a day's work for city and town employes; later, the vote on this law not having been declared by the Board of Aldermen, only the street department employes went to work on new schedule.

In General. In June, linemen of New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. began work on 9-hour day which was voluntarily granted by the company. *August.* The road, machinery, and transportation departments of the B. & A. R. R. were notified that no more work would be done on the road Sundays unless there was an order from the general office authorizing it. *November.* By agreement between representatives of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists at Washington, D. C., the hours of labor of machinists throughout the United States, beginning Nov. 19, were reduced to 9½ per day. Beginning May 18, 1901, the length of a day's work will be 9 hours.

ANALYSIS.

By an Act of the Legislature, Chapter 225, Acts of 1900, it was provided that the Labor Chronology, presented in the regular report of the Bureau, and the Industrial Chronology, which forms part of the Annual Statistics of Manufactures, should be bound together in one volume under the title, "Labor and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

In order to conform to the arrangement of the Industrial Chronology, the information, which has been presented in previous reports chronologically, has been given for the year 1900 under the different cities and towns in chronological order.

That the reader may be able to follow movements regarding the hours of labor from month to month, we present the following classification by months with the names of the cities and towns wherein the action took place together with the number of such actions taken by employers or employes in specified cities and towns under specified months.

January. Adams, 1; Billerica, 1; Brockton, 5; Charlemonst, 1; Chicopee, 1; Dudley, 1; Enfield, 1; Erving, 3; Fall River, 17; Great Barrington, 1; Holliston, 1; Ipswich, 1; Lawrence, 1; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 2; New Bedford, 1; North Attleborough, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Taunton, 3; Westfield, 1; West Springfield, 1; Winchendon, 1; Worcester, 10.

February. Adams, 1; Boston, 2; Brockton, 1; Fall River, 3; Great Barrington, 1; Holyoke, 1; Lancaster, 1; Lawrence, 1; Leominster, 2; Lowell, 1; New Bedford, 2; North Brookfield, 1; Royalston, 1; Taunton, 1; Westfield, 1; Westminster, 1.

March. Attleborough, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 1; Dalton, 1; Dracut, 1; Fall River, 1; Franklin, 1; Gloucester, 1; Hinsdale, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 2; Methuen, 1; North Adams, 1; Orange, 1; Peabody, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Shrewsbury, 1; Southbridge, 1; Spencer, 2; Springfield, 2; Swampscott, 1; Taunton, 1; Winchester, 1; Worcester, 1.

April. Beverly, 1; Blackstone, 1; Boston, 7; Brockton, 1; Charlton, 1; Chelmsford, 1; Dalton, 1; Danvers, 1; Fall River, 4; Haverhill, 1; Lawrence, 1; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 1; Milford, 1; Millbury, 1; North Adams, 2; Pittsfield, 6; Salem, 1; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Warren, 1; Worcester, 3.

May. Attleborough, 1; Boston, 3; Brockton, 1; Chester, 1; Fall River, 11; Fitchburg, 2; Franklin, 1; Haverhill, 4; Holyoke, 1; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 1; New Bedford, 3; North Adams, 1; Pepperell, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Salem, 1; Taunton, 2; Ware, 1; Whitman, 1; Williamsburg, 1; Worcester, 2.

June. Blackstone, 1; Boston, 4; Brockton, 1; Erving, 1; Fall River, 5; Fitchburg, 2; Holyoke, 2; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Malden, 1; Milford, 1; Millbury, 2; Montague, 1; Orange, 1; Pittsfield, 6; Shelburne, 1; Springfield, 1; Stoneham, 1; Worcester, 1; In General, 1.

July. Adams, 1; Agawam, 1; Amesbury, 1; Blackstone, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 5; Clarksburg, 1; Fall River, 4; Fitchburg, 1; Gloucester, 1; Haverhill, 2; Hopedale, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 1; North Attleborough, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 2; Shelburne, 1; Springfield, 1; Sterling, 1; Stoneham, 1; Taunton, 1; Westfield, 1; Weymouth, 1; Williamstown, 1.

August. Amesbury, 1; Andover, 1; Blackstone, 1; Brockton, 1; Clinton, 1; Enfield, 1; Holyoke, 3; Lawrence, 1; Lowell, 2; Milford, 1; North Andover, 2; North Attleborough, 1; Northborough, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Shirley, 1; Taunton, 1; Waltham, 1; Ware, 1; Warren, 1; Webster, 1; In General, 1.

September. Boston, 2; Brockton, 1; Clinton, 1; Fall River, 3; Hinsdale, 1; Lee, 1; Leominster, 2; Lowell, 1; Marlborough, 2; Milford, 1; Millbury, 2; Monson, 1; Montague, 1; Pepperell, 1; Pittsfield, 3; Shelburne, 1; Spencer, 1; Taunton, 4; Williamsburg, 1.

October. Brockton, 5; Brookline, 1; Danvers, 1; Dracut, 1; Erving, 2; Fall River, 2; Hinsdale, 1; Holyoke, 1; Hopedale, 1; Leverett, 1; Lowell, 1; Marlborough, 1; Methuen, 1; Middleborough, 1; Milford, 2; New Bedford, 1; North Adams, 1; North Brookfield, 1; Orange, 1; Pepperell, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Rockland, 1; Taunton, 4; Worcester, 1.

November. Athol, 3; Billerica, 1; Boston, 2; Dalton, 1; Dracut, 1; Fall River, 4; Hopkinton, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 1; Newbury, 1; Pittsfield, 7; Springfield, 1; Taunton, 4; Warren, 1; In General, 1.

December. Attleborough, 1; Boston, 1; Brockton, 1; Fitchburg, 2; Greenfield, 1; Groveland, 1; Haverhill, 1; Hinsdale, 1; Lawrence, 1; Leominster, 1; Littleton, 1; Lynn, 1; Marlborough, 1; Medway, 2; Newburyport, 1; North Adams, 1; Northfield, 1; Peabody, 1; Pittsfield, 4; Taunton, 1; Warren, 1; Worcester, 1.

The number of movements relating to hours of labor for the entire year is given by cities and towns, alphabetically arranged, in the following tabular statement:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number
Adams, ...	3	Methuen, ...	2
Agawam, ...	1	Middleborough, ...	1
Amesbury, ...	2	Millford, ...	6
Andover, ...	1	Millbury, ...	5
Athol, ...	3	Monson, ...	1
Attleborough, ...	4	Montague, ...	2
BEVERLY, ...	1	NEW BEDFORD, ...	7
Billerica, ...	2	Newbury, ...	1
Blackstone, ...	4	NEWBURYPORT, ...	1
BOSTON, ...	23	NORTH ADAMS, ...	6
BROCKTON, ...	23	North Andover, ...	2
Brookline, ...	1	North Attleborough, ...	4
Charlemont, ...	1	Northborough, ...	1
Charlton, ...	1	North Brookfield, ...	3
Chelmsford, ...	1	Northfield, ...	1
Chester, ...	1	Orange, ...	3
CHICOPEE, ...	1	Peabody, ...	2
Clarksburg, ...	1	Pepperell, ...	3
Clinton, ...	2	PITTSFIELD, ...	47
Dalton, ...	3	Plymouth, ...	1
Danvers, ...	2	Rockland, ...	1
Dracut, ...	3	Royalston, ...	1
Dudley, ...	1	SALEM, ...	4
Enfield, ...	1	Shelburne, ...	3
Erving, ...	3	Shirley, ...	1
FALL RIVER, ...	54	Shrewsbury, ...	1
FITCHBURG, ...	7	Southbridge, ...	1
Franklin, ...	2	Spencer, ...	3
GLOUCESTER, ...	2	SPRINGFIELD, ...	5
Great Barrington, ...	2	Sterling, ...	1
Greenfield, ...	1	Stoneham, ...	2
Groveland, ...	1	Swampscott, ...	1
HAVERHILL, ...	8	TAUNTON, ...	23
Hinsdale, ...	4	Waltham, ...	2
Holliston, ...	1	Ware, ...	2
HOLYOKE, ...	8	Warren, ...	4
Hopedale, ...	2	Webster, ...	1
Hopkinton, ...	1	Westfield, ...	3
Ipswich, ...	1	Westminster, ...	1
Lancaster, ...	1	West Springfield, ...	1
LAWRENCE, ...	17	Weymouth, ...	1
Lee, ...	1	Whitman, ...	1
Leominster, ...	5	Williamsburg, ...	2
Leverett, ...	1	Williamstown, ...	1
Littleton, ...	1	Winchendon, ...	1
LOWELL, ...	14	Winchester, ...	1
LYNN, ...	5	WORCESTER, ...	19
MALDEN, ...	1	In General, ...	3
MARLBOROUGH, ...	9		
Medway, ...	2	TOTAL, ...	429

The following table gives by months the number of cities and towns, considered separately, in which action was taken relative to hours of labor:

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January, ...	11	12	23
February, ...	8	8	16
March, ...	12	13	25
April, ...	15	8	23
May, ...	14	7	21
June, ...	12	8	20
July, ...	12	14	26
August, ...	7	13	20
September, ...	7	13	20
October, ...	10	14	24
November, ...	7	7	14
December, ...	12	10	22

The geographical distribution of the cities and towns wherein some action took place during the year may be seen from the following classification by counties: Berkshire, 9; Bristol, 5; Essex, 17; Franklin, 8; Hampden, 8; Hampshire, 3; Middlesex, 14; Norfolk, 4; Plymouth, 5; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 23.

WAGES.

WAGES.

[Information pertaining to railroads, corporations, etc., which are not restricted to any one city or town, may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.

Wherever there is mention of strikes ensuing on account of difficulties over wages, extended accounts of same may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.]

Adams. In January, Adams Bros. Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages; 150 employes benefited. — W. C. Plunkett & Sons, cottons, increased wages; 200 employes benefited. — Renfrew Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages 10 per cent.

Andover. In January, Marland Mills, woollens, increased wages, averaging 5 per cent.

Billerica. In January, Talbot Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Blackstone. In January, Saranac Worsted Mills, branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. *April.* Blackstone Manufacturing Co., cottons, granted operatives 15 per cent increase in wages.

BOSTON. In January, in the Supreme Court, the right of contractors' employes to bring suit to recover against a city or town was held to be constitutional under Chap. 270, Acts of 1892. — Temple Glove Manufacturing Co., Jamaica Plain, refused demand of finishers for increased wages; strike ensued. — Local cigarmakers, numbering 1,200, demanded increase in wages for hand work, same not being authorized by International Cigarmakers Union; on refusal of firms to comply, employes of several establishments struck, causing a general lockout. *February.* The Mason Builders Association of Boston and vicinity, through the Joint Committee on Arbitration made the following agreement as to wages with Stonemasons Union No. 9 and Bricklayers Unions Nos. 8 and 27 of Boston and vicinity: "The minimum rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour. That the bricklayers and stonemasons shall be paid their wages on or before 5 P.M. on the regular pay day. If an employe is laid off on account of a lack of material, or for other causes, or is discharged and if said employe demands his wages, intending to seek other employment, he shall receive his money."

April. Painters and decorators demanded increase in wages to \$2.75 for an 8-hour day; in cases where request was not granted, strikes ensued. — Committee on Labor reported to the Legislature the bill relative to the rate of wages and hours of labor of workmen engaged on public works. The bill provided that all contracts entered into by the Commonwealth, or any county, city, or town therein, for public work of any nature should specify that employes under said contract should be paid no lower rate of wages nor be obliged to work longer hours per day than are paid or exacted by the Commonwealth for similar work. [Rejected by the Senate, July 10.] *May.* Union carpenters struck for minimum wage of \$2.50 per day of 8 hours. — Employing brewers refused to grant demands of engineers for new schedule of hours and prices; strike followed. — Wilson & Silsby and George W. Rogers, sailmakers, refused demands of employes for \$3-day of 9 hours and 40 cents per hour overtime; strike ensued.

June. Local cigarmakers and manufacturers have agreed upon a price list to remain in force for 3 years. — The strippers of tobacco leaf employed in the local cigar factories will work under a union bill of wages and union hours. *July.* Bill approved in

Legislature (Chap. 470) relative to the weekly payment of wages by the Commonwealth and its officers. Under this Act, the provisions of Sect. 51, Chap. 508, Acts of 1894, are extended so as to make weekly payment of wages applicable to the Commonwealth, and its officers, boards, and commissions, when acting as employers of mechanics, workmen, and laborers. — Committees representing unions 14, 29, and 122 of the National Union of Brewery Workmen and the Master Brewers Association conferred and reached agreement by which bottlers and drivers were to receive an increase in wages amounting to about \$3 per week. Following prices were agreed upon: Drivers, \$15 per week; strikers, \$12 per week; machine operators, \$14 per week; bottlers, \$14 per week; packers, \$13 per week; overtime to be paid for at rate of 30 cents per hour. *August.* Boston Steel & Iron Co. refused demand of employes for minimum wage of 33½ cents per hour for day of 9 hours, and strike followed. — Postal Telegraph Cable Co. and Boston District Messenger Co. refused request of messenger boys for increased wages; strike ensued.

BROCKTON. In January, Empire Shoe Co. posted new price list. — Thompson Bros., shoes, established price list with lasters for a year. *February.* J. B. Lewis Co., shoes, accepted union price list for finishers on McKay work, being a material advance in wages. — Joint application was made to State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and rough rounders, the employes being dissatisfied with the prices (15 cents per case of 24 pairs) and failing to reach an agreement with the company; in March, the State Board recommended that 8 cents per dozen be paid for rough rounding, including single and double soles, samples, and single pairs; by agreement of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and their rough rounders this decision took effect from Feb. 5, 1900; in December, State Board of Arbitration was asked to settle a difference over the prices of lasting certain grades of shoes at the factory of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., the firm and lasters having failed to reach an agreement. *May.* Reynolds, Drake, & Gabel, shoes, accepted union price list. *August.* C. A. Eaton & Co. granted welters and stitchers in their No. 2 factory increase in wages. *November.* R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, accepted new price list submitted by the Cutters Union; new list calls for an increase along certain lines from 15 to 25 per cent. — Geo. E. Kelth Co., shoes, made annual agreement with its lasters on prices; figures were to stand for one year from Dec. 1 and, on the whole, were an advance.

Brookfield. In December, 20 employes in stitching department of the Chas. H. Moulton Co., shoes, received cut in wages varying from 25 to 33 per cent.

Clinton. In January, Clinton Worsted Co., increased wages 11 per cent. *October.* About 200 men employed on the Wachusett dam of the Metropolitan Water Works system refused to work for wages offered by the contractors, viz. 13½ cents an hour for a 10-hour day; men demanded \$1.50 for a 10-hour day. — The law enacted at the last session of the Legislature providing for the weekly payment of employes on State contracts having become operative, 1,400 men employed on the Wachusett reservoir received their pay weekly instead of monthly.

Dalton. In January, Renfrew Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages 10 per cent. *March.* Andrews & Reddick, woollens, increased wages 10 per cent.

Dracont. In January, M. Collins Woollen Manufacturing Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Dudley. In January, Chase Woollen Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Easthampton. In February, master painters of this town, Holyoke, and Northampton met at Holyoke and voted to pay \$2.25 per day.

FALL RIVER. In January, Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. — Employes of Kerr Thread Co. complained that advance in wages was not an equal 10 per cent, but varied from 8 to 12 per cent. — Sanford Spinning Co. and Globe Yarn Mills granted demand of striking operatives for increase in wages. *February.* Trouble settled at Hargraves Mill No. 3 where some weavers received 44 cents per cut on certain goods for which others received 33 cents; hereafter, all to receive 44 cents. *May.* Local granite cutters and marble workers struck on refusal of firms to grant \$3 for 8-hour day. — Brewery workers and employers

signed agreement whereby advance in wages averaging \$1 per week was granted and 9-hour question waived for a year; brewery engineers not included. *August.* James Marshall & Bros., hats, voluntarily increased wages of help employed on United States government work 25 per cent. — Reported that the signatures of local mill treasurers representing about 1,000,000 spindles had been obtained to an agreement calling for a reduction in wages of 11½ per cent of cotton operatives of the city, to take effect Sept. 17; later, it was decided to substitute an independent curtailment plan.

FITCHBURG. In January, Beoli Co. and Fitchburg Worsted Co., branches of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. — Burling department operatives of the Beoli Mill struck to obtain increase granted in other departments. *May.* Contractors and bricklayers of this city came to agreement as to wages; minimum price paid will be \$2.25 per day, but some will receive \$3.50 and others \$3.75 per day. *June.* Local iron molders demanded minimum wage of \$2.75 per day through action of Iron Molders Union.

Franklin. In January, Ray Woollen Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

GLOUCESTER. In March, wage troubles of the granite workers, except cutters, of Cape Ann, settled by acceptance of offer of 10 per cent increase with satisfactory time schedule made to men by employers.

Great Barrington. In January, Endrick Woollen Co. increased wages; 300 employes benefited. — Riverdale Mills, cottons, decided to grant operatives 10 per cent increase in wages.

HAVERHILL. In January, Stevens Woollen Mills increased wages about 5 per cent. — J. W. Russ Co., shoes, refused to accept new price list for lasters; strike ensued. — C. W. Tappan Shoe Co. accepted union price list which increased wages 10 per cent; in July, a general reduction was made through the various departments on a grade of women's boots, amounting to about 17½ per cent and affecting 50 employes. — An order was introduced in the Common Council relative to the pay of city laborers, whereby drivers of teams were to receive \$2 per day, other laborers able to perform a full day's labor were to receive \$1.80 per day, while other laborers unable to perform a full day's work were to receive lower wages, the same to be determined by the Superintendent of Streets, Highways, and Bridges. The matter was referred to the Street Committee which reported in favor of its adoption. On Feb. 27, the Common Council passed the order and on March 1, the Board of Aldermen voted for indefinite postponement. During the weeks ending March 31 and April 7, the pay of the laborers receiving less than \$2 under the new order was tied up, the Mayor having refused to sign the order for \$1.80. April 14, the men received their pay on the \$1.80 basis, the Mayor having signed an order to this effect, the amount less than \$2 per day to be considered as being paid on account. Street Committee recommended at a meeting held in May that \$2 per day be paid all laborers for 8 hours' work. This order was passed by the Common Council and Board of Aldermen and signed by the Mayor on May 22. On June 7, the Mayor approved the order paying the men the difference due them for the time they had worked for \$1.80 per day. — F. E. Hutchinson, shoes, accepted union price lists to be in force one year; 50 turned workmen and 25 machine operators received 10 per cent increase. — W. W. Spaulding & Co., shoes, gave from 20 to 25 per cent increase to lasters; 40 employed.

February. P. N. Wadleigh, shoes, accepted union price list for welt department; advance of 2 cents per pair. — Thayer, Maguire, & Field, shoes, accepted union price list; slight advance benefiting 60 employes. *March.* S. B. McNamara & Co., shoes, accepted union price lists; 40 turned workmen received 10 per cent increase and machine operators were also increased. — Webster & Tabor, shoes, accepted union price list for turned work by which 40 workmen received 10 per cent increase. — Knipe Bros., shoes, accepted union list for sole tacking in McKay lasting room; 5 per cent increase. — H. B. George & Co., shoes, accepted union price list by which an increase of 2 cents per pair was paid for lasting certain grade of women's welt; later, accepted union price list for turned work for one year. *April.* Jennings & Hayes, shoes, accepted union price list for turned work for one year; 10 per cent increase; in August, accepted union price list for lasting. — Shoe-stitching contractors of E. E. Demeritt accepted union price list; 10 per cent advance. *August.* J. O. Ellison & Co., coal, hay, and grain, granted increase to coal heavers and teamsters amounting to \$1 per week; in October, agent of the

Shoe Council submitted price list which called for uniform wage among coal handlers and helpers and affected about 25 men. Mr. Ellison stated his willingness to sign list if the other dealers conformed.

October. Haverhill Milling Co., dealers in grain, hay, flour, and coal signed new price list submitted by the agent of the Shoe Council. *December.* Randall B. Day, shoe contractor, accepted new price list submitted by the Lasters Protective Union; list controls both hand and machine lasters, affected about 14 men, and called for an increase from 10 to 33 per cent. — Edwin F. Lang, shoe stitchers, accepted price list submitted by the Shoe Council.

HOLYOKE. In February, weavers of Wm. Skinner Manufacturing Co., silk, were notified of reduction of one cent per yard for finished goods; later, this reduction order was countermanded and wages were restored, thus averting strike. — Master painters of this city, Easthampton, and Northampton met here and voted to pay \$2.25 per day. *April.* No. 1 Mill of the Merrick Thread Co. refused demand of machine tenders for increase in wages; strike followed. *June.* At meeting of the C. L. U., agreement was signed between the local Brewery Workers Union and the Springfield Breweries Co. which provided for a scale of wages running from \$16 to \$21 weekly. Double wages were to be paid for Sunday labor, also for Labor Day. It was also provided that employers should not keep wages back. — Press feeders employed by the Baker-Vawter Manufacturing Co. struck for increased wages.

Hopkinton. In July, Crooks, Root, & Co., shoes, made general reduction in wages.

Ipswich. In January, Ipswich Mills, knit goods, advanced wages 10 per cent.

LAWRENCE. In January, Washington Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. — Geo. E. Kunhardt, woollens, increased wages; 525 employés benefited. — Globe Worsted Mills increased wages 10 per cent. *February.* Readjustment of wages in B. & M. repair shops, only those receiving less than \$2 per day being benefited. — Scrubbers of Arlington Mills, cottons, woollens, and worsteds, were granted increase amounting to 40 cents per week. *March.* Six employing tailors signed agreement presented by Journeymen Tailors Union 244 for 10 per cent increase in wages; 2 other firms announced intention of paying the increased price but refused to sign the agreement, and strike ensued.

Lee. In May, employés of Eaton, Dikeman, & Co., paper, received 10 to 15 per cent increase in wages.

Leominster. In January, Leominster Worsted Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

LOWELL. In January, Faulkner Mills, a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent; in March, employés struck to enforce new wage schedule. — Fifield Tool Co. increased wages 10 per cent; 100 employés benefited. — Kitson Machine Co. raised wages; increase varied from 10 to 12 per cent. — Lowell Carpet Manufacturing Co. refused demand of spinners and doffers for an increase in wages; strike ensued. — Union employés of tannery of White Bros. (American Hide & Leather Co.) struck to enforce new wage schedule. — Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co. increased wages.

February. C. I. Hood & Co., drugs and medicines, gave 30 per cent increase to employés of printing establishment. *April.* Boot Cotton Mills granted demand of weavers for increase in wages; strike averted. *May.* About 15 brick masons employed by Tremont & Suffolk Mills, cotton, returned to work on being granted demands of 9-hour day and increase of 3 cents per hour; trouble lasted half a day. — Four newspaper publishing firms of this city granted printers increase in wages as follows: Book compositors, \$13.50 per week; job compositors, stone men, day "ad" men, and day linotype operators, \$15 per week; night linotype operators, \$18 per week; night "ad" men, \$18 per week, 8 hours per night; schedule based on 54-hour week. *August.* Agent Pead, representing the local print works, refused the request of the Print Workers Union for an advance of wages, or for time and one-quarter for overtime; the print workers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. refused to do overtime work under present conditions. *November.* Courier-Citizen Co. adopted the union scale of wages in all departments.

LYNN. In January, Cross & Tucker, shoes, accepted union price list. — Geo. A. Creighton & Son, shoes, refused to grant cutters increase in wages; strike ensued.

February. L. S. Johnson & Co. accepted union price list increasing wages of 60 turned workmen 10 per cent. — Joseph Dickinson, slippers, refused to accept new price list for hand-turn workmen; strike ensued. **March.** Hand-turn workmen of Cook & Hart, slippers, were granted increase of a quarter cent per pair. **May.** Carpenters of this city received increase in wages. **August.** V. K. & A. H. Jones accepted new price list introduced by Secretary of Lasters Union, calling for an increase of one cent per pair for lasting patent leather welt shoes; price for lasting cork innersole shoes also increased one-half cent per pair. **September.** Pierce & Sibley, slippers, accepted new price list for hand-turn work submitted by the Hand-Turn Workmen's Union, Haverhill; increase of 15 per cent over present prices. **December.** Leonard Shoe Co. refused to grant cutters increase in wages and strike ensued.

Marblehead. In May, John W. McIntosh, shoes, increased pay of lasters 20 cents per case. **October.** Humphrey & Paine, shoes, refused to accept price list submitted by the agent of the Shoe Council, Haverhill, consequently 17 men were ordered out; the new list asks for an increase of 30 cents on lasting and from 5 to 15 cents on other parts; in November, the price list was signed and striking employes returned to work; average advance in prices paid was 10 per cent.

Maynard. In January, Assabet Manufacturing Co., a branch of the American Woolen Co., increased wages 10 per cent.

Milford. In February, granite cutters struck to enforce demand of minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day. **June.** Local employes of the Standard Oil Co. received 10 per cent increase in wages. **October.** Clapp, Huckins, & Temple, shoes, reduced wages of some employes; men refused to accept reduced rates and quit work.

Menson. In January, S. F. Cushman & Sons, woollens, increased wages about 6¼ per cent, being a restoration of schedule of 1894.

NEW BEDFORD. In June, Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington announced reduction of from half to three-quarters of a cent per pair on Goodyear work; cut affects bottoming room including welt sewers, stitchers, sole layers, heelers, heel shavers, edge trimmers, burnishers, and lasters.

Newbury. In February, Byfield Woollen Co. increased pay of operatives 10 per cent.

NEWBURYPORT. In January, committee on highways increased pay of drivers of city teams from \$12 to \$14 per week; pay for shoeing city horses was raised from \$1.50 to \$2 per set; pay of highway laborers made 20 cents per hour.

NEWTON. In January, Nonantum Worsted Co. and Newton Manufacturing Co., worsteds, advanced wages 10 per cent; about 600 operatives benefited.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, North Adams Manufacturing Co., woollens, increased wages. — Blackinton Co., woollens, made readjustment of wages averaging 10 per cent increase in weaving, dyeing, carding, finishing, spinning, spooling, and dressing departments. — Dunbar Mill, worsteds, refused demand of weavers for an increase in wages; strike ensued. **June.** Manufacturers accepted new schedule presented by Lasters Protective Association to go into effect July 1 for one year; one or 2 changes were made in price lists, wages being slightly increased in these lines.

NORTHAMPTON. In February, master painters of this city, Holyoke, and East-hampton met at Holyoke and voted to pay \$2.25 per day.

North Andover. In January, M. T. Stevens & Sons, woollens, increased wages, averaging 5 per cent. — Sutton Mills, woollens, increased wages, averaging 5 per cent; 150 employes benefited.

North Attleborough. In February, H. F. Barrows & Co., jewelry, reduced wages of chain makers, cut varying from one to 8 cents per foot.

North Brookfield. In January, individual reduction made in wages of stitchers at shoe factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co.; wages of out-of-door workmen increased from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day.

PITTSFIELD. In January, S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., woollens, and the Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. increased wages 5 per cent; 700 employes benefited. — W. E. Tillotson, woollens, increased wages 10 per cent. — J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co., cottons and woollens, put into effect new schedule of wages, thereby granting increase of half a cent per yard, or 10 per cent, to those making over \$40 per month; later, raised wages of beamers; still later, made advance of 10 to 15 per cent in wages of operatives of Mill No. 1. — D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, increased wages 10 per cent; 200 employed. *June.* Local bartenders began on new schedule of \$15 a week and 10-hour day.

Plymouth. In January, Plymouth Woollen Co., a branch of the American Woollen Co., increased wages 10 per cent. *February.* Standish Worsted Co. refused to grant weavers 10 per cent increase in wages; strike ensued.

QUINCY. In March, granite cutters struck for the enforcement of minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day.

Rockland. In August, E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, raised the price of lasting from 6 to 7½ cents per pair on vic-kid, russet, and box-calf shoes; the lasters had requested an advance.

SALEM. In January, P. A. Field & Co., shoes, granted advance in wages to cutters on basis of \$15 per week; in February, the firm accepted union price list for turned work, increase being 10 per cent. — J. Brown & Sons, shoes, refused to accept union price list for cutters; strike ensued; in November, accepted new price list for turned work submitted by the agent of the Shoe Council.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, employes of B. & M. R.R. shops asked for increase of wages on a sliding scale amounting to about 10 per cent. *May.* Master plumbers of this city who had refused journeymen the 8-hour day and attempted to reduce wages from \$3.50 to \$3 announced that wages would be maintained at old rate, on threat of employes to strike. — Local employes of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. struck for higher wages.

Sturbridge. In March, weavers of Fiskdale Mills, cottons, received increase from 26¢ to 30 cents per cut.

Ware. In January, C. A. Stevens & Co., woollens, raised wages 10 per cent.

Westford. In January, Abbot Worsted Co. increased wages.

West Springfield. In June, boiler-makers and machinists of the B. & A. R. R., with their helpers, struck to enforce demand for increased wages.

Williamsburg. In March, The Haydenville Co., brass, paid employes dividend of one per cent on wages received from July 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900.

WOBBURN. In March, buffers made demand of \$18 per week to go into effect April 1; strike ensued.

WORCESTER. In January, Washburn & Moen Branch of American Steel & Wire Co. increased wages 7½ per cent; the company also set aside 2½ per cent of the total mill payroll for 1900 as an insurance fund; in July, a reduction from 14 to 13 cents an hour to take effect July 23 was made in the wages of 50 men employed in the yards; in October, a reduction affecting less than 150 men whose average pay was \$2.20 per day announced to take effect Nov. 1; object was to equalize wages under modified conditions; in December, announcement made of a 7½ per cent reduction to take effect Dec. 28, affecting about 300 employes, including the men in the machine department and blacksmith shop, and all tinsmiths, engineers, firemen, and pipers; the amount of the cutdown was equal to the increase which went into effect Jan. 1, 1900.

March. Finance committee of City Council voted to recommend that the minimum rate of wages of able-bodied men employed in out-door work of the city be raised from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per day. *May.* Weavers on Crompton machines at the Bay State Worsted Mill demanded increase of about 10 per cent, which was granted; wages averaged \$10 to \$15 which before had averaged \$8 to \$10; later, 24 out of 28 weavers demanded a general

increase in wages; company refused to accede to request and a strike ensued. *August.* Matthew J. Whittall, carpets, refused demand of creel boys for increase in wages; strike ensued.

In General. In May, the Woonsocket and the Milford, Attleborough, & Woonsocket street railways voluntarily increased wages of employes from 18 to 20 cents per hour; about 75 conductors and motormen benefited. *June.* Freight clerks and freight handlers of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. received increase in wages; handlers advanced 10 cents per day of 10 hours, making daily wages \$1.30; shipping and receiving clerks were raised 12½ per cent, making daily wages \$2.25. — Hereafter, trainmen on the B. & M. R. R. were to receive 2 suits of clothes annually at expense of corporation; this was accepted by employes in lieu of their request for increase in wages of \$75 per year. — B. & A. R. R. raised wages of brakemen and baggagemen in response to petition of last January; baggagemen employed by road one year or over raised from \$2 per day to \$2.10, and brakemen from \$1.75 to \$2; wages uniform over the road.

September. New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. put into effect the readjustment of wages of operators which was as follows:

Third Class Operators. An apprentice, after having served the term of one month satisfactorily, shall be paid at a rate not exceeding \$4.50 per week.

Second Class Operators. A third class operator, having served in that grade for at least 3 months, shall be paid at a rate not exceeding \$5.75 per week.

First Class Operators. A second class operator, having served in that grade for at least one year, shall be paid at a rate not exceeding \$6.50 per week.

Toll Operators. Toll operators will be paid for the first year at a rate not exceeding \$7 per week, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding \$8 per week. The hours of service of all day operators shall be not less than 56 hours actual work per week (7 days).

Night Operators. Night operators who are on duty continuously without sleep shall serve an apprenticeship for a term of one month without remuneration. They will be paid for the following 6 months at a rate not exceeding \$7.50 per week, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding \$9.50 per week. Night operators not required to remain awake throughout the night will serve an apprenticeship of one month without pay, and will be paid for the following 6 months at a rate not exceeding \$5 per week, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding \$6.50 per week. The hours of duty of night operators shall be not less than 68 hours per week of 7 days, such hours to be arranged by the superintendent.

ANALYSIS.

The information pertaining to wages for the year 1900 has been presented by cities and towns. This change in the presentation of wage data was made in order that the classification might conform with Industrial Chronology which is to be bound with Labor Chronology, thus forming a history of the labor movements in the Commonwealth for the year 1900 by cities and towns.

In order that the reader may be able to follow wage movements from month to month, we present the following summary by months with the names of the cities and towns wherein actions relating to wages took place together with the number of such actions taken by employers, employes, or trades unions in specified cities and towns under specified months.

January. Adams, 3; Andover, 1; Billerica, 1; Blackstone, 1; Boston, 3; Brockton, 2; Clinton, 1; Dalton, 1; Dracut, 1; Dudley, 1; Fall River, 3;

Fitchburg, 3; Franklin, 1; Great Barrington, 2; Haverhill, 6; Ipswich, 1; Lawrence, 3; Leominster, 1; Lowell, 6; Lynn, 2; Maynard, 1; Monson, 1; Newburyport, 3; Newton, 2; North Adams, 3; North Andover, 2; North Brookfield, 2; Pittsfield, 7; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 2; Springfield, 1; Ware, 1; Westford, 1; Worcester, 2.

February. Boston, 1; Brockton, 2; Easthampton, 1; Fall River, 1; Haverhill, 3; Holyoke, 3; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 2; Milford, 1; Newbury, 1; Northampton, 1; North Attleborough, 2; Plymouth, 1; Salem, 1.

March. Brockton, 1; Dalton, 1; Gloucester, 1; Haverhill, 5; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 1; Lynn, 1; Quincy, 1; Sturbridge, 1; Williamsburg, 1; Woburn, 1; Worcester, 1. *April.* Blackstone, 1; Boston, 2; Haverhill, 3; Holyoke, 1; Lowell, 1.

May. Boston, 3; Brockton, 1; Fall River, 2; Fitchburg, 1; Haverhill, 1; Lee, 1; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Marblehead, 1; Springfield, 2; Worcester, 2; In General, 2.

June. Boston, 2; Fitchburg, 1; Haverhill, 1; Holyoke, 2; Milford, 1; New Bedford, 1; North Adams, 1; Pittsfield, 1; West Springfield, 1; In General, 3.

July. Boston, 2; Haverhill, 1; Hopkinton, 1; Worcester, 1. *August.* Boston, 2; Brockton, 1; Fall River, 2; Haverhill, 2; Lowell, 2; Lynn, 1; Rockland, 2; Worcester, 1.

September. Lynn, 1. *October.* Clinton, 2; Haverhill, 1; Marblehead, 1; Milford, 1; Worcester, 1. *November.* Brockton, 2; Lowell, 1; Marblehead, 1; Salem, 1. *December.* Brockton, 1; Brookfield, 1; Haverhill, 2; Lynn, 1; Worcester, 1.

The wage movements for the year 1900 are classified in the following table:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Increases in Wages	Number of Demands for Increases refused	Number of Reductions in Wages	Number of Wage Agreements	Number of Other Wage Movements	Total Number of Wage Movements
Adams, ...	3	-	-	-	-	3
Andover, ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
Billerica, ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
Blackstone, ...	2	-	-	-	-	2
BOSTON, ...	1	8	-	4	3	16
BROCKTON, ...	3	-	-	7	-	10
Brookfield, ...	-	-	1	-	-	1
Clinton, ...	1	1	-	-	1	3
Dalton, ...	2	-	-	-	-	2
Dracut, ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dudley, ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
Easthampton, ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
FALL RIVER, ...	4*	2	-	1	1	8
FITCHBURG, ...	2	1	-	1	1	5
Franklin, ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
GLOUCESTER, ...	1	-	-	-	-	1

* Increase voluntary in one case.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Increases in Wages	Number of Demands for Increases refused	Number of Reductions in Wages	Number of Wage Agreements	Number of Other Wage Movements	Total Number of Wage Movements
Great Barrington, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
HAVERHILL, . . .	15	1	1	4	1	22
HOLYOKE, . . .	1	1	1	2	1	6
Hopkinton, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ipswich, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
LAWRENCE, . . .	5	1	-	1	-	7
Lee, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Leominster, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
LOWELL, . . .	8	4	-	1	1	14
LYNN, . . .	6	3	-	1	-	10
Marblehead, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	3
Maynard, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Millford, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	3
Monson, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEW BEDFORD, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Newbury, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEWBURYPORT, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	3
NEWTON, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
NORTH ADAMS, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	4
NORTHAMPTON, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
North Andover, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
North Attleborough, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
North Brookfield, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2
PITTSFIELD, . . .	7	-	-	1	-	8
Plymouth, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
QUINCY, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rockland, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2
SALEM, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	4
SPRINGFIELD, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	3
Sturbridge, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ware, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Westford, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Springfield, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Williamsburg, . . .	1*	-	-	-	-	1
WOBURN, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
WORCESTER, . . .	3	2	3	-	1	9
In General, . . .	4*	-	-	1	-	5
TOTALS, . . .	104	35	11	26	11	187

* Increase voluntary in one case.

The following table gives by months the number of cities and towns in which action was taken relating to wages. If classified by counties so as to show the number of cities and towns in each county wherein action took place during the year, the following statement appears: Berkshire, 6; Bristol, 3; Essex, 11; Hampden, 4; Hampshire, 4; Middlesex, 8; Norfolk, 2; Plymouth, 3; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 10.

MONTHS.	Number of Cities in which Action took place	Number of Towns in which Action took place	Total
January, ...	15	19	34
February, ...	10	5	15
March, ...	9	3	12
April, ...	4	1	5
May, ...	9	2	11
June, ...	7	2	9
July, ...	3	1	4
August, ...	8	-	8
September, ...	1	-	1
October, ...	2	3	5
November, ...	3	1	4
December, ...	4	1	5

TRADES UNIONS.

TRADES UNIONS.

[Information pertaining to trades unions which are not restricted to any one city or town may be found under the heading "In General," following the city and town presentation.]

Wherever there is mention of trades unions being involved in strikes, extended accounts of difficulty may be found under the section Strikes and Lockouts.

In this presentation, the following abbreviations have been used: C. L. U., Central Labor Union; L. P. U., Lasters Protective Union; A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. & S. W. U., Boot and Shoe Workers Union.]

Adams. In January, Carpenters Union became affiliated with C. L. U., North Adams; in July, joined with majority of the unions of North Adams in a parade and benefit concert for the striking shoe cutters of N. L. Millard & Co., North Adams; between \$600 and \$700 was realized. *September.* Labor Day was celebrated by local labor unions, which joined with unions of North Adams and Pittsfield in a parade at North Adams. *December.* Teamsters organized a union. — Barbers organized, union to be affiliated with C. L. U. of North Adams; union prepared list of prices and posted same in local barber shops.

Athol. In June, employes in factory of the Goodman-Leavitt-Yatter Co. were organized as a carpenters' union.

BEVERLY. In February, hand-turn shoe workmen organized and introduced new price lists.

BOSTON. In January, Franklin Typographical Society, at annual meeting, announced that \$10,000 mortgage on real estate had been reduced to \$5,000 by cash payments; Master Printers Club presented \$833.75 to relief fund and guaranteed annual contribution for next 4 years; total sick and death benefits for 1899 amounted to \$3,557. — Employing bill posters organized as New England Bill Posters Association. — Committee representing C. L. U. and B. T. C. waited upon the Mayor in regard to certain alleged grievances existing in some of the municipal departments; meeting proved unsatisfactory. — Executive Council of State Branch of A. F. of L. instructed legislative committee to prepare such bills as were endorsed by North Adams convention of State Branch and present same to Legislature. — Boston Pavers Union 1 voted to demand 8-hour day without reduction in wages to begin Jan. 22, also time and one-half for overtime; in May, voted to demand 8-hour day and 50 cents per hour on and after June 1, working hours to be from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. — Carpenters Union 218, East Boston, opposed piece system and desired that contracting carpenters refuse to recognize piece work. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., voted to endorse bill in Legislature providing for pensioning city employes; in March, park employes of union discussed action of park commissioners in discharging large number of men since the beginning of the year and passed resolutions asking reason for changes which had been made. — Cigarmakers Union 97, on strike for increased wages, voted to return to work at old rates.

February. Various organizations of longshoremen protested against harsh treatment by bosses, lax enforcement of wage scale, and employment of non-union men. — Employing Printers Association of Boston and vicinity was organized; in December, committee from the association met committee from Typographical Union 13 and considered new scale of wages for book and job compositors submitted by the union; discussion was

held but no definite result was reached, and matter was submitted to a meeting of the Typothetæ; wages of compositors had been \$15 per week for day work; piece system had also been recognized in book and job offices; union asked for abolishment of piece system and that all compositors should receive \$16 per week. — New England Granite Manufacturers Association met and passed resolutions refusing to accede to demands of cutters for 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$3. — Carpenters Union 388, Dorchester, voted to demand 8-hour day and \$15 per week from May 1; later, voted to strike. — Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., voted to sustain Coal Handlers and Teamsters Union in demanding employment of union men in handling coal; also voted to instruct members not to receive coal from teamsters after 5 P.M. — Mason Builders Association of Boston and vicinity made agreement, through joint committee on arbitration, with Stonemasons Union No. 9 and Bricklayers Unions Nos. 3 and 27 of Boston and vicinity as to hours of labor and wages for the year 1900.* Additional terms were adopted that the business agent of the Stonemasons and Bricklayers unions should be allowed to visit all jobs during working hours to interview the steward of the job. In the opinion of the joint committee, the best interests of the employing masons demanded that all journeymen stonemasons and bricklayers should belong to their respective unions, therefore preference of employment would be given to union stonemasons and bricklayers by members of Mason Builders Association.

March. Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union decided to open employment office for members of the trade. — Allied Printing Trades Council voted to petition School Committee to have union label appear on all its printed matter in future; received report that A. Mudge & Son had agreed to thoroughly unionize their establishment; endorsed scale of wages of Photo-Engravers Union and of Book and Job Branch of Typographical Union; appointed committee to appear before legislative committee on printing to urge appointment of a committee to sit during the recess of the Legislature to investigate into the matter of State printing with a view of reporting upon the feasibility of the establishment of a State printing office; newly organized Type Founders Union became affiliated; in September, the council discussed a recent combination of certain employing printers and the probable effect of the combination upon the unions; it was alleged that the combination, comprising about one-third of the master printers using the label of the council, was charging a higher price for work where the union label was required than upon work without the label. Committee was appointed to investigate with a view of withdrawing the label from all firms guilty of such discrimination. Communications were received from the Republican and Democratic National headquarters that all printing issued by the National committees would, in the future, bear the union label. — Building Laborers Union 15 voted to assist Bakers Union 4 in its fight against products of a certain bakery; voted to attend 8-hour demonstration in Faneuil Hall; in October, discussed action of the coal combine in advancing price of coal immediately after the strike of miners in anthracite coal region and adopted resolutions condemning this action which made the price unwarranted by existing conditions, and pledged moral support to any movement designed to relieve the situation. — Labor unions of Boston held mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to celebrate the passage of the 8-hour law; addresses were made by prominent labor leaders and men interested in the labor movement. — Machinists of Boston held first of a series of mass meetings for purpose of extending trade unionism in the craft in order to strengthen demand for 8-hour day. — Painters Union 11 voted to demand \$2.75 for 8-hour day for all local union painters on and after June 17. In case of refusal of an employer to grant the demand, committee was given authority to call the painters off their work; in April, strike occurred; later, union held meeting and heard report from striking painters that 125 master painters had acceded to demands of men and that strike was virtually won. — New England Granite Manufacturers Association passed resolution which stipulated terms upon which manufacturers might settle with striking cutters, settlement to be subject to approval of subordinate local manufacturers' associations and finally of New England Granite Manufacturers Association; resolution passed was reported as follows:

"Resolved, That this committee will ratify any agreement based on a rate of 10 per cent increase on the rates paid the granite cutters in 1899, either piece or hour; the agreement to remain in force 5 years, and to contain an article constituting an arbitration committee, to whom all disputes and demands shall be submitted, and by whose decision each party shall agree to abide without any strike, lockout, or suspension of business under any conditions whatever; and we ask the Barre association to adjust their agreement to these terms."

* See Hours of Labor, pages 7 and 8, and Wages, page 25.

April. Retail boot and shoe clerks organized union. — Sheet Metal Workers Union voted that on and after July 1 union sheet metal workers of Boston and vicinity would work 8 hours per day at same rate of wages; voted that no union sheet metal worker should work after having completed 8 hours' daily labor unless overtime compensation, as established by the union, was guaranteed; in June, 9 of the principal firms of Boston had acceded to demands. — Barbers Union heard report of progress of movement to reduce hours of labor of journeymen barbers; proposed to co-operate with employing barbers to close their places of business at 8 P.M. on 4 days of the week on and after May 1; several agreed; union endorsed recommendation made to all wage workers to refrain from patronizing barber shops after 8 P.M., except on Wednesday and Saturday nights; union voted to issue shop cards to all barbers who complied with request of union. — Steam Engineers Union 16 notified master brewers that on and after May 1 following scale of wages and hours would go into effect: Eight consecutive hours to constitute a day's work; all time over 8 hours to be paid for at rate of 55 cents per hour; minimum rate of wages to be \$3 per day of 8 consecutive hours; chief engineers to be paid \$25 per week; engineers receiving \$3 per day now shall not receive any less; all engineers in or around a brewery must be members in good standing of local union 16 of International Union of Steam Engineers. Later, owing to action of union in refusing to accept letter received from master brewers declining to grant a minimum wage of \$3 per day and a minimum wage of \$25 per week for chief engineers, a strike of union engineers employed in 32 local breweries was urged. — Fifth annual convention of National Association of Manufacturers was held from April 24 to April 26; committee on parcels post presented resolution that the association should favor enactment of a law by Congress providing for establishment of a parcels-post system in the United States similar to laws now in force in England and Germany, and also the negotiation of parcels-post treaties with other nations; committee on international freight and transportation made report on subject of bills of lading; a motion urging continuance of legislative work which officers of the association had been doing was accepted, also a motion to support the shipping bill before Congress; motion was adopted to appoint a committee to prepare resolutions in regard to the isthmian canal; the matter of improvements in the consular service resulted in appointment of a special committee to report later, and it was urged that Congress be recommended to pass the bill now under advisement, and an amendment was added providing that removals be made only for cause; recommendation was adopted that the association protect its members against burdensome and unconstitutional legislation; a resolution that the committee on parcels post be continued was adopted, as was also resolution favoring reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and the United States, while a resolution in regard to car service was tabled; a resolution congratulating the present administration on establishment of "open door" system of trade in China and favoring entrance of Chinese merchants into this country without hindrance or delay was adopted, as were also the resolutions approving of the statistical work of the association, and the endorsement of projected cable lines between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico; discussion on commercial education was held, and committee on resolutions was instructed to prepare resolutions on commercial education, with amendment that resolution should also include technical education. Convention closed with banquet at which were present prominent speakers from all over the country. — At mass meeting of clothing workers in the ready-made trade, a union of over 100 members was formed, old union No. 1 being reorganized; object of union was to improve condition of workers by increasing demand for clothing bearing the union label. — Freight handlers employed in Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R., who were being paid 17½ cents per hour, drew up new schedule of wages calling for small increase. — Union lathers decided to strike for 8-hour day and wage schedule which would make the rate of pay \$2.50 and \$3 per day; lathers had heretofore been paid uniform wage of \$2.50. — Carpenters Union of Boston held meeting and voted to strike to enforce demands for an 8-hour day and minimum wage of \$15 per week; it was reported that many contractors had acceded to demands of men.

June. Lodge 264, International Machinists Association, heard statement of case of striking machinists of George Lawley & Son, endorsed their refusal of Mr. Lawley's offer to grant the 9-hour day after the completion of government work now on hand, and voted to extend financial support to the strikers; voted also to prohibit all union machinists from accepting employment with firms refusing to concede the 9-hour day when requested to do so. — About 650 icemen of Boston completed organization of a trades union to affiliate with the A. F. of L. through the Teamsters International Union, and to join the C. L. U.; the formation of a combine of ice dealers with the advance in price of ice of \$1 per ton to the customer and the reduction in wages of \$1 per week was denounced; it was resolved to demand that organized labor refuse to purchase ice from any man who was not a member of the Icemen's Union. — Meeting of representatives from every local

union of electrical workers in the State was held in Boston for purpose of agitating an 8-hour day throughout the trade; the fight of Electrical Workers Union 104 against the Massachusetts Telephone & Telegraph Co. was endorsed; permanent organization was formed. — Cigar Strippers Union entered into an agreement with cigar manufacturers whereby strippers of tobacco leaf employed in the local cigar factories would work under a union bill of wages and union hours.

July. Convention of National Carders was held and attended by delegates from Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford; question of consolidation of the organized textile workers of America was discussed, and delegates were strongly in favor of such consolidation; carders favored having a meeting called as soon as possible to ascertain the sentiments of the other organizations in regard to the matter, and, if adopted, to begin work of consolidation; vote of thanks was passed to local unions and officials throughout the State for their efforts against overtime work. — As a result of conference held between committees representing unions 14, 29, and 122 of the National Union of Brewery Workmen and the Master Brewers Association, an agreement was reached by which the bottlers and drivers employed by the various brewers would secure an advance of wages amounting to about \$3 per week.* — In response to appeal of the A. F. of L. for financial assistance to aid striking cigarmakers of New York City, 8 unions returned donations aggregating \$230; unions voted to refrain from patronizing non-union brands of cigars.

August. Representatives of the National Loom Fixers Union, the National Textile Union of America, the National Carders Union, the National Federation of American Textile Operatives, comprising the weavers, the National Slashers Union, and the National Spinners Union (represented by letter) met in Boston and formed a temporary consolidation of the unions, to be known as the American Federation of Textile Operatives. The action of the Southern unions in voting to work no more than 10 hours in any one day after May 1, 1901, was endorsed; it was decided to hold another convention on Dec. 17 at Washington, D. C., to discuss matters of interest pertaining to textile operatives including an 8-hour law for the entire country, and to attempt to secure the co-operation of members of Congress to bring this about. — Members of Letter Carriers Association discussed advisability of supporting the labels of the trades unions, and adopted resolutions pledging the Boston letter carriers to wear only such uniforms as bear the label of the United Garment Workers. — Brewery workers unions decided to appear before the C. L. U. and protest against a boycott recently levied upon a union brewery of Roxbury; boycott was brought about because the management of the brewery did not hire workmen following a certain trade to do a certain kind of work, yet work was done by union men; brewery was declared unfair, but the brewery workers unions took exceptions to this action. — Counsel for a former employé of the Continental Brewery obtained in the Supreme Court an order of notice in a proceeding he had instituted against Brewery Workmen's Union 14 with a view to having the union enjoined from boycotting his client who some time previously was suspended from the union, and then discharged from the brewery by virtue of a demand made by the union upon the employers; later, in the Supreme Court, Judge Loring declined to take jurisdiction and denied the petition for a writ of mandamus compelling Brewery Workmen's Union 14 to desist from its boycott. — Freight Handlers Union 6527 considered admittance of a large number of freight handlers connected with the K. of L. and decided to accept all applicants previously connected with the K. of L.; decided to ask management of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. to give freight handlers 2 hours in which to get their dinner. In December, the union, membership of which had been restricted to employés of the B. & A. and N. Y., N. H., & H. railroads, amended the constitution so as to admit any freight handler employed in Boston and vicinity. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union received report from committee that many grocery and provision dealers had agreed to concede the Wednesday half-holiday until Oct. 1; later, union adopted resolutions authorizing the C. L. U. to refuse to accept the city's money for the Labor Day parade providing it could only be obtained under certain conditions; in November, at meeting of union it was reported that a number of proprietors of grocery and provision stores in this city had agreed to close their stores at 6 P.M. except Saturdays.

September. Knights of Labor celebrated Labor Day with a parade in which the trades were well represented and which had a large following; the parade was reviewed by the Governor and the Mayor. — Sewer Workers Union, which had declined to parade with the C. L. U., had an individual parade. — Union of brass workers, metal polishers, buffers, and platers was organized under direction of the president of the International union.

* See under Wages, page 26.

— Union of over 200 freight teamsters was organized, and application was made for a charter from the International Teamsters Union. — Bakers and Confectioners Union 4 considered plan to raise money for families of striking coal miners; plan proposed was to place contribution boxes in various places throughout the city, and a committee was appointed to call upon the Mayor and secure permission to attach the boxes to city property. — Bartenders Union 77 voted \$500 to members of international union of craft located in Galveston; in October, endorsed set of resolutions pledging the moral support of the members to any movement which would secure a reduction of the price of coal to working people. — Henry Carruthers & Co., plumbers, East Boston, decided to run on strictly union conditions, employing only union plumbers and steamfitters.

October. National Spinners Union met in convention for 3 days' session. After discussing the matter of joining the Federation of Textile Workers of America, it was voted to send 2 delegates to the convention at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, who would be instructed to report the proceedings of the convention to all local spinners unions, and after the latter had taken action on the report the matter would be submitted to executive council of spinners for action; danger of continued night work in mills was discussed and it was decided to make an extra effort to have night work dispensed with so far as possible, and resolutions were adopted condemning manufacturers who kept their mills open after 6 P.M. and urging organized labor to adopt measures to prevent this practice; it was decided to send the secretary to Rhode Island to try to bring about harmony between the spinners of the different Rhode Island mills; convention voted not to interfere in the matter of the dues paid by different branches, although the amounts paid differed; officers were elected and delegates chosen to represent the union at the convention of the Federation of Textile Workers to be held in Washington, D. C., in December. — Tenth annual convention of International Coopers Union opened with addresses of welcome by prominent labor leaders. Annual report of the secretary was read, showing a gain in membership and increased wages where organizations of the craft existed; formation of unions, especially in the South, was advised; report showed that 28 strikes had occurred, 8 of which were lost, and avoidance of strikes was advised; it was suggested that a member of the executive board be sent to endeavor to adjust grievances before a strike was ordered, and that local unions should not be permitted to strike unless against a reduction of wages without the sanction of the general executive board. It was decided to leave question of revising or amending the constitution to a referendum vote of the local unions; also, to elect officers biennially; concerning the proposed admittance of machine coopers to membership in the international union, it was decided to organize coopers employed upon machines, and to allow the local unions to make price lists subject to approval of executive board. Convention adjourned to meet in Louisville, Ky., in October, 1902; a declaration of principles was adopted pledging the union to the following objects: To prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age; to use all lawful and honorable means to abolish the system of contract convict labor; to demand enforcement of foreign contract labor law; to demand the repeal of all conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the rights of labor organizations; to encourage the adoption of proper apprentice laws; to demand better sanitary conditions for coopers working in all places where a large number of men were employed; to secure from employers contracts recognizing the Coopers International Union of North America, regulating prices, and making their shops strictly union shops; to settle by arbitration all differences which might arise between employers and employés. — Skirt Makers Union discussed a local strike which was declared by order of union; voted to call the attention of the District Police to the alleged violation of the weekly payment law, and the law prohibiting employment of women more than 58 hours per week, also to call the attention of the local police to the alleged violation of the Sabbath law and to ask that all skirt-making establishments of Boston be compelled to close one day each week. — Carpet Upholsterers Union received report that 3 firms had agreed to pay the wage scale of \$18 per week demanded by the union.

November. Edgesetters Union No. 229 was organized among the strikers of the Thos. G. Plant Co.'s shoe factory. — Boilermakers Union 9 discussed strike at B. & A. shops in Springfield, and president of National union was given authority to take such action regarding a strike of boilermakers on the B. & A. as might seem proper. — Secretaries of the Mule Spinners, Carders, Weavers, and Loom Fixers unions held conference in this city with the District Police; they alleged violations of the weavers' particulars bill and running overtime by a New Bedford corporation.

December. Directors of the Milk Producers Union and the Boston milk contractors held meeting and debated price of milk; contractors insisted that advance of 4 cents per

can made the first of October should be given up and that last year's prices should prevail for January, February, and March; union directors rejected this proposition, but compromised on a reduction of 2 cents for months specified. Later, milk dealers of Westborough, Northborough, and Upton conferred with the C. Brigham Co. in Boston, and refused to accept the price agreed upon by the contractors and the Milk Producers Union, which, after Jan. 1, was to be 28 cents per can of 8½ quarts, with a surplus clause giving the privilege of still further reduction at will; milk producers asked 29 cents per can and no surplus clause which the C. Brigham Co. refused to pay. — Legislative committee of the State Branch, A. F. of L., held meeting and endorsed the 8-year clause of experience to be amended to the engineers' license law; this committee was appointed to look after labor legislation at the State House during coming session.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union passed resolutions that the Automobile Co. should be taxed for the use of the streets of Boston; passed resolution favoring acquisition of B. & A. R.R. by the Commonwealth; favored the maintenance of the repair and electrical branches of the municipal building department; protested against discharge of workmen from water and other municipal departments, and appointed committee to wait upon Mayor in reference to matter; condemned practice of keeping grocery and provision stores open after 12 o'clock Saturday nights; requested Police Commission to enforce Sunday closing laws; requested members of organized labor to patronize only dealers receiving endorsement of Grocery and Provision Clerks Union; instructed committee to investigate charges relating to the employment of engineers at the Massachusetts General Hospital; instructed affiliated unions to assist Roofers Protective Union in controversy with Phoenix Roofing Co. for 8-hour day; received report that men in a certain bakery in Boston were required to work 19 hours per day, and that men were working 90 hours per week in one of the local cut-rate grocery and provision stores; delegates were directed to recommend special boycott upon any bakery, provision, or grocery store which insisted on unfair conditions; legislative committee was directed to appear at State House in support of bill to pension city employés, and bill providing for direct legislative system.

February. It was voted to endorse opposition to a New York newspaper to extent of boycotting advertisers in its columns; voted to hold mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on evening of March 21 to agitate shorter working-day and to celebrate 8-hour victory at last municipal election; condemned bill to empower Secretary of Treasury to draw up and enforce regulations as to boarding vessels in harbors of the United States, on ground that it would prevent representatives of Seamen's Union visiting a vessel in interest of union sailors before it was tied to the wharf; resolution was adopted favoring principle of home rule to cities and towns of State in matter of taxation; endorsed demand for 8-hour day of pavers of Boston working for private contractors; voted to ask City Council to investigate management of Boston Insane Hospital; received report condemning the sanitary condition of certain schoolhouses in Boston and censured School Committee for allowing such conditions to exist.

March. Committee was appointed which endeavored to secure from the Mayor the reason for the abolition of the municipal repair and the electrical construction departments; endorsed bills in State Legislature amending and improving employers' liability act; opposed bill which proposed that a commission be appointed to take charge of construction, repairing, and furnishing of schoolhouses; opposed bill calling for reduction of number of members of School Board to 9; approved bill requiring that all workshops in which metal polishing was done should be provided with suitable blowers; approved bill calling for State regulation of price of gas in Boston; approved bill making 8 hours within 10 consecutive hours a full day's labor for all railroad employés, and limiting a day's run to 100 miles for all train hands; considered the abolition of the repair division of the municipal building department and of the electrical construction department and voted to request the Mayor to have an impartial committee of 3 appointed — no member of organized labor nor of the Master Builders Association, and no contractor to be on the committee — to investigate the repair division and electrical construction department, and publish its findings; label committee was instructed to request all members of labor organizations to demand brewers' label on bottled beer; voted to request the Emergency Hospital to have all vehicles used by the institution repaired and constructed by union labor.

July. Resolutions were adopted condemning members of Legislature who voted against submitting the B. & A. lease to a referendum vote, and calling upon the Governor to veto the bill; special committee appointed to request the Massachusetts Telephone & Telegraph Co. to grant the electrical workers in its employ an 8-hour day stated that the management had failed to concede shorter working-day; resolutions were adopted requesting District Police to do all in its power to have the license law relating to employ-

ment of firemen enforced at Deer Island; resolutions were adopted condemning Ben Franklin Assembly, K. of L., the members of which, it was alleged, were having printing done in a non-union printing office; endorsed strike of cigarmakers in New York and appointed a committee to solicit funds for the strikers.

August. Joint Labor Day committee of the C. L. U. and B. T. C. voted, notwithstanding opposition on the part of some organizations, not to invite either the Governor or Mayor to review the Labor Day parade; report that the use of the South End yards and the horses and teams of the street department had been refused in connection with the parade was denied, it being only the use of the buildings for banqueting purposes which was prohibited.

September. Central Labor Union and Allied Trades Council celebrated Labor Day with a parade which was well represented by trades and had a large following; committee appointed to settle the grievance of the Cambridge Employés Union submitted report to the effect that a conference was held with the Mayor and he assured the committee that he would regulate the matter—grievance of the employés was that they had been working over 8 hours and that they were obliged to feed their horses on the street; committee was appointed to confer with similar committee from the B. T. C. in relation to the proposed amalgamation of the two bodies.

October. The milk trust was denounced and resolutions were adopted thanking press of city for opposing efforts of the trust to raise price of milk; endorsed movement of Grocery and Provision Clerks Union to have retail grocery and provision stores close at 6 o'clock on every night of the week except Saturday, and resolutions were adopted calling upon all members of organized labor to assist in bringing about the early closing of retail stores; reports were submitted showing the increase in demand for union-made clothing and resolutions were adopted calling upon all union men to refuse to purchase any garments which did not bear the label of United Garment Workers Union; upon request of Lumber Teamsters and Handlers Union, it was voted to request the Legislature to enact such laws as would oblige contractors doing public work to grant their employés the 8-hour day; voted to assist the strikers in the Chicago building trades in every way possible; resolutions were adopted requesting all members of trades unions to refuse to receive coal after 5 P.M., or from any driver who did not carry the working card of the Coal Teamsters and Handlers Union.

November. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all labor men to have carpets measured and laid by members of Carpet Upholsterers Union; claim presented by delegates from Engineers Union 16 that 8-hour law enacted during last session of Legislature should apply to engineers at Austin Farm, and committee was appointed to investigate the matter; discussion was held on the use to which the Franklin Fund should be put, and an institution where mechanics and artisans might acquire a better education, on the plan of the Cooper Institute of New York, was favored; old Franklin schoolhouse was suggested as a site, and special committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Trustees of the fund and urge the immediate appropriation of the money as provided for in the will; delegates from Shoe Workers Union stated the causes which brought on the strike of edgeseeters in the Thos. G. Plant Co.'s factory, and C. L. U. endorsed strike and voted to render moral and financial assistance; voted to continue agitation for the increase in the sale of union-stamped shoes; with object of furthering an attempt to secure passage of a law by Legislature to have a referendum act placed on the statute book, secretary was instructed to send communications to different cities and towns throughout the State where labor organizations existed for purpose of agitating the matter.

December. Decision of Board of Managers of Franklin Fund to establish a Franklin Institute and to erect a suitable building in Franklin Square was endorsed; resolutions were adopted requesting Board of Aldermen to approve decision of Board of Managers; it was affirmed that engineers employed at Austin and Pierce Farms were forced to work 12 hours per day in violation of municipal 8-hour law, and it was concluded to request the aldermen to investigate the matter; resolutions were adopted instructing delegates to the convention of the A. F. of L. to ask for such action as would protect and advance the interest of the carpet upholsterers; in regard to books being published for the holiday trade, resolution was adopted instructing members to purchase no books except those bearing union label; committee was appointed to interest clothing dealers of Boston in union-labelled garments.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. In February, Building Trades Council endorsed 8-hour meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall March 21, and instructed all affiliated unions to attend in a body.

March. Voted not to take sides against striking Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union in its demand for 8-hour day; voted to assist union in every way to secure 8-hour day with minimum daily wage of \$3; voted to request all mechanics in building trades to

keep away from Chicago until labor trouble was settled; voted not to affiliate with National Building Trades Council.

April. Council endorsed demands of Painters Union 11 for an advance of wages, of the union carpenters, steam engineers, and sheet metal workers for an 8-hour day, and of the asbestos workers for a 9-hour day; upon request of Electrical Workers Unions 35 and 104, the council voted to request the city government to refuse permission to all electrical companies to use the streets of Boston for any purpose unless they employed union electricians.

June. Council voted to appoint committee to arrange for a concert in aid of the strike of the Chicago B. T. C.; upon complaint of the carpenters' delegates that a South Boston master carpenter had refused to grant 9-hour day, a boycott was ordered; voted to extend public invitation to non-union lathers of Boston and vicinity to join union of their craft, and also voted to demand the union card of all ice-men; endorsed petition of Boston School Committee for appropriation of \$300,000 to be spent in putting schools in proper condition; heard charge from delegates of Granite Cutters Union that the naval officer in charge of the construction of the new addition to the naval hospital, Chelsea, was employing non-union contractors to do work, and that work done was not of the best kind; committee was appointed to urge officer in question to let the granite work to contractors who were complying with the regulations of the organization as to hours of labor and wages; address was made on scheme for erection of a hospital upon the co-operative basis, and committee was appointed to investigate feasibility of the plan; communication was received from B. T. C. of Chicago that the strike in the building trades of that city was still being actively pushed.

July. Discussed the award of contract for building the West Boston bridge, and appointed committee to wait upon the Mayor and other city officials to urge that residents of this city be given preference of employment, and that the granite work be cut and dressed either in this city or Cambridge.

August. Adopted resolutions instructing all members of building trades unions to purchase only such clothing as bore label of United Garment Workers Union; at special meeting of the council, delegates refused to invite the Governor and the Mayor to review the B. T. C. division of the Labor Day parade—action was endorsed; it was agreed that the local unions attached to the council should provide all the money needed to pay the expenses of the parade.

September. The treasurer of the B. T. C. received \$400, appropriated by the City Council for the Labor Day parade; resolution was adopted instructing delegates to State convention of the A. F. of L., to be held at Marlborough in October, to ask convention to lend its assistance before the Legislature in bringing about a successful termination of the question of submission to the people of constitutional amendments on a petition from voters; appointed committee to confer with one appointed by the C. L. U. to discuss the advisability of amalgamating the organizations.

October. Council adopted resolutions denouncing the milk contractors who had entered into an agreement to advance the price of milk; review was given of the strike of the building trades in Chicago, and resolutions were adopted requesting the unions in this city and vicinity to assist the men on strike in Chicago; endorsed early closing movement of the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union; council was asked to lend its aid to the union of carpet upholsterers for the purpose of establishing a minimum wage scale of \$18 per week—request granted.

November. Council discussed possibility of establishing a co-operative building association, and an open meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Dec. 4, in order to present the plan to labor men in general.

December. Bill before Congress which called for the placing of unemployed and homeless people upon the public domain was endorsed by council.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION 13. In January, Typographical Union 13 voted to affiliate with State Branch, A. F. of L.; voted in favor of 8-hour demonstration in Faneuil Hall.

February. Received complaint that a certain firm was employing non-union printers and instructed delegates to ask Printing Trades Council to withdraw union label from firm; committee was appointed to request the Mayor to choose a union man in event of a change being made in office of superintendent of printing; secretary was directed to urge Massachusetts senators and congressmen to vote for a bill ordering union label on all government printing; committee having new book and job scale in charge was given full power to enforce same.

June. Heard address on movement of Grocery and Provision Clerks Union to secure Wednesday half-holiday throughout the summer months, and voted to direct all members of union not to patronize any grocery, fish, or provision store on Wednesday afternoons.

September. Called attention to political circulars without the union label, and voted to call the attention of the Allied Printing Trades Council to the matter.

October. Voted to direct the wage scale committee to revise present scale for book and job offices of Boston, in order that men employed in these offices should receive material advance in wages; voted to direct members to insist upon stamp of the B. & S. W. U. being upon all boots and shoes purchased by them.

December. Received and endorsed a bill of prices and scale of wages for compositors in the Boston book and job printing offices which had been drawn up by a committee of printers; voted to present it to the master printers and ask them to confer.

BROCKTON. In January, Stonemasons Union sent notice to contractors requesting that 8-hour day be established March 1 without reduction in wages. — Coal and grain merchants conferred with Laborers Union and refused request for 8-hour day with 9-hour pay. — President of B. & S. W. U. visited factory of the J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. and informed employes that those who had refused to sign applications for membership in the union would be obliged to do so by Jan. 15; firm remained neutral. — Union of National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America was formed. — Time limit expired for members of B. & S. W. U. to secure reinstatement without settling all back dues and paying initiation fees. *February.* Machinists formed permanent organization and began work for 9-hour day; became a branch of International Association of Machinists. — R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, entered into an agreement with the B. & S. W. U. for the use of the union stamp for term of 3 years; agreement provided that matters of dispute which could not be mutually adjusted should be referred to the State Board of Arbitration, and that the firm would employ none but members of the B. & S. W. U. — Committee of clerks of local dry goods stores was appointed to interview merchants and request continuation of early closing Wednesday nights. *March.* New Joint Shoe Council formed to replace the one declared out of existence during trouble between National organization and local unions; council comprised 27 delegates representing 9 unions; later, council received application of Reynolds, Drake, & Gabell, shoes, for union label; in May, Joint Shoe Council granted union label to Reynolds, Drake, & Gabell, the firm having accepted and complied with conditions and price lists offered by union; voted an endorsement of the newly organized label league; in August, the council held meeting with member of a firm from whom the general officers of the B. & S. W. U. had taken the union stamp, it being alleged that the proprietors had shoes bearing the union stamp made in an outside factory; council decided that the stamp should not be re-issued to the firm, and action of general officers in taking it away was endorsed. — Movement on foot to form branch of New England Lasters Association. — Retail Clerks Union effected temporary organization. — Special city committee appointed to consider suggestion of the Mayor in his inaugural address that the city should employ union labor only, received the opinion of the City Solicitor, which was that a city could not make any class distinctions, and that if it hired such help only it would be making a distinction between its citizens.

May. Allied Printing Trades Council decided to draw up order to be presented to City Council again asking that the union label appear on all city printing, and that a public hearing be given before matter was decided; secretary was instructed to write to local shoe manufacturers who have been granted label of the B. & S. W. U. and ask them to patronize union printing offices and have union label upon all their printing. — Brockton Master Builders Association was organized. — Pressmen's Union No. 102 amended by-laws, whereby a member absent 3 consecutive meetings would be fined \$1. — Carpenters formed temporary organization; in June, Local Union No. 624 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was instituted with 59 members. *June.* Union Label League agreed to report any member of a union who was known to purchase goods made unfairly when goods bearing the union label could be found; plans were made to have the union label appear on bread; all local unions were asked to donate towards the support of the Monthly Bulletin, a paper devoted to information regarding union-labelled goods; committee was appointed to aid the sale of union-labelled shoes; in October, league made arrangements to hold lectures and engage in other work to increase the demand for union-labelled goods. *July.* Stitchers Union donated assistance to striking cutters of North Adams; committee was appointed to prepare a set of by-laws for the union. — Solefasteners donated \$10 to striking cigarmakers of New York. — Stationary firemen formed union to affiliate with the C. L. U.; in August, organization was completed.

August. Lasters Union suspended the article in the by-laws which called for a fine of 25 cents to be levied upon any member who did not attend at least one meeting of the union each month; in September, union issued a card calling attention to a section in the consti-

tution of the B. & S. W. U. which it intended to enforce; section stated that any member of the union purchasing shoes or any other commodity without the union label whenever it could be procured, should be fined \$2. — Finishers Union endorsed action of C. L. U. in recommending that organized labor give its support to the Brockton Hospital corporation since the corporation had agreed to have the union label on its printing in the future. — Delegates to the Joint Shoe Council reported that the council granted the union label of the B. & S. W. U. to Leonard & Anglim, shoes, who signed a 3 years' agreement with the union, and had made satisfactory price lists. *September.* Typographical Union voted to affiliate as a body with the State branch of the A. F. of L. *October.* Temporary organization of journeymen barbers was formed to be a branch of the international union and affiliate with the A. F. of L.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union received report that Aldermen had voted to have union label attached to all city printing; later, Common Council defeated order passed by Aldermen which provided that all city printing should be done by local printers, and that the union label should be used on all such work. *February.* Organizing committee of C. L. U. formed permanent organization; later, C. L. U. recognized strike of Machinists Union; members of union were requested to withdraw patronage from a carpet dealer of Boston said by B. T. C. of Boston to be unfair; report received from manager of Union Co-operative Coal Co. that the union coal yard was doing well. *March.* Appointed committee to investigate People's wood yard at Montello; voted to endorse bill before Congress asking that mail carriers in cities of the same class as Brockton be given the same salaries as are paid in larger cities; in response to appeal from striking kindling-wood workers of Austin, Pa., money was appropriated for their assistance; voted that the new constitution and by-laws go into effect April 1; endorsed Wednesday evening closing movement of local stores; appointed committee to assist in selling stock of the Union Co-operative Coal Co.—company reported receipt of lease of coal yard; received report of Electrical Workers and Machinists Union that 2 of their number had opened a shop which would be operated with union scale of wages and union conditions. *August.* Stationary Firemen's Union became affiliated with the C. L. U.; financial aid was given by C. L. U. to striking railway employees of St. Louis; communication was received from the Cigarmakers Union stating that an assessment of \$1 per man had been levied on the membership of 47,000 for the benefit of the striking cigarmakers in New York. *November.* Discussed sale of non-union tobacco by certain dealers in the city, and agreed to assist in every way in the fight against it by instructing laboring men to purchase nothing but union-made tobacco; endorsed resolution which was introduced by the Allied Printing Trades Council in regard to the opposition of certain city officials to having the city printing done by union men, and also their advocacy of having the city printing done out of the city; donation of money was voted to the striking woollen workers of Knoxville, Tenn. *December.* Received communication from the striking textile workers of Jamestown, N. Y., and voted a donation to them; sum of money was voted for the assistance of the New Bedford strikers at the request of a delegate from the Weavers and Loom Fixers unions of that city; delegates from the Lasters Union reported that their organization had donated \$10 toward the strikers in New Bedford, and Edgesetters and Trimmers Union also reported a donation for the same cause; request was received from the A. F. of L. to take active interest in the proposed 8-hour law on all government works and the law against prison labor.

Brookline. In October, Union No. 438, Carpenters and Joiners, and the employing builders of Brookline entered into an agreement whereby the 8-hour day went into effect Nov. 1, 1900.

CHICOPEE. In May, Bartenders Union voted to support local grocery clerks in their fight against employers, and agreed to impose fine of \$5 on any member patronizing an unfair store or allowing his family to do so.

Dalton. In July, Master Plumbers Association of this town and Pittsfield dissolved because of withdrawal of one member of the association.

Danvers. In April, Leather Workers Union considered strike of trimmers at morocco factory of the American Hide & Leather Co., and appointed committee which conferred with management and effected satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

Easthampton. In February, master painters of this town, Holyoke, and Northampton voted to grant \$2.25 per day wages to painters; voted that in future journeymen dis-

continue practice of taking work independently of employers; also voted to ask Board of Public Works that contracts for painting public buildings be let to master painters, instead of being let out with general contract for a building or to individual painters who were not master painters.

Easton. In March, lasters employed by Hatch & Grinnell voted to ask for raise in prices; labor troubles followed.

EVERETT. In December, men engaged in the printing craft held meeting and discussed the manner in which the city printing had been done; petition to the Mayor and City Council was drawn up; it asked that an ordinance be passed that the Allied Printing Trades union label should appear upon all printing done for the city of Everett and its various departments.

FALL RIVER. In January, about 35 tinsmiths organized a union; in May, Tinsmiths and Metal Workers Union voted to insist that demand for 8-hour day with 9 hours' pay should go into effect May 28 or strike would be ordered. Later, Tinsmiths Union 93 received report of 4 employers of men of the trade who had conceded the 8-hour day; in case of one employer, union voted to grant an exception, allowing members to work for him 9 hours per day with 8-hour rate until one contract in progress was completed; union received assurance of support of the Amalgamated Metal Workers in effort to secure the 8-hour day. — Textile Council appointed committee to watch labor legislation and to recommend a plan to so amend 58-hour law as to prevent night work; in February, voted to make special assessment of \$5 on each textile union to pay expenses of Textile Council in opposing night work in the mills; in March, voted to reject the proposed sliding scale offered by manufacturers. — Weavers of Cornell Mills voted against working Saturday afternoons. — Loom Fixers Union contributed \$25 to Lonsdale strikers, and received acknowledgment of \$50 granted to striking loom fixers of Columbus, Ga.; in May, Fall River Loom Fixers Association filed notice of intention of building addition of 24 x 39 feet to present property; in September, Loom Fixers Association dedicated its textile building to public use; building contained all the necessary machinery for the teaching of the textile art and was fitted at the cost of \$15,000; in November, executive council of the National Loom Fixers Association discussed the increased work for loom fixers in the construction of the new types of looms, and discussed also subject of a standard list of prices; present Federation of the Textile Operatives of America was not approved by the council, but an annual congress of representatives was favored; delegate was appointed to represent the National Loom Fixers at the textile convention to be held in Washington in December. — Loom fixers of Davol Mills voted not to work overtime. — Weavers of Stafford Mills appointed committee to effect adjustment of their wages, claiming they did not receive the full 10 per cent advance; later, weavers of Mill No. 1 voted to leave work unless their grievance was remedied; on one style of work they claimed cuts were longer than formerly, so that wages were not as high as before the 10 per cent advance; management denied claim; weavers later reconsidered decision to strike.

February. Secretaries of textile unions who conferred with Chief of District Police in regard to enforcement of 58-hour law reported that he gave instructions to local inspectors to prosecute any mill employing women and minors after 6 P.M. who had worked in another mill during the day. **March.** Weavers of American Linen Co. received report of interview with officials of the mill, who promised to remedy filling which was poor; they denied change in length of cuts. — Master Builders Association, in response to request of the B. T. C. for reduction in hours of labor to 8 hours with no reduction in wages, voted to continue the 9-hour day; in May, after considering proposition of Trades Council, voted to ratify former action, and refused to make any concession regarding shorter hours during present year; suggested, however, that if trade would warrant it they would consider an increase of wages about July 1. — The Cotton Manufacturers Association and the 5 secretaries of the local textile unions representing the Textile Council conferred on sliding scale of wages; no definite settlement was reached, but the secretaries promised to report the matter back to their unions and if they would consent to adoption of the manufacturers' scale the leaders would not object.

April. Weavers of Westamoe Mills, cottons, discussed the number of yards in certain cuts, price paid for weaving same they alleged to be inadequate; on the other hand, same price was paid for weaving cuts of less length; it was decided to strike unless matter was adjusted; later, weavers were addressed by secretary of Weavers Union who reported that mill officials had decided, by way of compromise, to offer to pay 23 cents per cut instead of 22.16 cents; offer accepted. — Master plumbers and steamfitters considered

proposition of master builders to join in resisting demands of the workmen; no action was taken except to appoint a committee to again confer with master builders. — National organizer of the National Carpenters and Joiners Union with committee from the Fall River Carpenters Union met delegation from Master Builders Association and made formal demand for 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours, to go into effect May 1. — Carpenters and Joiners Union instructed delegates to the B. T. C. to advocate a strike on May 7, if demand for an 8-hour day was not complied with. — Master masons held conference with representatives of the Masons, Plasterers, and Bricklayers unions in regard to 8-hour day, but refused to grant any concessions.

May. Masons, Plasterers, and Bricklayers unions decided to postpone definite action in regard to striking until they received the sanction of the National organization with which they were affiliated; in June, Bricklayers and Masons Union voted to notify boss masons that the bricklayers and masons would continue to work 9 hours per day throughout the present year; action was said to have been brought about by assurances of boss masons that on Jan. 1, 1901, the 8-hour day would be granted. — Iron molders formed preliminary organization. — Plumbers Union voted to strike for 8-hour day on May 21. *June.* Carders Union voted to purchase \$1,000 worth of stock in the proposed new co-operative mill with funds of the union; in August, Carders Protective Association voted to pay curtailment benefits, each member out of work for one month, as a result of curtailment, to receive one week's pay, the amounts to be graded in proportion to the individual payments made by each member of the association; in September, Carders executive committee announced that \$1,500 was disbursed in one week in curtailment benefits; in October, Carders Union endorsed efforts which were made to bring about a consolidation of textile workers throughout the country; decided to pay all members who had been idle 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks, on account of curtailment of production, one week's benefit. — Slasher Tenders Union voted to subscribe \$250 for stock in the proposed new co-operative mill. *August.* Sum of \$75 was paid in curtailment allowances to members of the Back Boys Union. *September.* Carpenters Union received first instalment of strike pay from the headquarters of the Carpenters Brotherhood in Philadelphia; members of union were on strike early in summer. *December.* Labor union men were appealed to for assistance by Southern operatives out on strike; matter at issue was the unwillingness of the manufacturers to allow their operatives to organize labor unions; aid was promised in fighting for right to organize.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In February, received complaint from Hatters Union that some local stores were selling hats made by manufacturers of another state employing non-union help, and a committee was appointed to request storekeepers to stop sale of such hats; delegation representing teachers of primary and intermediate schools appealed to C. L. U. for aid in securing increased wages. *March.* Organizing committee of C. L. U. reported meeting of journeymen barbers for organization; local secretary was instructed to communicate with secretary of C. L. U. of Lawrence in order to get members of that body to use their influence with the representatives from Lawrence to vote for the anti-overtime bill; received complaint from the brewery workers' delegates that some local brewers were declining to sign International Brewery Workers contract of prices; it was decided to give employers an opportunity to sign said contract before taking further action; passed vote to boycott goods of any firm holding out against union prices. *September.* Appointed committee of 3 to assist committee on municipal affairs in an effort to have the 8-hour law enforced in connection with the building of new schoolhouses.

WEAVERS UNION. In January, Weavers' executive committee received report that 2 minors, girls, who refused to work a Saturday afternoon in the Cornell Mills had been discharged. *February.* Voted to authorize treasurer to pay any assessments made for expenses that Textile Union might incur in opposing night work in the mills, and resolutions were adopted against New York *Sun* for alleged opposition to unionism; later, executive committee received complaint of alleged grievance at mill of American Linen Co., advance of 4 cents having been allowed on one style in the looms, while prices paid for other counts were unsatisfactory; secretary was instructed to confer with mill officials. *March.* Weavers' executive committee discussed the sliding scale, and opinion was expressed that the slight concession of manufacturers was not sufficient, and that the proposition would be opposed unless further concessions were made; many complaints were made of poor filling, which made weavers' work more difficult and reduced their wages. *June.* Weavers Union voted to assist the clerks to obtain a weekly half-holiday during the summer, and to request members and operatives in general to refuse patronage to storekeepers who refused to grant the desired concessions; voted to subscribe for 100 shares of stock in the proposed new co-operative mill, which meant an investment of \$2,500 of the funds of the union. *August.* Voted \$25 to strikers of Jamestown, N. Y.;

later, Weavers Protective Association voted to pay curtailment benefits to weavers who were, had been, or would thereafter be out of work for 2 weeks. Benefits voted were: For 15-cent members in full standing, \$5; for 10-cent members in full standing, \$3; for 15-cent members in half benefit, \$2.50; for 10-cent members in half benefit, \$1.50. Later, Weavers' executive committee accepted report of the secretary and treasurer which showed a disbursement of \$5,308 in curtailment allowances during one week. *September.* Weavers' executive committee announced that \$7,000 had been paid in recent curtailment benefits. *October.* Paid a death claim of \$60; over 100 claims paid since establishment of the fund, Jan. 1, 1896. *November.* Report was made that since Aug. 11, when first curtailment allowances were paid, \$7,305.50 had been paid by the Weavers Association of Fall River. *December.* Weavers' executive committee received report of secretary to the effect that he had secured an advance in a certain mill on one grade of goods of 8 per cent and on another 10 per cent; in a few mills the weavers had complained of poor filling; attention of mill officials had been called to complaints, and they promised to try and have the matter remedied.

SPINNERS UNION. In January, Spinners' executive committee announced that the union would not recognize any spinner who worked nights, whether or not he was employed during the day. Spinners Union paid following benefits during year 1899: Stoppages, \$842.25; accidents, \$315.60; deaths of members, \$300; deaths of members' wives, \$150; victimized members, \$43.65; grants to Marlborough shoe workers, \$100; mill firemen, \$50; Taftville spinners who were locked out, \$50. Later, union received complaint that spinners of the Shove Mills who refused to work overtime were threatened by management that their mules would be thrown out, and ring-spinning frames substituted; in case of such action the union decided to support spinners, whether financial members or not, as it was opposed to overtime work. *February.* Voted to enforce rule regarding overtime work, all members who worked nights or Saturday afternoons to be dropped from benefit and membership in union. *March.* Voted \$10 to woodworkers of Austin, Pa., who were on strike against reduction in wages; later, Spinners' executive committee heard complaint of a spinner who was discharged from one of the mills because of trouble with a back boy, through the latter not putting in his roving; committee appointed to investigate. *April.* Voted to adhere to resolution adopted last September not to accept any dues from members who had worked nights since that time. *June.* In accordance with request of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union, it was voted to withdraw patronage from stores where keepers refused to give clerks a weekly half-holiday during the summer; voted to make no investment of union money in the proposed co-operative mill. *July.* Spinners Union adopted motion that all members of the association should be paid the regular stoppage allowance on all time lost, in excess of one week, as a result of curtailing production by the mills, irrespective of how the curtailment was carried out by the manufacturers. *August.* Union paid stoppage allowances to spinners of 12 mills to amount of \$714; grant was for 6 days in each case except the Davol Mills and the Merchants Manufacturing Co., where the men were idle only 5 days; later, union paid curtailment allowances amounting to \$315 to spinners of the Laurel Lake, Stafford, Durfee, Slade, and Tecumseh mills and the Sagamore Manufacturing Co.; also paid \$8 to the Back Boys Union; still later, union paid \$725 in curtailment allowances to spinners of the Barnard Manufacturing Co., Richard Borden Manufacturing Co., Merchants Manufacturing Co., Stafford and Slade mills, Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, Weetamoe Mills, and Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.; members of the Back Boys Union from the Merchants Manufacturing Co., Stafford Mills, and Union Cotton Manufacturing Co. received \$62. *September.* Paid \$1,478 in curtailment allowances, and the Back Boys Union paid \$122 in curtailment allowances; later, Spinners Union paid \$380.10 in curtailment benefits to spinners of the Border City Manufacturing Co., Tecumseh, Mechanics, and Wampanoag mills; later, Spinners' executive committee decided to pay curtailment allowances to spinners of those mills which curtailed production beyond the period regarding which the manufacturers first agreed. *December.* Spinners' executive committee instructed officers of union to affix their signatures to a petition of the Boston C. L. U. asking that a law be enacted in favor of submitting amendments of the constitution to the people on petition of 50,000 voters.

GLOUCESTER. In March, granite manufacturers received demand from granite workers, who were distinct from the cutters, for 20 per cent increase and 8-hour day and were given until April 1 to reply. — Striking Stoneworkers Union voted to change name to Quarrymen's Union and to receive charter from A. F. of L.; this union is composed of quarrymen, steam drillers, engineers, blacksmiths, and paving cutters, there being 780 members from various quarries on Cape Ann. — Threatened strike in quarries on Cape

Ann, except strike of the cutters, was averted by acceptance by the Gloucester companies of compromise offer of 10 per cent advance on last year's prices made by the Quarry-workers Union.

Grafton. In January, striking weavers formed union.

Great Barrington. In February, Mechanics Protective Association voted to go upon 9-hour day April 1, as per agreement between contractors and mechanics.

Greenfield. In March, journeymen carpenters voted to ask contractors for 9-hour day without reduction in wages. *July*. Painters and decorators formed temporary organization with object of obtaining 9-hour day and \$2 wages; it was proposed to ally themselves with the Baltimore union.

HAVERHILL. In January, Union 2, B. & S. W., settled daily hours of labor in local shops; later, the union voted to affiliate with the other shoe workers unions in the city as an independent body. The general body was composed of Union No. 2, B. & S. W., the McKay Stitchers Union, Union No. 1, B. & S. W., the Stitchers Union, and the Cutters Union; Union No. 2, B. & S. W., to be a central body, having branches in Lynn, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Newburyport, and Wakefield, Mass., Somersworth and Wolfboro', N. H.

February. Cigarmakers formed union; in October, voted to levy assessment for the benefit of the cigarmakers in the strike at Dayton, Ohio; in November, voted to make assessment to continue the blue label agitation; liquor dealers signed an agreement to handle nothing but label-marked, union-made goods; work to be extended to restaurant keepers, grocers, and druggists.

April. Hand-turn shoe workmen decided to take annual Saturday half-holiday commencing May 1 for an indefinite period. — Master carpenters and builders endorsed movement of Carpenters Union for 8-hour day to go into effect May 1; no decision was reached relative to the wage scale; in May, executive committee of the Carpenters Union, in attempt to enforce demand for 8-hour day, decided to order all carpenters to leave work on "unfair" contracts May 9.

May. Painters formed temporary organization; in June, held mass meeting, formed union, and applied to National body for a charter. — Barbers Union discussed habit of members working in clubhouses Sundays, and decided practice must stop; in June, boss barbers and a committee from the C. L. U. conferred in relation to the proposed health ordinance in Boston regulating various shops there, and voted to present following rules to the Board of Health for consideration:

1. The place of business, together with all the furniture, shall be kept at all times in clean condition.
2. Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water after each separate use thereof.
3. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person.
4. Alum, or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel.
5. The use of a powder-puff is prohibited.
6. The use of sponges is prohibited.
7. Every barber shop shall be provided with hot and cold water.
8. No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a dormitory.
9. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer.

June. Central Labor Union voted to take steps to prevent sales of non-union cigars as far as possible in stores of city; in October, C. L. U. opened its new building to be known as the "labor headquarters;" in December, C. L. U. took action relative to the agreement of the clothing dealers of the city in refusing to advertise in the various methods through circulars and programmes for fairs, concerts, etc.; committee was appointed to wait on the Clothing Dealers Association in relation to the matter. — Haverhill Clothing Clerks Association passed resolutions petitioning the Haverhill Clothiers and Furnishers Association to close stores Fridays at noon during July and August.

July. Adjourned meeting of the master builders and journeymen carpenters was held and it was decided to continue the 8-hour system, the employers paying their help according to ability.

August. Mass meeting of the coal and grain handlers, teamsters, drivers, elevator, and mill employés was held with intention of forming a union organization for protection as

far as wage scales were concerned; preliminary steps were taken to perfect an organization to affiliate with the C. L. U.

September. About 70 bartenders met and further completed organization to affiliate with the C. L. U.

October. Stitchers Union perfected organization; many new members were admitted and plans were laid for the coming introduction of price lists. — E. F. Lang, shoes, made application and was granted right to use official stamp of the L. P. U.; in December, made application for use of stamp of B. & S. W. U.; general agent of union organized help employed into the B. & S. W. U. with exception of the lasters, who, belonging to their own organization, and having furnished the factory with their stamp, requested that the trouble should be settled between the 2 unions; trouble still pending at end of year.

December. Knipe Bros. of Bradford closed contract with L. P. U. for use of the union stamp. — Committee on printing of the city voted to refer back to the City Council the document which provided for the union label on all city printing, with the recommendation that it ought not to pass.

HOLYOKE. In January, Union No. 390 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America voted to demand increase of 25 cents per day beginning May 1. — Bricklayers Union notified contractors of demand of 50 cents per hour, or \$4 for 8-hour day after March 1 on all new contracts; in February, Contractors Union voted not to grant demand of Bricklayers Union for 50 cents per hour for 8-hour day; later, Bricklayers and Plasterers Union decided to stand by their demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour, making 50 cents per hour for their work; in March, strike occurred; later, Bricklayers Union decided to make proposition in the nature of a compromise to the manufacturers in hopes of settling strike; in April, Bricklayers Union received communication from the International union stating that 53,000 members would be assessed \$1 each to aid the Holyoke men, and of this amount the local union would receive 75 cents of each dollar. — Painters Union made demand of employers of minimum rate of wages of \$2.25 per day; in February, master painters of this city, Easthampton, and Northampton voted to grant \$2.25 per day to painters; voted that in future journeymen discontinue practice of taking work independently of employers; also voted to ask Board of Public Works that contracts for painting public buildings be let to master painters instead of being let out with general contract for a building or to individual painters who were not master painters; in April, Painters Union voted to call off all union men employed in shops where non-union men were also employed.

May. Jack spinners of woollen mills formed permanent organization with about 75 members; to affiliate with C. L. U. *June.* Word received from conference committees of the Lafayette and Baltimore International Unions of Painters, advising consolidation of the 2 branches which have disagreed for some time; general vote was taken which resulted in favoring consolidation. — Retail Clerks Union completed organization with membership of about 100; union voted to admit women clerks of city. *July.* Bartenders held special meeting and concurred in action of C. L. U. and voted to allow the strikers to receive pay from the union at the rate of \$15 per week while strike continued; in September, the bartenders of this city received \$200 from the National Brewery Workers Union, which union also voted a \$3 benefit to every bartender in the recent strike.

August. English-speaking carpenters and joiners formed organization. — Typographical Union appointed committee to meet the boss printers and present the new wage scale of the union for consideration; voted to give the bartenders financial aid to reimburse them in their fight against Ballentine ale. *September.* Several local unions joined with the unions of Springfield in a parade in the latter city to celebrate Labor Day.

October. Committee from the Building Trades Union appeared before the Board of Public Works and informed the members that they would stop work on both the school buildings of the city unless the contractors were required to employ union men; union agreed to wait a week until Board could see what arrangements could be made with the firm. — Clerks Union received its charter; 135 members were enrolled. *December.* Board of Health held special meeting to consider request of the labor union to have the bread sold in the city bear the union label; there was no opposition to the union, but the Board passed a vote that it was injurious to have any foreign substance stuck on the bread offered for sale as it might be a danger to health. — Painters of this city, Springfield, and Northampton formed an association committee for the purpose of helping each other in labor matters.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In March, received request of State Branch, A. F. of L., for assistance of local union in urging upon Legislature passage of an act to authorize cities

to establish death benefit and retirement funds for their employes; local union endorsed bill. Later, the C. L. U. voted to endorse strike of Bricklayers Union in struggle with contractors; in response to complaint of United Hatters of North America that certain clothing firms of this city were handling goods sold by a Boston firm which bought of a New Jersey manufacturer, who was on "unfair list," firms were interviewed and difficulty settled; resolution was adopted endorsing stand taken by the Municipal Lighting League regarding municipal ownership of the electric plant of Holyoke. *May.* Adopted resolutions favoring bill shortening hours of labor; in answer to communications in regard to the Grout, or butterline bill, replies were received from Senators Hoar and Lodge in which they agreed to oppose the bill; recognized the Bootblacks Union and received delegates from it. *June.* Decided to fine members patronizing alleged unfair liquor saloons; it was announced that freight handlers were to organize and affiliate with the union; applications were received from the Mason Tenders and Wire Weavers unions to affiliate with the union; Electrical Workers Union No. 94 became affiliated with the C. L. U. *July.* Voted that bartenders in saloons which sold a certain ale should go on strike July 23; every branch of the C. L. U. imposed a fine upon members patronizing saloons where this ale was sold, the fines ranging from \$2 to \$50. *August.* Endorsed resolution, or endless-chain letter, which was circulated relative to the American Tobacco Trust Co. which was declared antagonistic to the interests of organized labor; union instructed secretary to prepare resolutions to be presented to the Mayor and commissioners protesting against granting liquor licenses to unfair saloons and to persons known to be antagonistic to organized labor. Later, word having been received that the strike trouble at the Ballentine breweries had been settled and that their lager beer brewery as well as their ale brewery had become union, the C. L. U. appointed a committee to notify the saloon keepers not to put in the ale until the union should have received official information from the National Brewers Union in regard to Ballentine ale having become a union product. Later, C. L. U. received confirmation of the report and decided to declare the boycott off on the product of the Ballentine breweries; committee was appointed to visit saloon keepers who had not taken back bartenders who left their positions because of the strike, and ascertain if the men were to be taken back; a vote of thanks was tendered to all saloon keepers who co-operated with the union in its fight against unfair goods. *October.* Received report of formation of a teamsters' union of 85 members. *November.* Three unfair barber shops were recently placed on the fair list; report was received of the organization of cloth finishers' and horseshoers' unions; Bakers Union reported that an unfair shop had been put on fair list.

BREWERY WORKERS UNION. In June, at meeting of Central Labor Union, agreement was signed between local Brewery Workers Union and the Springfield Breweries Co. which contained provisions as follows: That only union men shall be employed at the Hampden Brewery; that no foreman shall do the work of a journeyman; that for the 6 summer months 10 hours shall constitute a day's work, and for the 6 winter months 9 hours; that Sunday work shall be done only on urgent necessity, and double wages shall at such times be received, the same being true of Labor Day; that promotions shall be made in turn if the requisite ability is present; that employes may be discharged only for drunkenness, negligence, incapability, and disobedience, not for sickness, and a workman who is sick is to have his position kept for him until he returns; that the workmen can board and room where they choose; that they are to have free beer during working hours; that men are not to be hired on the recommendation of customers; that in dull times the men shall be laid off a week at a time in rotation, and not more than 3 weeks in one season; that employers shall not keep the wages back; that in case union men cannot be obtained locally the union shall have 36 hours to get them outside of Holyoke; that on occasions of serious differences arising, the Breweries Co. shall appoint 2 men, and the workmen 2 men, these to choose a fifth, and the decision of this body shall be final; scale of wages running from \$16 to \$21 weekly was provided. The disagreement between employers and employes in the Ballentine Brewery, Newark, N. J., was supported by a boycott of the product, with result as outlined in items relating to the Central Labor Union.

Hopedale. In July, retail clerks of this town and Milford were organized at Milford as a branch of the International Clerks Union with 54 charter members.

Hudson. In September, bartenders of this town joined with those of Marlborough and Maynard in forming Local 92 of the Bartenders International League at Marlborough.

LAWRENCE. In March, Journeymen Tailors Union 244 presented demand to all employing tailors for 10 per cent advance in wages. Six firms signed agreement, and the

other 2 notified union of intention to pay increased price, but refused to sign agreement; later, the union voted to order a strike at all shops which failed to grant the requested advance in wages. *April.* Central Labor Union endorsed strike of tailors and voted to empower the label and grievance committee to co-operate with the tailors conducting the strike; voted to urge congressman from this district to support bill increasing the wages of government employes in Washington; voted to endorse action of Brewers Union in boycotting product of brewers violating the union's regulations; in June, voted to extend financial aid to striking carpenters. *May.* Painters and paper hangers voted to demand 8-hour day with \$2 wages, and notified Employers Association and Master Painters Association; later, voted to demand 8-hour day beginning May 16. — Temporary organization of textile operatives was formed. *June.* Machinists held meeting and voted to demand a 9-hour day to go into effect July 16. *September.* Labor Day was celebrated with a parade of the various trades; in the afternoon the C. L. U. held its annual field day at the riding park. — Carpenters, Machinists, Painters, Building Laborers, and Bricklayers unions joined in one brotherhood, to be known as the Union Building Trades Council. *October.* Plasterers Union was admitted to the Union Building Trades Council.

LOWELL. In January, Plumbers Union appointed committee to confer with master plumbers in regard to raise in wages. — Temporary organization of Building Trades Council was perfected. — Ingrain weavers of Bigelow Carpet Co. appointed committee to confer with agent of company regarding increase of wages; later, received refusal of request; machinists were refused request made to company for increased wages. — Leather Workers and Shavers Union appointed committee to inform management of White Bros. & Co.'s tannery of the American Hide & Leather Co. that the compulsory sick benefit fund was not managed in a manner satisfactory to employes. — Carpenters Union favored shorter working-day and appointed committee to confer with master builders relative to this matter, and also as to regulation of wage schedule; in March, Carpenters Union 49 voted to make following demands of contractors to go into effect May 1: Nine-hour day with \$2.50 as minimum rate of wages, all overtime to be paid for at rate of 40 cents per hour, Sundays and legal holidays at 55 cents per hour; in September, Lowell branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America voted favorably upon request of Print Workers Union for moral and financial aid. — Executive committee of Carders and Pickers Union urged delegates to exert their influence upon members of Legislature to enact law making 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. limit of operations in the mills; in April, Carders and Pickers Union voted to ask local representatives and senators to vote in favor of bill to abolish overtime; in September, union heard representatives from the Print Workers Union in regard to their strike and voted to assist them morally and financially. — Weavers Union received report that in one of the Boot Mills, although wages had been raised, weave lengths had been increased from 42 yards to various lengths up to a maximum of 52 yards, resulting in decreased wages. — Leather Workers Protective Union voted to order strike in White Bros. & Co.'s tannery because of failure of company to adjust alleged wage grievances; later, strikers held meeting and refused to return to work because of refusal of firm to give written statement to the effect that there would be no lockout after leather now being affected by chemicals was saved; passed resolutions protesting against use of police in guarding factory; later, committee was appointed by the A. F. of L. to confer with committee of State Branch, A. F. of L., with object of bringing strike to a successful issue; in February, striking employes voted to resume work, this action being result of a conference held between the manager of the tannery, president of the State Branch, A. F. of L., member of State Board of Arbitration, member of the A. F. of L., and president of local Leather Workers Union; settlement was on basis of Danvers schedule, and it was agreed that any future troubles should be settled by arbitration; in September, Leather Workers Union 7061 voted to help Print Workers Union in its trouble with the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. and the Hamilton Manufacturing Co.; sum of \$25 was contributed. — Bricklayers Union No. 31 sent request to contractors that beginning first of May 42 cents per hour be the maximum pay for 8 hours' work, and 56 cents for sewer work. — Painters and decorators formed temporary organization; in February, Painters Union became permanent organization with 50 charter members.

February. Knitters formed temporary organization. — Local branch of International Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers voted to join State Branch, A. F. of L. — Typographical Union voted to form Allied Trades Council to be composed of Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen's Union, and Press Feeders Union; later, council granted union label to C. I. Hood & Co., their employes having joined unions of their trades; later,

Typographical Union adopted new wage scale to go into effect March 5, and adopted resolutions condemning New York *Sun* and appointed committee to induce dealers not to handle paper until trouble was settled; later, Allied Printing Trades Council completed organization; in April, made demand on proprietors of local printing offices for 9-hour day and increased wages and requested answer by April 10. Demands made were as follows: Book compositors, \$13.50 per week; job compositors and stonemen, \$15 per week; day "ad" men, \$15 per week; day linotype operators, \$15 per week; night linotype operators, \$18 per week, 8 hours per night; night "ad" men, \$18 per week, 8 hours per night; piece work, 30 cents per 1,000 ems; overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and legal holidays, double time. The pressmen asked: Job pressmen, \$13.50 per week; cylinder pressmen, \$18 per week; pressmen performing job and cylinder work, \$18 per week; newspaper offices, day web pressmen, \$18 per week; newspaper offices, night web pressmen, \$21 per week; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; double time for Sundays and legal holidays.

March. Stonemasons formed permanent organization; in May, voted not to work on foundations erected by non-union men. — Lathers voted to ask \$1.75 per thousand for journeymen on and after May 1, 1900. — Retail clerks perfected temporary organization; later, Retail Clerks International Protective Association decided to print cards to distribute in the stores to indicate affiliation with the union; all labor organizations instructed members to insist on being served by union clerks in the different stores. — Weavers of the Faulkner Mills of the American Woollen Co. voted to demand increase of wages from 4½ cents to 6 cents per yard, and voted to strike in case of refusal of demand; strike ensued; in April, striking weavers organized union and voted to accept offer of State Board of Arbitration to try and adjust difficulty with employers. — Spinners of the Bigelow Carpet Co., Lowell branch, voted to strike because, as members of a union, they could not make yarn for non-union weavers. *August.* Textile Council heard report from the woollen spinners that committee from their union held conference with agent of the Middlesex Co. and received promise that old scale of wages would be maintained; in October, Textile Council voted to undertake the work of tutoring operatives, through voluntary instruction, in casting up margins in order to figure the cost of production. — Cotton Spinners Union voted \$25 to aid striking steel railway employés of St. Louis.

September. The city appropriated \$1,000 for the celebration of Labor Day; a parade of the various trades was held which was reviewed by the city government. — Loom Fixers Union heard committee from the Print Workers Union and promised moral and financial support. — Annual convention of the National Loom Fixers Association held in this city; one of the principal matters to come before the convention was a recommendation that no local union be allowed to strike without the consent of the National officers; if any did so, said union would be wholly responsible for its action; report of committee on labor resolutions was accepted; it contained a resolution condemning the action of corporations in running mills overtime; a resolution condemning the action of those representatives and senators of the State Legislature who voted against the overtime bill, and demanding that laws be enacted and enforced to put a stop to overtime work of any kind, and demanding the election of local factory inspectors by the people; a resolution condemning the action of corporations in reducing wages instead of curtailing production when the market was overstocked; a recommendation to all labor organizations to use their influence with congressmen and senators to obtain a National 8-hour day; a resolution endorsing the action of the cotton operatives of the South in pledging themselves not to work more than 10 hours per day after May 1, 1901. — Spinners Union heard statement of members of the Print Workers Union in regard to the strike and voted \$100 to the cause; question of joining the Amalgamation of Cotton Operatives of America was discussed and favored by the members, and delegates to the convention to be held in Boston were instructed to use their own judgment in the matter; in November, discussed overtime work. *November.* Job printing offices of Lawler & Co. and F. A. M. Tobin adopted union label.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. In March, the Allied Printing Trades Council reported that the *Sunday Telegram* had been granted use of label; the Print Workers Union reported grievance against the Lowell Bleachery, where, it was alleged, a woman was discharged because she was a trustee of the union. *October.* Voted that it was inexpedient to send a delegate to the National Convention of the Federation of Labor to be held in Kentucky in December. — Organizing committee was instructed to meet a delegation representing the local barbers for the purpose of organization. *November.* Reported that the difficulty between the *Courier-Citizen* and the central body was settled, and that union label of Allied Printing Trades Council had been placed in the *Courier-Citizen* office, it becom-

ing a strictly union firm. — *Morning Mail Corp.* applied for use of label. *December.* Council ordered communication sent to Board of Police asking them to enforce law in reference to the closing of barber shops at 12 o'clock Saturday nights.

PRINT WORKERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. In January, print works operatives organized as the Print Workers Protective Association of Lowell. *February.* Voted to become affiliated with State Branch, A. F. of L. *August.* Request of Print Workers Union for an advance of wages, or for time and one-quarter for overtime was refused by employers; in consequence, print workers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. voted not to do overtime work under present conditions. *September.* At special meeting of the Print Workers Union, the print workers of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. voted to join striking print workers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., they having the same grievance; union asked that overtime work should cease, or that employes be credited with time and one-quarter for such work. Later, union received report of committee appointed to confer with agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. to the effect that he refused to grant their request of time and one-quarter for overtime; it was voted that no more overtime be worked. *October.* Print Workers Union voted to appoint committee to solicit assistance for print workers who had not obtained work since strike.

LYNN. In January, Painters and Decorators Local Union No. 111 voted to fix rate of wages for coming year at \$2.50 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1900. — Typographical Union was admitted to membership in the Central Trades Union. — Carpenters Union voted to ask for increase of 25 cents per day and 8-hour day beginning May 1; in May, held mass meeting and voted to strike May 7 in all but 3 shops; in June, the executive committee of the Carpenters Union conferred with Hastings & Sons Publishing Co. and settled the difference arising out of the trouble with the contractor on the new *Item* building, the firm promising to carry out original agreement which was that all carpenters employed on the building should be union men; union therefore agreed to withdraw boycott of the *Item*. — Lynn Lasters Assembly of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance opposed introduction of stamp label of B. & S. W. U. in local factories; report received that the National organization had procured loan of \$730 from the English B. & S. W. U. — New union of retail clerks adopted constitution and by-laws and held mass meeting in favor of shorter hours; in February, Lynn Retail Clerks Association sent request to proprietors of retail stores to shorten hours of labor by granting following schedule: Open at 8 A.M.; close Monday at 9 P.M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 6 P.M., and on Saturday as usual; close all day on holidays, keeping open night before, and every night for one week previous to Christmas; in March, women clerks organized as Woman's Auxiliary of the Lynn Retail Clerks Association; in September, Lynn Retail Clerks Association voted to endorse the cigarmakers' label and all other union labels. *February.* Hand-Turn Workmen's Union voted to endorse action of executive board of general union which decided to levy assessment of 10 cents per week on all members of entire district for striking workmen of Joseph Dickinson. — Central Labor Union passed resolutions favoring bill before Legislature that age of minors employed in Massachusetts be raised from 14 to 16 years, and that senators and representatives of Lynn districts be requested to support bill; endorsed request of Retail Clerks Association for shorter hours. In December, at meeting of C. L. U., the action of certain candidates for municipal offices in not having the label of the Typographical Union on their printing was discussed, and resolutions were passed calling upon members of organized labor to withhold their votes from those whose printing showed their antagonism to organized labor by the use of non-union printing. — Lynn local branch No. 73 of National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes formed permanent organization with 36 charter members. *March.* Convention was held with object of reorganizing old Lasters Protective Union of America; delegates were present from Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Marblehead, Newburyport, North Adams, and Pittsfield. *April.* Machinists were reorganized into a lodge of the International Association of Machinists. *June.* Journeymen barbers organized as Lynn Journeymen Barbers Association. — Bartenders organized as Local Union 86 of the Bartenders International League of America with 60 charter members; league affiliated with A. F. of L.; later, organization was completed with 105 members.

July. Cigarmakers Union No. 65 forwarded \$500 to aid the locked-out cigarmakers in New York City; voted to contribute \$40 monthly for the same object until the difficulty was adjusted; voted to endorse union label of the B. & S. W. U. *August.* William Perry and W. F. Searle, successors to Wilkinson & Perry, printers, signed agreement with the Typographical Union and adopted the union label. *October.* Lynn Grocery and Provision Clerks Association held open meeting at which desire of some of the merchants to keep stores open Thursday afternoons was discussed; association has had half-

holiday for 4 years and wanted to continue same. Later, another open meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the continuance of the Thursday half-holiday; address was made on benefits of organization and the assistance of the C. L. U. was promised in any controversy which might arise with the proprietors of grocery stores over the half-holiday question; determination to maintain the half-holiday was expressed and the co-operation of all grocery clerks in the city was advocated; union determined to prevent small grocery stores from keeping open and selling groceries on Sundays. — Carpenters interested in the formation of a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America met here; in November, new Lynn Carpenters Union was organized with 42 members; charter was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; wages in the service of contractors to remain as at present, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day, and for jobbing \$3 per day. *November.* Glaziers Union of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance considered advisability of withdrawing from that organization and applying for a charter in the National Union of Glaziers and Morocco Workers which was affiliated with the A. F. of L.; after discussion, matter was taken under advisement.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION. In January, Lynn Cutters Assembly, K. of L., rejected proposition submitted for organization of cutters in factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., in B. & S. W. U.; proposition was that they should take out charter in B. & S. W. U. without surrendering membership in K. of L., all required of them being weekly dues of 16½ cents to treasury of National union. Firm desired union label, which could not be had until all employes were members of B. & S. W. U.; later, employes of the firm, with the exception of the lasters, cutters, and women stitchers, decided to form a mixed union in B. & S. W. U. Later, women stitchers, cutters, and packing-room employes adopted resolutions condemning alleged attempt to coerce employes to join B. & S. W. U.; firm announced its position neutral. *February.* Cutters refused proposition that they should be admitted to B. & S. W. U. by their cards in K. of L. without initiation fee, and if they left a factory controlled by B. & S. W. U. they should be given withdrawal card and might again unite with K. of L. *March.* D. A. Donovan & Co. adopted stamp of B. & S. W. U. with provision that while firm retained stamp there were to be no strikes, all labor difficulties to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration for settlement; firm agreed to employ only union workers. Later, the cutters, being members of the K. of L., refused to join the B. & S. W. U., this being required by the firm adopting the union stamp. Cutters submitted agreement which was to last for one year between the firm and Cutters Assembly No. 3862, K. of L., and which specified that the firm should recognize said assembly as the only organization of shoe cutters in the city, and employ only members of said organization; also that firm would not discharge any employes for refusing to join B. & S. W. U., and would not coerce or influence any employes to join this union. Firm declined to sign agreement, discharged the cutters, and strike resulted. *April.* Trouble was practically adjusted by agreement between B. & S. W. U. and Cutters Assembly, K. of L., that when the B. & S. W. U. had 250 shoe cutters in its organization the Cutters Assembly, K. of L., would merge in the B. & S. W. U. In the meantime, the B. & S. W. U. would recognize union card of K. of L. and members of the Cutters Assembly would have same privileges in local factories as members of the B. & S. W. U. *May.* The B. & S. W. U. completed organization of shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., about 300 employes of firm now being members; Lynn Lasters Union voted to give withdrawal card to all its members working in the factory, and the lasters joined the B. & S. W. U.; Cutters Union worked in harmony with B. & S. W. U., according to previous arrangements.

MARLBOROUGH. In September, Local 92 of the Bartenders International League was instituted, being composed of bartenders from this city, Hudson, and Maynard. *October.* Annual convention of the State Branch, A. F. of L., was held, 93 delegates representing 96,000 organized workers being present; an address was made by F. K. Foster, chairman of the legislative committee, in which he recommended the selection of an auxiliary legislative committee to act in conjunction with the legislative committee; John F. Tobin of the B. & S. W. U. advocated the more general use of labelled goods and spoke against prison labor; in his annual report, President Weener of the A. F. of L. recommended a State university for the children of laboring people, and an independent labor party. Proposition was submitted urging the uniforming of members of trades unions and was referred to committee on resolutions; it was decided to write to the management of telegraph companies and request them to have their printed matter bear the label of the allied printing trades; attention was called to the necessity of the hours of labor being reduced for electrical workers; convention was urged to take action to obtain higher wages and shorter hours of labor for women employed in factories and in many stores of this State; resolution was adopted urging members of trades unions to support the Bar-

tenders Union by giving patronage to such members only as wear the blue button of this union; resolutions were adopted urging labor men to assist in the organization of stationary engineers, especially in Worcester and Lowell; resolutions were adopted advising the formation of direct legislation leagues throughout the State in order to facilitate the movement to obtain an amendment of the State constitution making direct legislation permissible under the law; label of the Elastic Web Weavers Union was endorsed; committee was appointed to consider a request made by representatives of the Massachusetts Liquor Dealers League requesting the co-operation of the State Branch, and stating that the dealers in the organization were ready to agree to handle union-made goods and to employ union workmen in any capacity. The question of compulsory arbitration was referred to the next convention; it was voted to drop the suggestion concerning a State university; resolution calling for a boycott of the K. of L. was discussed and a resolution was passed regretting the apparent antagonistic policy of the K. of L. to union labor products and trades union organizations; resolutions were adopted calling upon the central labor bodies throughout the State to do all in their power to organize the ice workers; delegates of the Boston Icemen's Union requested that the legislative committee of the State Branch should draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature limiting the hours of labor for icemen to 60 per week; resolutions were adopted condemning several of the ice companies in Boston for their attitude toward the Boston Icemen's Protective Union; resolutions were adopted placing a Boston and an Indiana firm of carriage and wagon workers upon the unfair list, also instructing the executive board to assist in organizing carriage and wagon workers' unions; voted to hold next annual convention in Holyoke; voted to bring before the citizens of the various cities and towns which have not adopted the 8-hour day the necessity and advisability of so doing; upon the propriety of seeking legislation for the establishment of a legal 8-hour day for all trades, the committee reported that it was not for the best interest of organized labor that any demand or even agitation in that direction be made upon the Legislature; voted to make an effort to increase the demand for union-labelled products, also the use of union buttons by retail salesmen of every mercantile occupation; concerning the proposition of the Massachusetts Liquor Dealers League, it was decided that in view of the fact that all members of the State Branch of the A. F. of L. were pledged to and do support all retail liquor dealers who were fair to organized labor, they could not discriminate between dealers whether or not members of the Liquor Dealers League; resolutions were adopted requesting the A. F. of L. to endeavor to bring about an amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers; resolutions were adopted condemning the contract system in textile factories, especially in weaving rooms, on ground that system was a serious injury to textile workers; resolutions were adopted calling for the fixing of the hours of labor for women and minors in textile establishments at 54 per week instead of 58 as at present; resolutions were adopted condemning the refusal of employers of the striking print workers at Lowell to arbitrate differences.

Milford. In March, C. L. U. took favorable action on Milford Hospital question. — Granite Cutters Union accepted offer of settlement of the Milford Pink Granite Co. of 8-hour day at 35 cents per hour. *April.* About 50 quarrymen organized as Quarrymen's Union No. 1, under supervision of the C. L. U. *July.* Retail clerks of this town and Hopedale were organized here as a branch of the International Clerks Union with 54 charter members. — Journeymen painters, paper hangers, and decorators formed preliminary organization of Painters and Decorators Union; in August, the Painters Union became a regularly organized body. *August.* Journeymen barbers organized union; later, formally organized as branch of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America. *September.* Boss barbers held meeting and decided to close the various shops every Monday at 1 P.M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 8 P.M. and Saturdays at 11 P.M.; on holidays which follow Monday or Saturday shops to be open only during the morning, and when holidays come on any other day all shops to be open the night before; voted that new conditions should go into effect Oct. 1. *October.* Bartenders of Milford and vicinity were organized as Bartenders Protective League 96 with 25 members; only employés in licensed places were eligible for membership, and no one whose name was on a license. *November.* Plumbers Union was formed, charter received, and formal organization effected.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, Central Labor Union appointed committee to try to stop practice of minors under 14 working in mills; in July, at meeting called to consider refusal of the mill treasurers to close the cotton mills 3 days during the street fair, voted to ask manufacturers to grant 2 days' vacation during the fair. Later, the

mill treasurers having refused this second request, it was voted that the C. L. U. recommend that the delegates go before their respective unions and begin an agitation for a week's vacation every year in the month of July; in October, C. L. U. discussed matter of the reported overtime working in the mills of the city and voted that a communication signed by all the labor unions in regard to the matter be sent to the District Factory Inspector and also to Chief of District Police; it was reported that in some of the mills the help were called into the mill 5 minutes before 6.30 A.M., when the machinery was started, and if the person was not on time when the machinery was started he was considered late; matter of ticket speculation at the theatre was discussed and it was voted to draw up an ordinance to cover the doing away with the practice, to be presented to the city council. In November, C. L. U. received communication from Chief of District Police relative to charges of mills working overtime; the Chief stated that the charges made by the union officials were not borne out by the police of the district; it was voted that the secretaries of the 4 textile unions in this city visit the Chief and explain to him more in detail wherein the law was not enforced, and then if nothing satisfactory was gained the same committee was instructed to wait upon the Governor and demand that the law be lived up to. — Loom Fixers Union favored establishing a textile school and appointed a committee to arrange for opening such a school; voted \$25 to aid Fisherville strikers. In March, adopted standard list, copies of which were sent to manufacturers; in June, received word from The Draper Co., Hopedale, that one of its looms had been shipped to the union for use in the Textile School; in July, voted to ask for first 3 days of street fair carnival as holidays; in October, voted to instruct delegates to the C. L. U. to try to induce the manufacturers to shut down all the mills in the city during the last week in August or the first week in September, this to be a yearly occurrence; committee was appointed to take charge of the textile school and get it in running order. — Delegation of city laborers reported to Central Trades Union that citizens were not being given preference in work on streets. — Weavers Union heard reports of oversteaming in the mills, and voted to appoint committee to go before Legislature with complaints, promises to remedy trouble not having been kept; in February, sent weekly aid to Lonsdale strikers; in March, secretary was instructed to investigate alleged system of fining in some of the mills; in July, voted to ask for 3 days' vacation during the week of the street fair carnival; in November, discussed troubles of weavers employed by the Whitman Mills, cottons, and voted to give weavers authority to strike; committee was appointed to interview the superintendent of the mill with object of settling the differences if possible.

February. City laborers met with C. L. U. and formed temporary organization; name to be The Laborers Union. — Stone Cutters perfected temporary organization; later, notified employers of demand of \$3 for 8-hour day to take effect May 1; in April, appointed delegates to interview the various employers of the city to ascertain what they proposed to do about the demand of the stone cutters for \$3 per day and 8 hours' work on and after May 1. — Journeymen Plumbers Union 53 made demand for \$3.25 for 8-hour day beginning May 1. *April.* Spinners Union heard report of committee which attended hearings before the Legislature on the movement for shorter hours, and voted to do all in its power to have the bill passed; in May, discussed report made by a number of spinners that in some of the mills joiners had been put on in place of spinners; they were disposed to criticise the using of boys when men could be had, and sentiment was that some action should be taken to decrease number of joiners, whose inexperience resulted in turning out inferior work. *July.* Mill treasurers refused to close the cotton mills for 3 days during the street fair.

August. Textile Council voted that the secretary correspond with the manufacturers and ask them to name a date when the representatives of the labor unions and mill agents could again confer on the matter of the standard list. — Committee appointed to draw up a constitution for the American Federation of Textile Operatives met in this city and completed its work; report to be submitted at a convention to be held in September. *October.* Special meeting of the Loom Fixers' National Executive Committee was held to consider grievances which existed in the Hathaway Manufacturing Co. and the Acushnet Mill Corp.; in regard to a demand that a reduction in the size of sections be made, which had been customary in the past when extra fancy goods were put in, it was reported that the managements would reduce the sections as requested. *November.* Loom fixers employed in the Acushnet Mill Corp., cottons, and the Hathaway Manufacturing Co., cottons, held meeting and were called out on strike by president of the National union; it was alleged that too much work was put upon the men who had been asked to handle 100 Draper looms instead of 80 as formerly; fixers were to receive strike pay from the union. Later, a mass meeting of weavers employed at the Acushnet Mill Corp. and the Hathaway Manufacturing Co. was held to discuss the subject of stoppage pay while the looms

were not running, owing to the absence of the striking loom fixers; committee was appointed to wait on the treasurers of the mills to learn whether stoppage pay would be allowed by the mills. Later, weavers employed on Draper looms were promised stoppage pay.

NEWBURYPORT. In April, W. R. Usher & Son, shoes, applied for stamp of B. & S. W. U. and notified employés of intention to make factory a strictly union plant; later, stamp was granted. *May.* The Clerks Association became a permanent organization.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, Musicians Union divided into factions one of which secured the seal and charter and seceded; in April, musicians reorganized their union. — Painters formed union to be a branch of the Baltimore Union and to affiliate with the C. L. U.; in February, endorsed bill before Legislature relative to pensioning city employés; in March, decided on new schedule of wages and hours; change in wages small; hereafter day's work to be 9 instead of 10 hours, with 8 hours on city work, all changes to go into effect April 1; initiation fee raised from \$3 to \$10; in June, voted to declare a local contractor's shop "unfair" and to remove the union card, it being shown that contractor had engaged non-union painters to work on a job at a local shoe factory; this work had been declared a non-union contract, the building having been put up by non-union labor. — Central Labor Union refused to recognize either faction of new Musicians Union and referred matter to National Musicians Union; in February, C. L. U. endorsed bill before Legislature providing for retirement at certain age of any or all employés who had been in service of the city for a period of not less than 15 years, and the payment of death benefits to the families of workmen; in March, a building trades section of the C. L. U. was organized composed of Bricklayers, Painters, Carpenters, and Plumbers unions; in April, the new Teamsters Union became affiliated with the C. L. U.; executive committee of the building trades section of the C. L. U. reported that 2 firms with which agreement had not been reached before had agreed to employ only union labor on their new buildings. Special committee appointed to settle differences in the Musicians Union reported that matter had been settled, and that union would reorganize; in May, C. L. U. considered matter of strike at shoe shop of N. L. Millard & Co. which was presented by delegates from the Cutters Union; voted to endorse position of Cutters Union, and appointed committee to act with executive committee of Cutters Union; in October, C. L. U. discussed plans for adding to the building fund for the erection of a distinctively labor union building; voted to turn all the money now in the treasury above \$100 into the building fund to be kept there and used for no other purpose; committee was appointed to draw up a new constitution and by-laws which would be adequate for the present condition of the union.

February. Carpenters Union voted to demand \$2.50 per day for all union carpenters after May 1, but demand not to be allowed to interfere with contracts already begun. *March.* Clerks Union received 30 women clerks into membership; effort made to have merchants close their stores Monday evenings, in addition to Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; in May, union formed permanent organization; later, received report that all the merchants had agreed to close places of business every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening at 6.30, beginning June 4; in July, North Adams Retail Clerks Association adopted a new constitution whereby thereafter a sick benefit of \$5 per week would be paid to all members in good and regular standing who were sick; benefit to be paid beginning with second week of sickness; death benefit of \$100 would also be paid from the National body. — Laundry workers organized and became affiliated with C. L. U. — Weavers, spinners, and carders of Greylock met to perfect organization begun some time ago. — Teamsters organized a union to become affiliated with C. L. U. *April.* Stonemasons decided to form organization. — Horseshoers Union voted to join State Branch, A. F. of L. *June.* New schedule presented by the L. P. A. to the shoe manufacturers was signed by all, to go into effect July 1, for one year; it contained one or 2 changes in price lists, wages having been increased slightly in these lines. *July.* Back Tenders Union No. 8548, A. F. of L., was organized with 37 members; voted to become affiliated with C. L. U. — Nearly all the unions of North Adams and the Carpenters Union of Adams joined in a parade and benefit concert for the striking shoe cutters of N. L. Millard & Co.; between \$600 and \$700 was realized. — Shoe Cutters Union rejected proposition made by men who were taking the places of strikers at shop of N. L. Millard & Co. to leave if they were given railroad tickets to any place they might name and various sums of money in addition. *August.* Labor unions of this city declared a boycott against a certain brew of beer made in Boston.

September. Labor Day was celebrated with a parade composed of labor unions of this

city, Adams, and Pittsfield. *October.* Four new unions were in progress of being organized, the theatrical stage workers, the boiler engineers, the stationary firemen, and the machinists. *December.* Theatrical Stage Workers Union of North Adams perfected organization.

NORTHAMPTON. In February, master painters of this city, Holyoke, and Easthampton voted to grant \$2.25 per day to painters; voted that in future journeymen discontinue practice of taking work independently of employers; also voted to ask Board of Public Works that contracts for painting public buildings be let to master painters, instead of being let out with general contract for a building or to individual painters, not master painters. *March.* Brickmasons notified contractors that after June 1 they would charge \$3.50 for 8-hour day. *September.* Celebration of Labor Day consisted of a parade of the various unions followed by speechmaking and sports at the driving park. *December.* Painters of this city, Holyoke, and Springfield formed an association committee for the purpose of helping each other in labor matters.

PITTSFIELD. In January, C. L. U. received report of settlement of differences between a local firm and Bartenders Union; in June, declared boycott against a firm of grocers, meat, fish, and fruit dealers, because of its refusal to have its clerks join the Retail Clerks Protective Association, and because it refused to close at 6 o'clock certain nights; later, boycott was raised, the firm having complied with demands of C. L. U.; boycott also declared against a merchant tailor, charge being that local union help was not employed by him. — Strikers of the J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. formed National union of textile workers. — Dry goods clerks formed temporary organization. *March.* Subordinate association of the National Association of Stationary Engineers was organized to be known as Pittsfield No. 10. *May.* Mason tenders asked for increase of pay June 1, demanding 25 cents per hour. — Painters threatened strike unless contractors dismissed non-union men; demand acceded to. — Lathers Union notified local contractors of demand for 20 cents per hundred for the work on and after June; if more than 5 nails were required it should be done by the day at rate of \$2.50, \$3, or \$3.50, this being a raise of about 5 cents per hundred over former prices. — Committee from Pittsfield branch of the Typographical Union submitted schedule of prices to local publishers and printers; schedule reduced daily hours of labor from 10 to 9, and arrangement was to have 54-hour week for printers in general, and 50 hours for operators on machines, change to go into effect July 1. *July.* Dry goods and millinery store proprietors, through a committee, notified executive committee of the C. L. U. that they declined to hold any further conference with any one regarding either the regulation of hours of labor of the clerks or in the further conduct of their business. — Coal dealers received printed schedules from their employés who had recently formed a union stating that on and after Aug. 1 the following scale of hours and wages would be demanded: Hours to be from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. except Saturday, which will be one hour less. For each hour overtime 25 cents will be asked for all employés, whether drivers or yard men. Wages are to be for drivers of double teams, \$12 per week; drivers of single teams, \$11 per week; helpers, \$10.50 per week. — Boiler makers voted to render no assistance or enter the employ of the B. & A. R.R. during the strike at the Rensselaer and West Springfield shops; in November, boiler makers drew up resolutions approving the course of the Springfield strikers in the B. & A. shops and voted to extend them all possible aid. — Master Plumbers Association of this city and Dalton dissolved because of withdrawal of one member of the association. *August.* Musicians Union decided to remove the restriction from a local hall relative to the employment of a certain number of players for entertainments. *September.* Local labor unions joined the unions of Adams and North Adams in celebrating Labor Day with a parade at North Adams; a field day was afterwards held at the fair grounds.

QUINCY. In February, Granite Manufacturers Association endorsed resolutions passed this month by New England Granite Manufacturers Association; in April, voted to renew last offer to striking cutters of 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work with minimum wage of \$2.52 per day and average wage of \$2.80, and in event of men refusing to work upon these terms to open the yards and employ men irrespective of the union. *May.* Granite Cutters National Union demanded charters of the Quincy and West Quincy branches of the union in consequence of settlement of granite strike in Quincy on 33 cents per hour minimum instead of 35 cents. — Local branches of Granite Cutters National Union took decided stand on position of maintaining the settlement effected with employers.

Randolph. In May, mixed union of the B. & S. W. U. was formed in shoe factory of Richards & Brennan and firm obtained the union stamp.

SALEM. In July, organization of a branch of the B. & S. W. U. was completed, and employes of Cass & Daley, shoes, joined union, firm having obtained union label. Firms using the union label agreed that all their employes should be members of the B. & S. W. U. Agreement was made in writing between the union and the manufacturers that there should be no strikes or lockouts, but if either party be dissatisfied the matter should be referred to the State Board of Arbitration, whose decision should be accepted by both parties as final; this covers price list, hours of labor, and everything in connection with the relations of the manufacturers and the employes. Membership in the union demanded an initiation fee of \$1 and weekly dues of 25 cents.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, 60 musicians voted to form union. — Typographical Union adopted new schedule of wages, including machine men; voted \$10 to composition pressmen to assist them in their struggle against a local firm. — Bicycle Repairers Union adopted schedule of prices; catalogue prices to be charged for all parts furnished; labor to be 50 cents per hour. — Committee from Sheet Metal Workers Union held conference relative to the difficulty over contract for putting on the cornice of the new Court Square building; trouble was over a contract for work with a Boston firm alleged to be on unfair list; in June, union placed boycott on Court Square building; in November, removed boycott. *March.* Journeymen plumbers notified masters that they must live up to contract of July 1 or consider further agreement at an end; it was alleged that masters were employing non-union men and helpers to do plumbers' work; later, Journeymen Plumbers Union ordered out all members of the union working for employers not belonging to Master Plumbers Association. — Master Carpenters Association voted that 8-hour day for journeymen carpenters should go into effect after April 30; also agreed that only union men be employed by members of association and union journeymen agreed in return to work only for master carpenters; association rejected stipulation of minimum wage of 30 cents per hour; master masons failed to accept agreement presented by master builders governing submitting of bids on work, and association voted to withdraw all offers covering proposed agreement; in April, Master Carpenters Association voted to charge 40 cents per hour for work done by journeymen carpenters, this advance of 5 cents per hour being due to shorter working-day and higher wages paid journeymen. A committee was appointed to confer with committee from the master masons relative to disagreement about submitting bids on contract work; voted to allow each master carpenter 3 apprentices instead of one each allowed by Journeymen's Union. Later, the committees from the master carpenters and the master masons reached satisfactory settlement of their differences, agreeing that members of either organization may take contracts covering an entire building and then arrange subcontracts. It was agreed to recommend to the Builders Association that a grievance committee be appointed consisting of 3 members of each masters' association, this committee to have power to settle any questions or differences. — Employes of United States Army voted to form union; object in view to support bill now in Congress providing that army and arsenal employes under the government be granted 30 days' leave with pay. — Drug clerks formed temporary organization with 28 charter members; later, unsuccessful attempt was made by a number of clerks to break up the union; in November, Drug Clerks Union discussed matter of working 75 hours per week; in response to circulars sent to 35 druggists asking their opinion regarding the movement, replies were received from only 12, who were placed on the fair list. — Shovelers Union voted to change name to Laborers Protective Association, in order to include all men employed by the day with any of the hand tools which usually go with the shovel; received charter from National body. — Lathers perfected temporary organization; in May, Lathers Union voted to ask for increase of 2 cents per bundle for lath put on after July 1, which would make rate 18 cents; union voted to fine members trading in non-union grocery stores \$2. — Springfield Pharmacists Association discussed union which the drug clerks were attempting to organize, and voted to favor a union of registered pharmacists; proprietors were willing clerks should form a union among themselves, but did not wish them to become connected with organized labor; the association voted to apply for membership in the local board of trade. *April.* Expressmen who had been affiliated with the Teamsters Union formed independent union. — Teamsters Union discussed differences between them and the ice men of the city; contracts had been drawn up requiring dealers to pay their drivers a uniform rate of \$2 per day; contract did not require extra pay for overtime, but stipulated that union men be employed; dealers were given privilege of employing any men they wished, on condition that such as did not belong to the union should join immediately. *May.* Grocery and Butcher Clerks Union voted to remove boycotts which had been placed on certain houses, in order to avert threatened lockout of the men. *June.* Newly formed Wire

Workers Union completed organization. — Local union of Baltimore painters received word from Washington that the conditions for uniting with the Lafayette unions had been agreed upon; pending the settlement of the matter the Lafayette painters were recognized by the Baltimore as fair. In December, the feud between the Baltimore and Lafayette painters unions ended, when the unions met for purpose of consolidation; it was planned to consolidate the unions at Holyoke, Northampton, and Greenfield. *July*. Furniture workers disbanded their union and amalgamated with the English Carpenters Union. — Journeymen Barbers Union fined 2 members for trading at stores not on the fair list; money was voted to aid the Boiler Makers and Textile Workers unions. *August*. A woman barber had difficulty with local Journeymen Barbers Union; she conducted her shop on union principles but was not allowed to join the local union as the National Journeymen Barbers Association did not make provision in its constitution for women members, and her shop, not having the union card, was boycotted. *September*. Several unions of Holyoke joined with the local unions in a parade in this city to celebrate Labor Day. — The trackmen employed on railroads running into this city held a meeting to consider organizing a union of railroad trackmen. *October*. Fruit peddlers formed labor union in order to fight alleged discrimination at auction sales charged against wholesale dealers. — Delegates representing all the unions of electrical workers in New England held meeting in this city and discussed advisability of demanding an 8-hour day instead of the 9 hours at present worked; it was decided to strengthen all local unions after which an attempt would be made to obtain shorter hours. *December*. Painters of this city, Holyoke, and Northampton formed an association committee for the purpose of helping each other in labor matters.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In January, Central Labor Union declared 13 local firms "unfair" in accordance with representations made by Horseshoers Union; Bicycle Repairers, Tobacco Sorters and Packers, and Stereotypers unions became affiliated. — During the year 1899 there were 90 cases submitted to the C. L. U. for settlement, of which 29 were amicably adjusted, 42 boycotts were declared, 21 being successful and 21 still on list, and 17 cases were pending. — Executive board approved of plan proposed by B. T. C. by which no union workman could, after March 15, buy, live in, or have anything to do with a house built by non-union labor; this did not affect houses built before that time. *February*. Passed resolution endorsing petition to the General Court for taking Mt. Tom and Mt. Nonotuck for a public park. *March*. Passed resolutions urging naturalization of members not now citizens in order that senators and representatives might be elected who would guard interests of workmen. — Committee was appointed to endeavor to influence board of supervisors and city property committee to insert clause in all city contracts providing for 8-hour day. — Endorsed movement of Letter Carriers Union for higher wages. — Refused petition of Lafayette Painters Union for seats for delegates in the central body. — Executive board voted to place boycott on products of a local corporation and to notify the A. F. of L. — Received report from the Steamfitters Union that movement to secure 8-hour day with same wages as for 9 hours would undoubtedly be successful, and that new schedule would go into effect May 1. *April*. Considered means of raising money to build a labor union building. — The committee appointed to confer with the supervisors and the city property committee relative to insertion of 8-hour clause in contracts for city work, reported that supervisors favored inserting following clause: "Providing that 8 hours shall constitute a day's work for every workman employed by the city; that every one shall be a bona-fide resident of the city and shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages." Official action was not taken on matter. — The building trades committee in carrying out the plan to "unionize" all tenements and dwelling houses of the city notified tenants who were under forbidden covers. — Lafayette Painters Union made another request for admission to the C. L. U. which was refused. — Secretary was instructed to communicate with the senators and representatives from this district and request them to give favorable consideration to a bill now before Congress to restore wages to old basis of laborers, helpers, and others in inferior positions in the government printing office in Washington, D. C. *July*. Sustained boycott of Sheet Metal Workers Union on Court Square building; boycott covered the new building in course of erection and also the old part including the Court Square Theatre. — Team Owners Union was admitted to membership in C. L. U. — One grain dealer was placed on unfair list; local clothing firm was removed from unfair list of clothiers, having signed a second-class schedule of prices. — Printing Pressmen's Union reported that 3 members were fined \$2 each for patronizing an unfair place. — Journeymen horseshoers reported that the majority of those employed in this city were granted 9-hour day. *September*. At special meeting of the C. L. U., it was voted that a committee should meet a committee from the Grocers Association in an effort to settle the trouble between the association and the Grocery and

Provision Clerks Union, the association having declined to recognize the union or to employ clerks belonging to the union; about 100 stores had been declared fair, but the large stores, with one exception, remained firm against the union; later, this committee met a committee from the Grocers Association and presented the demands of the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, which were that the union be recognized and that the clerks be allowed to belong to the union; the committee from the association not being empowered to act, it was stated that unless the union committee heard from the dealers before Sept. 27, a boycott would be declared. This action was taken, the C. L. U. issuing a list of 13 grocery and provision stores which it declared unfair, all efforts to reach an amicable adjustment of the differences existing between the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union and the firms having failed. *November.* Received a report from the building trades committee in which a working agreement, signed by all building trades unions but 2 was outlined; this agreement, if put into effect, would make it impossible for a building to be constructed if there should be a disagreement with the men belonging to any one union at work on the contract; special meeting was called to discuss matter further. Later, C. L. U. considered draft of an agreement to be entered into by the building trades unions, which had for its purpose the uniting of unions so that when any disagreement occurred between the owner or contractor and the men all work should cease on the building until the difference was settled; C. L. U. recommended it as advisable; in case of trouble, attempts would be made by various committees to settle the difficulty, and in the event of these efforts failing, the sanction of the C. L. U. would be required for a strike; agreement had been signed by all the unions with exception of the bricklayers and building laborers. *December.* It was announced that the charter of the local Expressmen's Union had been revoked. — Two barber shops were removed from the unfair list as were also a real estate dealer and builder and the Court Square Theatre.

TAUNTON. In February, post-office clerks organized as a branch of National Association of Post-Office Clerks. *October.* Weavers of East Taunton received a charter from the National Federation of Textile Operatives.

WALTHAM. In March, Carpenters Union was organized which became permanent in April with 40 charter members. *May.* Painters and decorators were engaged in organizing union with object to establish uniform rate of wages for all journeymen painters.

Westfield. In February, Bartenders Union notified proprietors of licensed places that beginning March 1 union hours, 10 hours for first 5 business days of week and 12 hours on Saturday, would be enforced. — Union of thread glazers was formed and joined Textile Workers National Union. *September.* Labor Day was celebrated by a parade of the various trades unions. *October.* Annual convention of the New England label conference of cigarmakers was held; object was to encourage the use of and devise ways and means to create a demand for the label; an increased demand for the label was shown with the growth of trades unions.

West Springfield. In July, striking boiler makers of the B. & A. shops appealed to the C. L. U. of Worcester to declare a certain firm in Worcester unfair for doing unsatisfactory work on B. & A. engines.

Winchester. In May, the United Shoe Machinery Co. having discharged a number of machinists, the Mystic Valley Lodge 449, International Association of Machinists, considered case and decided on a strike. In August, the lodge held meeting and voted to disband and to return the charter to the grand lodge, this action being required by the company in order to settle the strike.

WORCESTER. In January, C. L. U. voted to begin correspondence with all C. L. U. bodies in Massachusetts with object of election by popular vote of all heads of city departments who drew salaries of \$2,000 or more, and also voted to obtain views of Aldermen on question of submitting 8-hour law for city employes to popular vote, and if opposed by them to ask Legislature to make referendum obligatory at next city election. In October, voted to place certain laundries on the unfair list pending an agreement with the Laundrymen's Association; a firm of druggists was also called unfair for selling non-union cigars. — Street Railway Men's Union voted to ask the Consolidated to raise pay to \$2 per day. — Master Plumbers Association voted to dissolve. *February.* Workmen's Club passed resolutions demanding that minimum rate of wages of \$2 per day be established for all city employes, and passed resolutions favoring bill before Legislature to

compel all street railway companies to vestibule their cars. — Master builders considered proposition of Journeymen Carpenters Union as to time and wages to be in vogue from May 1, 1900, for one year, and appointed committee to confer with committee from union on matter. Union asked for 9-hour day 5 days of week, and 8 hours Saturday; that minimum rate of wages for competent men with tools be \$2.50 per day; one apprentice to every 3 carpenters to be employed by master if he saw fit, wages of apprentices left to settlement by masters and apprentices; double pay for work done on Sundays, Patriots' Day, Fourth of July, Memorial Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, no work to be performed on Labor Day; business agent of unions to be allowed to visit all jobs where men were at work, but not to delay work; on contracts signed before Feb. 15 present system to prevail, except for 8-hour day on Saturdays. *March.* Painters Union agitated shorter working-day or more pay; men desired 8-hour day with same pay as for 9 hours. *April.* Granite cutters decided to accept offer of 35 cents per hour for 8-hour working-day. — Laundry workers and horseshoers formed temporary organizations; in June, journeymen horseshoers reorganized under the old charter of Union 31. *July.* Delegates from the various unions of electrical workers in New England held conference with reference to a movement for the agitation of an 8-hour law throughout New England. *September.* A parade of various trades unions was held to celebrate Labor Day. *October.* Printing and Pressmen's Union sent \$11.50 to the pressmen in Galveston. *November.* Worcester division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America declared a certain firm of druggists unfair, as it was selling cigars which did not bear the union label. *December.* Painters and Decorators Union, after having been separated from the B. T. C. for a year, returned to the council; council endorsed action of the Paper Hangers Union in declaring a local firm unfair; new constitution was adopted.

In General. In February, granite cutters of New England decided to quit work March 1 unless granite manufacturers conceded 8-hour day at wage of \$3 per day. *May.* The A. F. of L. had issued following charters: Iron Dressers 8184, Boston; Rubber Garment Makers Protective 8222, Boston; Quarry Workers 8233, Cape Ann; Laundry Workers 8237, North Adams; Laborers Protective 8210, Springfield; Wire Workers 8195, Springfield; and Coal Handlers 8255, Westfield. *June.* A consolidation of labor organizations upon the Consolidated and B. & M. R. E. systems was consummated bringing the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers into closer touch with each other; the 5 divisions of the B. & M. had been consolidated in one general division, and the 6 divisions of the Consolidated had been joined in a single organization; new divisions to be known as the B. & M. system division, and the N. Y., N. H., & H. system division. *November.* At Washington, D. C., an agreement was entered into between representatives of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists whereby the hours of labor of machinists throughout the United States beginning Nov. 19 were reduced to 9½ per day; beginning May 18, 1901, a day's work would be 9 hours among the machinists; it was agreed that strikes and lockouts would not be resorted to, all further disputes to be settled by arbitration. *December.* The 20th annual convention of the A. F. of L. met in Louisville, Ky., with 217 delegates in attendance; representatives were present from the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; president of the A. F. of L. delivered his annual address, and showed the remarkable growth during the year in organization. The A. F. of L. adopted resolution reaffirming its position in favor of the initiative and referendum; adopted resolutions requesting favorable action on an 8-hour bill for all post-office employes, and in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities; adopted resolutions again endorsing union label of the B. & S. W. U. as the only recognized union label on boots and shoes, and warning all manufacturers and jobbers of footwear that the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations would assist the B. & S. W. U. to drive out of the market goods bearing any device substituted for the union stamp and intended to deceive organized workers, who were requested to withdraw patronage from firms having such goods; labor organizations throughout the country were directed to assist the union machinists to obtain a 9-hour day all over the United States next May; voted to make application for the creation of a fund by Congress whereby blind persons could have education, both technical and in the arts and sciences; voted to ask for union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council upon all school books, and to fight the school-book trust; all members of organized labor were enjoined from purchasing any tobacco not manufactured under union conditions, and not bearing the union label; decided to organize a National union of fishermen, special attention to be paid to the fishermen of Gloucester, Boston, Portland, and other places in New England; adopted resolutions instructing the president of the A. F. of L. to open communication with the various farmers' organizations of this country and Canada for co-opera-

tion for purpose of assisting each other and combining organized power in behalf of legislation for both. At next day's session a resolution was adopted disapproving of the importation of lace makers to Zion, Ill., for work in an established industry in the United States, and copies of resolution were ordered sent to President McKinley, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Commissioner of Immigration Powderly; resolution was passed directing the executive council to take such action as was necessary to have an 8-hour bill introduced into the Legislature of all states where an 8-hour law did not prevail; resolution was adopted denouncing a hat factory at Fall River, Mass., for an alleged substitution of foreign women to do the work of men in the manufacture of hats, and resolution further declared that the United States government had for the last 3 years placed all orders for army hats with this factory, and a protest was registered against the further placing of hat orders with any non-union firm. Decision was reached in the contest between the engineers, firemen, team drivers, painters, and other recognized organizations and the Brewery Workmen's Union on the question of trade jurisdiction; decision was rendered against giving control to the Engineers and Firemen's unions of the engineers and firemen employed in breweries; motion that the brewery workmen surrender jurisdiction over all craftsmen employed in breweries whose respective trades were organized and recognized by the A. F. of L. was defeated. — A conference on industrial conciliation and arbitration under the auspices of the National Civic Federation was held in Chicago, Ill.; object of conference was the stirring up of public sentiment by means of intelligent discussion between representatives of labor and employers. Addresses were made by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Franklin MacVeagh, and many prominent employers of labor and labor leaders; a conciliatory mode was urged as having advantages over arbitration method for settling labor controversies. Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member of Parliament of New Zealand delivered a speech unequivocally in favor of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, and gave an account of the success of the system in New Zealand; resolutions were adopted which recognized the fact that compulsory arbitration was not at this time a question of practical industrial reform and that such systems as were now in vogue did not seem to fully meet the requirements of the different interests; it was recommended that the presiding officer of the conference appoint a committee to serve for one year to be composed of 6 representatives of the employer class and 6 of the employé class for purpose of formulating some plan of action looking to the establishment of a general system of conciliation which would promote industrial peace. — Convention of National Federation of Textile Operatives was held in Washington, D. C. Nearly every prominent labor leader in the textile industry in New England attended, with the exception of those of the International Union of Textile Workers. Resolutions were adopted making the temporary organization a permanent body, and recommending application to the A. F. of L. to grant the organization a charter as the American Federation of Textile Operatives, new union to have jurisdiction over all textile unions in the New England states, and as far south as it was possible for the leaders to organize. At next day's session it was voted to endorse the bill of Congressman Lovering which provided for an amendment to the constitution of the United States so that a uniform congressional regulation of the hours of labor for women and minors might be made to apply in all states in the country; resolution was adopted which declared that as the present system of factory inspection was inadequate for a proper enforcement of the law, the legislatures of the various states should be petitioned to pass laws establishing factory inspectors to secure convictions without calling upon the factory employées, as such procedure generally resulted in the subsequent discharge of the employé; committee was chosen to bring about such proposed changes in the Massachusetts labor laws as would assist in the prosecution of violators by making it possible for operatives to testify without being discharged for so doing; sympathy was expressed for striking textile workers of New England and the representatives of the various unions were directed to render every possible support to them; delegation would wait on Senators Hoar and Lodge to secure their support of 8-hour bill now pending before Congress. Congress was requested to enact a law prohibiting all manufacturing establishments from working more than 8 hours per day; action of manufacturers in the South, who, it was claimed, were attempting to deny the operatives the right to organize was condemned, and southern operatives were urged to continue the agitation for the passage of laws reducing the hours of labor; delegates from the Mule Spinners Association, Loom Fixers Association, and Knitters Association decided to report favorably to their respective unions on the question of affiliating with the Federation.

ANALYSIS.

The subjects considered by the trades unions during the year 1900 were so numerous, and the actions taken so varying in their nature, that it is extremely difficult to classify them under a few comprehensive heads. In detail, their actions possess only local character and influence. It is only by combining them that the general trend of movement of the trades unions on labor and social questions becomes manifest.

We present below a classification of the trades-union movements recorded in the chronology for 1900 under 10 headings, showing the number of actions properly belonging to each classification, and its relation to the whole number on the basis of percentages.

The first line of the tabular statement, trades-union movements, represents the largest number of actions and requires some explanation as many details are included under it. Among the actions included may be mentioned the following: Donations to various striking unions; label agitation; stoppage allowances; annual reports; fining members of trades unions; recommendations of various boycotts; unions abandoned; voting establishments "fair" and "unfair."

ACTIONS OF TRADES UNIONS RELATIVE TO—	Number	Percentages
Trades-union movements, ...	350	38.93
Wages and hours of labor, ...	221	24.58
Formation of new unions, ...	118	13.13
Individuals and firms, ...	50	5.56
City and town government, ...	39	4.34
State government, ...	36	4.01
Affiliations, ...	35	3.89
National government, ...	22	2.45
Strike movements, ...	17	1.89
Corporations and trusts, ...	11	1.22
TOTALS, ...	899	100.00

The geographical distribution, by counties, of the number of cities and towns wherein actions pertaining to trades unions took place during the year 1900 was as follows: Berkshire, 5; Bristol, 4; Essex, 8; Franklin, 1; Hampden, 5; Hampshire, 2; Middlesex, 6; Norfolk, 3; Plymouth, 1; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 5.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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Athol. In October, laborers employed on the street railway struck to obtain wages, overdue; they were paid on following day and returned to work.

Attleborough. In May, about 20 employes of Kuntz & Co., engaged in cutting timber for railroad ties, struck because wages were withheld.

BOSTON. In January, about 200 striking lasters at the shoe factory of the Thos. G. Plant Co., Roxbury, returned to work without having demands granted (the strike began in December, 1899, for increase in wages and lasted 4 weeks).—About 40 girls, finishers at the Temple Glove Manufacturing Co., struck for increased wages and a week later 15 cutters struck out of sympathy; the strike was settled early in February by a compromise granting slight increase in wages.—Cigarmakers throughout the city were idle as a result of a demand for an increase of \$1 per thousand on hand work over the rate agreed upon in June, 1899, by the cigar manufacturers and the International Cigarmakers Union; in some shops the men struck while in others they were locked out; the demand of the men was not sanctioned by the International Cigarmakers Union, and the attempts of the State Board of Arbitration failed; in about a week, several factories opened, offering work under the old conditions, and the men were ordered to return to work by the officers of the International union but some refused; on the following day, the local Cigarmakers Union voted that the men return to work, abandoning their demand, and they were taken back into the various factories as fast as work could be made ready for them. *February.* Controversy at the Robinson Brewing Co. settled; trouble pending since December, 1899, when an engineer of the company was discharged; International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 16, demanded his reinstatement, with the threat, that if not taken back without loss of pay for lost time, a strike of the engineers would be ordered. *March.* About 60 bridge and structural iron workers, comprising those working upon the Boston Elevated Railway, struck to obtain a minimum wage of \$3 per day; within a few days, number of strikers was augmented to 350; demand generally granted. *April.* About 700 painters and decorators, not having their demand for an increase in wages to \$2.75 per day of 8 hours granted, struck per order of Painters Union 11; within a few days nearly all employers granted demands; a week later, Master Painters and Decorators Association published a statement disclaiming responsibility in the matter and stating that the affair was not a strike, the association being opposed to strikes. *May.* About 50 union carpenters struck for minimum wage of \$2.50 per day of 8 hours, demanded in accordance with the union's decision of April 29; 45 firms had already granted demands.—About 30 sailmakers employed by Wilson & Silsby struck to obtain \$3 per day of 9 hours and 40 cents per hour overtime; returned to work the following day, their demands having been granted.—Sailmakers employed by Geo. W. Rogers struck to enforce demand of \$3 for 9-hour day and 40 cents per hour overtime; following day, demands granted.—Seventy-five engineers employed in 27 breweries struck to enforce acceptance of new union schedule of hours and prices—\$3 for 8-hour day; the strike lasted 46 hours, being settled by terms of following agreement adopted by the International Union of Steam Engineers of America, and endorsed by the Central Labor Union of Boston:

"1. That 8 consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work. All time worked over 8 hours to be paid for at the rate of 55 cents per hour.

2. That the rate of wages shall remain the same as now per day of 8 consecutive hours, and that chief engineers shall be paid the same as now per week. In cases where a chief engineer does not have to stand a watch, no overtime shall be paid him.

3. That all engineers in or around a brewery must be members in good standing of Local Union No. 16, of International Union of Steam Engineers.

4. In the event of differences arising between the engineers and their employer which cannot be adjusted by conciliation, the employer or engineer or the Boston Brewers Association or the Engineers Union shall submit the matter to the Central Labor Union.

This clause shall not be construed to mean that any engineer is deprived of his right to present his grievances through the official representative of his union."

June. Machinists at the ship yard of Geo. Lawley & Son struck for 9-hour day, refusing, on the following day, to accept a compromise by which the firm offered to grant the shorter day after completion of certain government contracts; a week later, the 9-hour day was conceded. *August.* About 60 steamfitters left the establishment of Ingalls & Kendrick because the firm retained a man who would not join their union; men claimed that firm thereby violated terms of agreement of 1895; non-union man was discharged and strikers returned to work 2 days later, matter being satisfactorily adjusted. — Messenger boys of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. and Boston District Messenger Co. struck for increased wages, the boys returning a few hours later, pending a settlement. — By order of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union, about 35 employes of the Boston Steel & Iron Co. struck for 9 hours and minimum wage of 33¼ cents per hour; one week later, men returned to work, demands not granted. *October.* Thirteen skitmakers employed by S. Shapiro struck, per order of the Skitmakers Union, because of the discharge of a union man; places filled. — About 300 employes in the cutting room of the Thos. G. Plant Co., Roxbury, struck; men objected to having their clothing checked and put away in lockers during working hours, it being alleged that clothing was damaged thereby; in less than a week the strikers returned to work to give the system a fair trial, the settlement having been reached through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration. *November.* Thirty-two edge setters at shoe factory of the Thos. G. Plant Co. struck, owing to dissatisfaction over wages attendant upon introduction of new machinery; places filled.

BROCKTON. In January, 3 edgemakers at the Empire Shoe Co. left work because of the discharge of 3 employes in the same department; places filled. *February.* Thirty-seven union machinists struck to obtain 9-hour day without reduction of wages; one firm compromised, granting 9-hour day with 9 hours' pay; strikers' places filled. *June.* Laborers employed by P. H. Jackson, contractor, struck for 8-hour day (their daily wages had been increased to \$2.25); their places were filled, and the union, not sanctioning the strike, tried 2 days later to have the men taken back at the old rate, but was unsuccessful. *August.* Owing to misunderstanding in regard to wages, 17 laborers of the Brockton Gas Light Co. struck; returned to work 5 days later at old rates — \$2 for 9-hour day.

Brookline. In May, members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers Union in the employ of the Holzer-Cabot Electric Co. struck to obtain an advance of wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50; 10 weeks later, they returned to work, a satisfactory adjustment having been made.

CAMBRIDGE. In June, chippers employed by Blake & Knowles struck to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages; men returned to work in about 2 weeks, matter being satisfactorily adjusted.

Carver. In August, about 70 cranberry pickers employed by Benjamin M. Stanley struck for increase in wages; demands were granted on following day.

Chelmsford. In January, a few operatives employed by George C. Moore, worsteds, struck to enforce demand for advanced wages; work was resumed the following day; wages equalized.

Clinton. In January, about 75 weavers of the Clinton Worsteds Co. struck to obtain uniform increase of 10 per cent in wages; 3 weeks later, demands were granted. *October.* Nearly 250 laborers employed on the Metropolitan Water Works system struck on learning that a portion of work had been given to contractor who intended to pay 13½ cents per hour; 3 days later, as many strikers as employment could be found for resumed work at the old rate of \$1.50 per day.

Danvers. In April, trimmers at the factory of the American Hide & Leather Co. requested increased pay basing demand on alleged increase in size of skins; the question was satisfactorily adjusted in one week without increase.

Easton. In March, the entire force of lasters employed at the shoe factory of Hatch & Grinnell was discharged, owing to demand for increased wages; places filled, and an injunction was issued by the Supreme Court restraining discharged lasters from interfering with new men.

Fairhaven. In January, strike of stone cutters for an increase in wages (employés of H. H. Rogers) was settled by compromise.

FALL RIVER. In January, striking employés at Sanford Spinning Co. and Globe Yarn Mills, cottons, resumed work, demand for full advance of 10 per cent, as given operatives in cloth mills, being granted. — Card-room operatives at Shove Mill, No. 2, cottons, struck against change in schedule of hours which required them to work alternate nights and to give up their machines to new help during alternate days; on following day, satisfactory settlement was reached through secretary of Card-room Protective Association. *April.* Section hands in twisting room of Globe Yarn Mill, No. 2, went out, claiming over-work, and doffers in same department left out of sympathy, returning to work 3 days later, when the section hands were discharged. *May.* Doffers employed on spinning frames at Globe Yarn Mill, No. 2, struck because of change from day to piece work which lowered wages; sweepers in same department went out in sympathy. — Granite cutters and marble workers struck for 8 hours and \$3 per day; in 3 weeks resumed work, accepting compromise of 8-hour day at 35 cents per hour. — Journeymen plumbers struck for 8 hours, instead of 9, per day, without reduction of wages; master plumbers offered to give hearing in October, 1900, and then make agreement satisfactory to men, to take effect prior to Jan. 1901, but men demanded immediate settlement and master plumbers voted to make no concessions; in 5 weeks, Journeymen Plumbers Union declared strike off, nothing having been gained. — Carpenters employed by Leeming & Jones struck because of alleged grievances; 6 weeks later, men returned to work, no change in hours or wages. — General strike of carpenters and tinsmiths was inaugurated to enforce demand for 8-hour day without reduction of wages, about 300 carpenters, union and non-union, being involved; on June 11, 2 contractors conceded 8-hour day and their employés returned to work; a week later, the city government endorsed the 8-hour day, stipulating that, in the future, "all school-houses be built and all repairs on such buildings be made under the 8-hour day;" on June 23, strike was declared off by Carpenters Union, the National Carpenters Association having refused to give financial aid; 2 days later, tinsmiths declared their strike at an end.

FITCHBURG. In January, 25 women employed in burling department of Beoli Mill of the American Woollen Co. struck owing to misunderstanding over the full 10 per cent increase granted in departments of the mill; 5 days later, strikers returned to work, trouble being satisfactorily adjusted. *May.* Twelve masons employed by C. W. Cummings & Co., contractors, struck for 8-hour day with same compensation as received for 9 hours; demands not granted. *June.* Iron molders demanded \$2.75 as minimum daily wage in accordance with action of Iron Molders Union; the Fitchburg Machine Co., L. H. Goodnow & Co., and M. J. Perault refused to comply, discharging all their molders; later, L. H. Goodnow & Co. offered to take back all non-union molders at old rates; M. J. Perault closed shop, but later reopened to non-union men only; strike at the Fitchburg Machine Co. pending in October, firm granting no concessions; on the 23rd, molders employed by Heywood, Wilson, & Co. struck; early in August, this strike was settled, molders accepting a compromise minimum wage of \$2.62½. — About 25 men employed in the brick yard of E. A. Goodrich struck to obtain 11 hours instead of 12, per day, and extra pay for covering brick; compromise was effected, 11 hours being granted, and work was resumed; on July 10, brickmakers again struck against new schedule of 12 hours per day; 2 days later, trouble was adjusted, the men agreeing to work 11½ hours per day for the remainder of the season.

GLOUCESTER. In January, 4 boys employed by the Postal Telegraph Co. and the Gloucester District Messenger Co. struck because of the discharge of 2 of their number; places immediately filled. *March.* Granite cutters of the Cape Ann Granite Co. struck to enforce union's demand for 8 hours and a minimum daily wage of \$3; 3 weeks later, cutters refused compromise offered by company; later, compromise increase of 10 per cent was granted quarrymen and paving cutters, thereby averting a strike; on April 18, strike was settled by agreement of Stone Cutters Union and Cape Ann Granite Co. upon a compromise giving 8 hours per day and 35 cents per hour; on May 2, cutters resumed work.

Grafton. In January, 176 weavers in employ of Fisherville Manufacturing Co. struck for increased wages, increase of 10 per cent having been granted other employés; 2 weeks later men returned to work; demands not granted.

Granville. In October, workmen employed by H. C. Wood & Co., contractors, struck to enforce demand for 9-hour day without reduction in wages; places immediately filled.

HAVERHILL. In January, by order of Lasters Protective Union, 50 lasters employed by J. W. Russ Co., shoes, struck to enforce acceptance of new price list; 2 weeks later, welt workmen struck in sympathy; places filled with non-union men. *March.* About 40 union stitchers employed by H. B. Goodrich & Co., shoes, struck, because a non-union skiver was employed in the factory, 35 turned workmen striking with them; 5 days later, trouble was satisfactorily adjusted through the Shoe Council, the non-union man being discharged, and strikers returning to work on following day. — Over 50 cutters employed by Thayer, Maguire, & Field, shoes, struck against change from day to piece work; resumed work 6 days later, firm having accepted union price list for cutters and thereby granted 25 per cent increase in wages; on April 2, cutters again left work owing to misunderstanding of new price list, but matter was adjusted and work resumed at once. *April.* Turned workmen employed by W. S. Chase & Son, shoes, struck to enforce acceptance of new turned-work price list; 4 weeks later, settled by compromise. — Employés of Cerat & Bonin, G. L. Webster, Smith & Childs, and George E. Knight, shoe contractors, struck to enforce acceptance of new turned-work price lists; following day, the lists, slightly changed, were accepted, the 96 men affected received about 10 per cent increase in wages. — Thirteen employés in packing room of T. S. Ruddock & Son's factory struck against increase in the amount of work required; places filled. *May.* Ten turned workmen employed by Leslie K. Morse & Co., shoes, struck because of refusal of firm to accept price list of Boot and Shoe Workers Union; 2 weeks later, 6 heelers struck; in July, the firm removed its business to Raymond, N. H. — Coal handlers employed at George C. Elliott's wharf struck, demanding fixed wage of \$2 per day; on following day, demand granted. — Carpenters employed by Lewis Killam struck by order of Carpenters Union, No. 82, to obtain 8-hour day; places filled. *November.* By order of Boot and Shoe Workers Union, turned workmen employed by Chesley & Rugg struck to obtain the discharge of non-union turned workmen; returned to work later in same day; firm discharged non-union men and agreed to pay union prices and employ only union help. *December.* Employés at Owens' Coal Yards struck to enforce demand for 10 hours and \$2 per day; strike pending at close of year.

HOLYOKE. In January, 40 weavers employed in the New York Mill of Connor Bros., woollens, struck to enforce demand for increased wages; granted 3 days later; this was the first strike occurring at this mill in 15 years and might have been avoided by a little consideration on the part of the leader. *March.* Local Union No. 2 of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union demanded increase of 5 cents per hour which was refused; contractors hired masons and bricklayers out of city; difficulty lasted one month and on April 4, union compromised with employing contractors, an increase of 2½ cents an hour being granted, contractors agreeing that full advance would go into effect March 1, 1901. *April.* Eight painters employed by W. T. Dean struck, per order of union, because non-union men were employed on work in same building; on following day, non-union men were withdrawn and union painters returned to work. — Machine tenders of No. 1 Mill of Merrick Thread Co. struck for increase of daily wage from \$2 to \$2.25; about 15 men went out and their places were temporarily filled; 2 days later, girls employed in winding room of mill went out through sympathy, but on following day, all strikers returned to work, a compromise increase having been granted the machine tenders. *June.* Three press feeders employed by Baker-Vawter Co., paper goods and printing, struck for increase of daily wage from 90 cents to \$1.25; a week later, returned to work without obtaining increase. — Twelve union painters employed on Bresnahan building struck, refusing to work with a non-union glazier employed by Casper Ranger; union glazier was immediately substituted, and painters resumed work. *July.* Sixteen bartenders, by order of the Central Labor Union, went out from saloons selling Ballentine ale; ale being manufactured in Newark, N. J., by non-union men was boycotted by the unions, and fines ranging from \$2 to \$50 were imposed upon union men patronizing saloons where this ale was sold; the 16 men were put upon the pension list of Central Labor Union; 2 days later, 12 of the bartenders returned to work, their employers having promised to discontinue selling the ale while boycott remained in force; 2 weeks from its beginning strike was declared off, the Ballentine breweries having been unionized and the boycott removed. *October.* Union carpenters employed on Elmwood School building struck, refusing to work with non-union plumbers employed in same building; returned to work after 6 days, plumbers having joined the union, through the efforts of State Board of Arbitration and the co-operation of the Mayor.

LAWRENCE. In January, a few men included in the night force in the French drawing room at the Arlington Mills went out because of dissatisfaction with new wage

schedule; returned to work the following night on same terms. *March.* Journeymen tailors struck, by order of their union, to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages; demand was granted in all but 3 shops, one of these employers granted the demand after a week, one discontinued his business, and the third filled the strikers' places with non-union help, the union placing pickets who were still on duty at close of year. *April.* A few dyers at the Farwell bleachery went out owing to dissatisfaction over wages; places filled. *May.* Painters and Decorators Union ordered general strike of painters to obtain 8-hour day; 30 of the 37 employers granted the demand at once; in the shops of the others, strike was inaugurated; during September, the demand was granted in 2 more shops, the strike being still in force in the others at the end of the year. *June.* About 100 carpenters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day. *July.* About 25 machinists employed by J. H. Horne & Sons' Co. demanded, through their union, a 9-hour day without reduction in wages; demand refused; owing to a controversy about the matter with the general manager of the company, one machinist was discharged, whereupon all machinists went out on sympathetic strike; places filled.

Leominster. In May, masons employed on the new Catholic Church struck to enforce demand for \$3.50 per day of 8 hours; resumed work following day, demands being granted.

LOWELL. In January, about 75 spinners and doffers employed by Bigelow Carpet Co. struck to enforce demand for an advance of 10 per cent in wages; in a day and a half about 70 strikers returned to work without receiving increase. — Forty-five leather shavers at tannery of White Bros., of the American Hide & Leather Co., went out to enforce demand for increase to 50 cents each on all skins; on following day, by order of the Leather Workers Protective Union, all union employes of the company, numbering more than 500, struck to enforce demand for new wage schedule; conference was held with firm, at which the latter agreed to grant the demands of the men but refused to sign the list presented; the strikers contended that wages paid were lower than in other places for the same work; on following day, strikers posted pickets about the factory and a detail of police officers was sent to protect the company at its request; on Feb. 3, as the outcome of a conference between the general manager and representatives of the strikers, and of the State Board of Arbitration, strike was declared off, the management of the tannery having promised a satisfactory adjustment providing the men agreed that all future difficulties be settled by arbitration so that the company's property need not be imperilled as in this case; on Feb. 5, strikers returned to work; during the day, however, 5 shavers were discharged and, in consequence, the entire force of shavers left work; 2 days later, the men returned to their places, pending a settlement; on Feb. 23, satisfactory agreement reached. *March.* About 25 weavers employed at the Faulkner Mills of the American Woollen Co. struck because of the firm's refusal to grant new wage schedule whereby prices would be increased 25 per cent; on April 4, the striking weavers formed a union and voted to accept the services of the State Board of Arbitration; on the 9th, because of the failure of the striking weavers to return to work, all employes in carding and spinning departments had to suspend work; weavers declined company's compromise offer to grant premiums on all monthly earnings including or in excess of \$32; on the 13th, work was resumed at the mill, 65 of the weavers having agreed to return although dissatisfied; for lack of proper organization they were unable to endure a long strike. *April.* On the 17th, over 300 ingrain and axminster weavers employed by the Bigelow Carpet Co. struck, refusing to work with a weaver who disobeyed a union rule by which operatives were forbidden to weave a piece of ingrain carpeting in less than 2½ days; union expelled weaver in question, and employes then refused to work with a non-union weaver; superintendent of company declined to interfere in the matter; 4 days later, the mule spinners, about 30 in number, went out refusing to make yarn for non-union weavers; ingrain weaving, mule spinning, and kindred departments were obliged to shut down for about 10 days; on the 25th, striking weavers voted to rescind the rule limiting the amount of work per operative; on the 30th, they returned to their places, the strike having failed to accomplish its purpose.

May. About 50 back tenders employed by the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. struck because of refusal of company to discharge a non-union back tender; on following day, about 500 other employes of mill went out on sympathetic strike and the works were compelled to shut down; one day later, strikers returned to their places, the non-union man having joined the union. *July.* About 6 loom fixers of the Boot Cotton Mills struck, one of their number having been discharged on complaint of a woman weaver; 5 days later, they returned to work, the discharged loom fixer being reinstated; entire force

of weavers then struck in support of the weaver who made complaint and who refused to work with loom fixer in question; matter was left to weavers and loom fixers to adjust and one week from beginning of strike all resumed work, satisfactory arrangement having been made. *September.* Hamilton Manufacturing Co. discharged 4 dyers who refused to work overtime without extra pay; the other dyers and all employees in print department, over 200, struck; later, 100 Greeks, hired to take strikers' places, were dissuaded from doing so by strikers; through efforts of State Board of Arbitration the strike was settled, strikers agreeing to work overtime when absolutely necessary without extra pay; strike lasted 2 weeks. — About 400 print workers of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. struck, refusing to work overtime unless paid for time and a quarter; places filled as far as possible by Greeks; the printers, 20 in number, being requested to do back tenders' work, also struck; on the 19th, 200 employees in packing room, mostly women, went out from sympathy with print workers; a guard of mounted police escorted the Greeks to and from the mill during the day to protect them from attacks of the strikers; on the 20th, a committee representing the print workers held a conference with the State Board of Arbitration but made no progress toward a settlement; on the 21st, striking employees were paid off and formally discharged; on the 23rd, the management of the company asked for protection of the State Police but the Mayor refused to call on them, believing that the city police would be sufficient; on the following day, 200 Greeks joined the strikers; on Oct. 1, the mill management rejected proposition of strikers that case be submitted to a committee of arbitration, one member to be chosen by the corporation, one by the strikers, and a third by these 2; on Oct. 5, strike was declared off, no concessions being granted, except a promise to discuss question of overtime at a later date; only about 115 of the strikers who applied for work were taken back, the Greeks who had filled their places being retained. *October.* Fifteen trimmers at tannery of White Bros. Branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. struck, owing to dissatisfaction over wages; 10 days later, strikers returned to work, matter being satisfactorily settled. — Hod carriers employed by W. L. Pike, contractor, on the storehouse at Collinville, struck against the employment of a non-union man, the bricklayers being thrown out of employment as a result; 5 days later, the bricklayers, at a meeting of their union, voted to accept the contractor's proposition and resumed work with non-union hod carrier and such of the strikers as desired to return; after one week, striking hod carriers resumed work, the man over whom the trouble arose having left. — Twenty-one operatives of bleachery department of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. struck, alleging failure of superintendent to conform to terms of settlement of previous strike which related to wages and overtime work; as this was the third time in one season that these operatives had struck, their places were immediately filled.

Ludlow. On June 16, the Ludlow Manufacturing Co. locked out 200 of its employees because they refused to sever connection with the Textile Workers Union; employees also refused to do the amount of work asked by the company, owing to a rule of the union which regulated the amount of weaving to be done in one week; on July 6, the State Board of Arbitration conferred with agent of company and representatives of strikers; places filled.

LYNN. In January, 4 cutters employed in shoe factory of Geo. A. Creighton & Son, struck for increase of wages; 2 days later, demands granted. *February.* By order of the Knights of Labor, 7 cutters employed by Thomas Corcoran & Sons, shoes, struck for increased wages; 2 weeks later, places filled. — Ten hand-turn workmen employed in factory of Joseph Dickinson, slippers, struck to enforce new price list giving increase of one-half cent per pair on piece work; one week later, demand was granted. *March.* About 60 cutters in shoe factory of Harney Bros. struck for increase of one-half cent per pair on small lots; 3 days later, demand was granted. — Twenty-five lasters in shoe factory of Harney Bros. struck for increased wages; 2 weeks later, the Lasters Union declared strike off and men returned to work at old rates. — Trouble at shoe factory of W. D. Sprague & Co. was caused by the agent of the Lasters Union presenting the manufacturer with the new price list for lasters, demanding a decision within an hour; Mr. Sprague immediately discharged the lasters, 10 in number, and when the agent returned declined to confer with him. — Thirty cutters at shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co. were discharged; firm adopted union stamp of Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the cutters who were members of the Knights of Labor, refused to change their affiliation; 3 days later, cutters returned to work, trouble being amicably adjusted. *May.* By order of the Carpenters Union, 225 local carpenters struck to enforce a demand for 25 cents increase per day of 8 hours; in 10 days, the strike was officially declared off in all shops but

3, the contractors in these cases having refused to recognize the union, although one of them granted the desired increase. *June.* Five union pavers employed by C. F. Dudley & Co. struck, refusing to work over 8 hours per day; places filled with non-union men; in July, the strikers were taken back at old schedule; later, again struck, refusing to work with non-union men; non-union men were discharged, and pavers returned to work at old rates — \$4 for 9-hour day. *December.* Sixteen cutters, members of the Knights of Labor, employed by the Leonard Shoe Co., struck to enforce demand for an increase of a half-cent per pair; compromised. — Three girls, lining makers at shoe factory of the Hennessey Shoe Co., left work because of the discharge of another employé in their department; returned to work the afternoon of same day. — Hand-turn workmen at shoe factory of Geo. W. Belonga & Co. demanded removal of their foreman and were discharged by firm; on following day, union declared a strike, and non-union men took their places; one week later, effort of the State Board of Arbitration to arrange a settlement was unsuccessful; strike was pending at close of year.

Marblehead. In October, by order of Boot and Shoe Workers Union, 17 hand-turn workmen employed by Humphrey & Paine, shoes, struck for increase of wages; one week later, men returned to work, firm having granted an average advance of 10 per cent. *December.* About 20 hand-turn workmen at shoe factory of Humphrey & Paine struck, refusing to work with a non-union man; returned to places on following day, the non-union man having left the factory.

Methuen. In January, 9 girls and 3 men employed in finishing room of the Tremont Worsted Co. struck for an increase of 10 per cent in wages; 2 days later, returned at old schedule.

Middleborough. In March, about 25 laborers employed by contractors Bell & Co. struck, claiming that wages had been withheld for 6 weeks.

Milford. In February, about 300 granite cutters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and a minimum daily wage of \$3; Carroll Bros. and Connor Bros. acceded to demands; on March 19, granite manufacturers offered as a compromise 34 cents per hour for day of 9 hours or 33 cents per hour for day of 8 hours, the cutters declined to accept, asking a minimum of 35 cents per hour for 8-hour day; on April 2, cutters returned to the quarries of Woodbury & Leighton, of the Milford Pink Granite Co., the compromise offered by the strikers being accepted; Norcross Bros. and Darling Bros. also settled with their cutters on this basis, the schedule in all cases to hold for 5 years. *April.* Quarrymen employed by Darling Bros. struck for 8-hour day; in 9 days they returned to work pending adjustment of wages, the 8-hour day having been granted. *May.* Shea Granite Co. granted the 8-hour day at 35 cents per hour, marking the close of the local granite cutters' strike.

Monson. In June, weavers at the Branch Mill struck against change from day to piece work, claiming reduction in wages thereby; places filled.

NEW BEDFORD. In April, weavers at the Hathaway Mill, No. 3, struck against change of work which would decrease wages. *May.* Union plumbers struck to enforce demand for \$3.25 and 8 hours' work per day; 2 days later, men returned to work without having demands granted. — Local granite cutters struck for 8-hour day and \$2.80 minimum wage; strike lasted 2 weeks; demands granted. *November.* Weavers at Whitman Mill struck against excessive fining; 9 days later they returned to work, satisfactory adjustment having been made through Weavers Union. — On the 19th, by order of their union, about 100 loom fixers employed by the Acushnet Mills Corp. and Hathaway Manufacturing Co., cottons, struck against increase of work without increase of wages; efforts made by union officials to confer with mill treasurer failed, the latter declining to meet any one but his employé; on the following day, weavers who were asked to work as fixers left the mills but returned immediately, on advice of their union officials; on December 3rd, National Association of Loom Fixers levied assessment on all members for support of strikers; local unions of spinners and carders voted assistance to strikers; regular strike pay was given the loom fixers, the strike fund of their union being supplemented by collections from other local unions and from mill centres of this State and Rhode Island; efforts of the State Board of Arbitration and several attempts of union officials to obtain conferences with mill officials were unsuccessful; some of the striking fixers found employment elsewhere; strike pending at close of the year. *December.* On the 5th, nearly 300 weavers employed by Acushnet Mills Corp. and Hathaway Manu-

facturing Co., cottons, voted to strike because of grievances arising from conditions due to strike of loom fixers in these mills; on the 11th, a number of the weavers remained away from their work according to agreement, but mills were still able to run; strike committee was appointed to work in conjunction with similar committee of striking loom fixers; week later, attempt to hold conference with mill management through Manufacturers Committee failed; weavers were given regular strike pay, assistance being received from other local unions and from unions elsewhere in this State and Rhode Island; on the 23rd, union ratified the vote of strikers to return to work and 2 days later nearly all were reinstated in the mills, the strike having failed for lack of support from union weavers.

NEWBURYPORT. In June, about 40 cutters employed by Burley & Stevens, shoes, struck because of the discharge of 2 employes, but, after a conference between the firm and a committee from the strikers, the men returned to work, an agreement having been reached; later, cutters struck against fining for damaged shoes which had passed through the sorters' hands; they returned pending decision of the State Board of Arbitration; on July 10, a hearing was held before the Board which was of the opinion that according to agreement between firm and employes, the firm had right to discharge the cutters. *September.* Labor difficulty occurred at Cashman Bros. who discharged 16 union teamsters, the firm being unwilling to recognize restrictions imposed by the newly formed union; places promptly filled with non-union men.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, 24 weavers employed at the Dunbar Mill, worsteds, struck to enforce demand for an increase of one cent a yard; the agent offered a compromise of one-half cent which was accepted 2 days later. *May.* Owing to disagreement over a new price schedule, cutters were suspended from N. L. Millard & Co.'s shoe factory; on the 28th, they returned to work under old schedule, pending settlement; a committee from the cutters conferred with the firm but no agreement was reached, Mr. Millard refusing to recognize the authority of the Cutters Union; the men were at once called out by the union; on the 29th, the Central Labor Union endorsed the strike; on June 12, the State Board of Arbitration conferred with strikers and firm in an attempt to effect a settlement; on August 9, the strike was declared off by the Cutters Union, a compromise having been accepted and the union recognized. *June.* Two union painters working on N. L. Millard & Co.'s new addition struck because 2 men not painters were sent to work with them. *August.* Eight plumbers employed by A. W. Hunter struck by order of their union, the grievance being that a union plumber was employed on a building the foundation of which was put in by non-union men; the man was suspended until fine to the union was paid, and plumbers returned to work.—Plasterers at work on the Richmond Theatre were ordered out on strike, their pay having been withheld.

NORTHAMPTON. In July, union hod carriers employed by John L. Mather, mason contractor, struck because non-union carpenters in the employ of C. N. Harlow were at work on the same building with them; at a conference held by Mr. Harlow, Mr. Mather, and the owner of the building, Mr. Harlow refused to order his men to join the labor union, and the others wishing to concede to the union's demand, Mr. Harlow surrendered his contract.

North Brookfield. In January, 25 edgemakers and 7 heelers at the factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. struck against use of new machines, alleging that wages were thereby reduced; 2 days later, the heelers returned to work on compromise of prices; on following day, edgemakers returned to work, old prices being restored.

Palmer. In July, laborers employed on the State highway struck for increased wages and fewer hours; places filled.

PITTSFIELD. On Jan. 8, about 20 night operatives in the carding department of the woollen mill of the J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. struck for 10 per cent increase in wages; spinning and twisting departments had to suspend operations in consequence; on the 9th, 100 weavers left work, asking for increase of wages, but returned on being assured of immediate wage adjustment; beam tenders also petitioned for increase; on the 11th, a new schedule was posted by the company and about 60 weavers, dissatisfied with wages, went out; on the 12th, the strikers organized as the Textile Workers Union; on the 15th, the strike became general, other employes going out from sympathy with the strikers; on the 17th, the strike was declared off, a satisfactory compromise having been reached. *April.* Night spinners of the J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. struck for increased

wages, claiming that by the piece-work system in use they were unable to make fair wages; later, and by order of their union, about 100 carders and weavers struck because one of the weavers attempted to teach a man who had not paid the fee of an apprentice to the union; 3 days later, a general strike was ordered by union, the company having declined to interfere; a few union operatives remained at work believing that the trouble was unjustified; on May 19, the strikers voted to return to work. *September.* Owing to the discharge of 2 employes, a short strike occurred at the H. W. Clark Cigar Manufacturing Co., the foreman was discharged, the 2 men reinstated, and the strikers returned to work. *October.* About 30 laborers employed by F. T. Benedict struck against reduction of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day; places filled.

Plymouth. In February, about 40 weavers employed by the Standish Worsted Co. struck to obtain an adjustment of picks and 10 per cent increase in wages; one week later, satisfactorily settled, the company's compromise offer of 8 per cent being accepted by the weavers.

QUINCY. In March, on the 1st, by order of their union, granite cutters struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and minimum wage of \$3, cutters on piece work being allowed to finish any work undertaken which would not require more than 5 days; a compromise, giving 8-hour day with average pay of 31 cents per hour, was offered by the manufacturers, but rejected; on the 16th, the Granite Manufacturers Association made a proposition offering 8-hour day for 6 days in the week, a standard wage of \$2.65 per day, a minimum wage of \$2.40 per day, and 10 per cent increase in the piece price list of 1899, the agreement to remain in force until March 1, 1905; the cutters submitted a proposition for 35 cents per hour, minimum price; neither proposition was accepted; on the 19th, the manufacturers made another proposition, offering a minimum daily wage of \$2.52, or 9 hours' pay for 8 hours; on the 22nd, this proposition was rejected by the cutters; on April 3, the manufacturers renewed their offer of March 19, stating that if this was rejected the yards would be opened to all cutters regardless of the union; on May 3, the cutters accepted proposition for an 8-hour day with minimum wage of 33 cents an hour, the rate of 35 cents per hour being established for competent workmen and 14 per cent increase on the piece price list of 1899, the agreement to be in effect until March 1, 1903, without change, and all differences to be referred to a joint conference committee and settled by arbitration, without suspension of work; on May 7, the men returned to work.

Rockport. In March, granite cutters employed by the Rockport Granite Co. struck to enforce demand for 8-hour day and \$3 minimum daily wage; on May 29, the matter was adjusted.

Rowe. In May, on the 21st, 22 of the miners employed by the Davis Sulphur Ore Co. left work, owing to disagreement over rent of the company's tenement houses in which the men lived; a week later they returned to work, the strike leaders having been discharged.

SALEM. In January, 44 cutters employed in shoe factory of J. Brown & Sons struck to obtain acceptance of union price list; on day following, firm submitted case to State Board of Arbitration; conference was held before the Board between the firm and representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, at which a temporary agreement was reached; one week from beginning of strike, the strikers returned to work under a substantial increase. *February.* About 12 of the 20 cutters employed by L. G. Straw & Co., shoes, struck to obtain increased wages; places filled, and after 2 weeks a number of the strikers were taken back under the old conditions. *December.* Ten stakers and 4 buffers at factory of the Morrill Leather Co. struck against reduction in wages; places filled. — Twelve lasters at factory of the P. A. Field Shoe Co. struck to resist a cut in wages of 2 cents per pair; 2 days later, places filled.

SPRINGFIELD. In February, 32 iron molders, employes of the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co., struck to enforce increase in wages; strike lasted about 5 weeks but was not officially declared off by the union for several months; places filled; on March 17, a temporary injunction was issued by the Superior Court, restraining strikers from interfering with employes of company. *May.* By order of the Electrical Workers Union, linemen of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. struck to enforce a demand for higher wages; granted. *September.* Five skilled bricklayers employed by Michael Curtis, contractor, struck to enforce demand for \$5.50 a day; granted. *October.* About

18 employes of the Springfield Construction Co. struck against the employment of a non-union man as foreman; on following day, a conference was held through the State Board of Arbitration, between the members of the Steel and Structural Iron Workers Union and the superintendent of company, in consequence of which men returned to work, foreman having agreed to join union.

WALTHAM. In February, owing to reduction of wages, 4 wheel truers employed by the Waltham Manufacturing Co. left work; places promptly filled. *May.* Bricklayers and stone masons employed on the Lawrence block struck to enforce demand for union wages; the bricklayers obtained demands and returned to work. *June.* Weavers in employ of the Boston Manufacturing Co. struck to obtain higher wages; after 5 days, a few of the strikers returned to work; later, State Board of Arbitration held conferences with company and weavers, and strikers returned to work, having accepted terms offered by company.

Westfield. In June, 115 molders employed by the H. B. Smith Co. struck, the trouble arising from the discharge of union men because they refused to help a non-union molder; non-union man had broken a recently adopted shop rule by beginning work before 7 o'clock and union men objected to working with him; after 9 days, men returned to work, trouble having been satisfactorily adjusted through a representative of the National Molders Union of America. *July.* Sixteen dresser tenders employed at the W. Warren Thread Works left factory because wages were decreased; places filled; in November, union declared strike off.

Westford. In January, spinners and twisters employed by Abbot Worsted Co. (Grantville), struck owing to dissatisfaction over new wage schedule; after 6 days returned to work without change in wages.

West Springfield. On June 2, 13 boiler makers and 15 helpers in B. & A. shops struck because of a disagreement over the disposition of 5 cents in the daily pay of an employe; only one employe in the department received more than \$2.50 per day and, upon his retiring, the master mechanic advocated cutting off the 5 cents extra that he had been receiving and establishing a uniform daily wage, the foreman wishing, however, to retain the 5 cents in his department to be disposed of at his discretion; on the 5th, men returned to work, the 5 cents being left in the boiler-makers' department; on the 17th, boiler makers and machinists with their helpers, numbering about 300, struck by order of their union, to enforce demand for increased wages; on the 18th, the machinists returned to work; on Aug. 2, company offered increase of 10 cents on daily wages with pay for time and a half for Sundays and holidays; strikers demanded that former foreman who had been discharged should be reinstated with them, and this being refused they would not accept the terms offered; on Aug. 8, 4 non-union men were employed in shops under guard of special police; a few of the old men returned to the shops, and many obtained work in other places; on the 13th, the strikers returned to work, a compromise having been effected by which the men accepted the company's offer of Aug. 2, and the company agreed to reinstate the former foreman and remove the non-union men from the boiler-makers' department. On Oct. 25, the boiler makers again struck in sympathy with their foreman who resigned, alleging unfair treatment because of his part in the former strike; on Nov. 1, a conference was held between representatives of the Boiler Makers Union and the company, but no settlement was reached; on the 5th, 8 non-union boiler makers and helpers went to work in the strikers' places; on the 7th, conference was held before the State Board of Arbitration; on the 13th, about 20 men were at work in the boiler-makers' department; on the 14th, a compromise was effected averting the general strike threatened in other boiler shops of the company; on following day, men returned to work.

Weymouth. In April, on the 26th, 34 lasters at factory of Edwin Clapp, shoes, struck because of discharge of one of their number; returned to work after a few days.

Williamsburg. In December, on the 18th, 22 molders employed by The Haydenville Co. struck without notice to the company, alleging that the shop was too cold; company refused to reinstate men; after conference with National Molders Union, the leader was discharged and the other men taken back on agreement that they would not leave work again for any cause without permission from foreman.

Winchester. In April, on the 2nd, about 30 buffers employed at the tannery of Beggs & Cobb struck to obtain \$18 per week, an increase of \$3 in wages; machines were put in

and non-union men employed to run them; in May, some of the union buffers asked to be reinstated at \$15 per week but were not taken; on June 11, the buffers voted to return to work at the old schedule. *May.* On the 23rd, owing to the discharge of machinists a week previous, about 50 machinists employed at the McKay shop of the United Shoe Machinery Co. struck, by order of their union; following day factory shut down, about 750 employes affected thereby; on August 9, a majority of the men returned to work, their union having disbanded in accordance with the demand of the company; places of a large number filled in the interim.

WOBURN. In April, on the 2nd, about 40 buffers, employes of the American Hide & Leather Co., struck to obtain \$18 weekly wage, an increase of \$3; buffing machines were installed by company and non-union men employed; on June 11, machines were withdrawn and strikers voted to return to work on the schedule against which they struck. — On April 18, cutters struck at the factory of the Russell Counter Co., the trouble being caused by the discharge of one man, dissatisfaction with foreman, and because the company employed men from out of town in preference to Woburn cutters; the girl cementers struck out of sympathy with cutters and the company opened a branch in Boston for one month; in 5 weeks, girls returned to work at reduced wages (from 17 to 15 cents per hundred); cutters' places filled.

WORCESTER. In March, 11 spinners, employes of the Worcester Woollen Mills Co., struck because a girl from another department was given the privilege of learning to spin, the men alleging that girls were to take their places; firm refused to discharge girl; strikers returned. *April.* Granite cutters left work, awaiting an agreement with the manufacturers over wage schedule, the cutters asking a minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day; after 3 days men returned to work, the terms finally agreed upon being 35 to 37½ cents per hour and 48 hours per week. *May.* Twenty-eight weavers employed at the Bay State Worsted Co. struck to enforce demand for increased wages; 2 days previously the company had granted a 10 per cent increase to weavers on Crompton machines, thus enabling them to earn from \$10 to \$15 per week, the same as the wages of weavers on Knowles machines, the weavers then decided to demand a general increase, which was refused by the company; 3 days later, the mill was closed and about 60 employes locked out, pending settlement; in one week, the mill was started again, strikers returning without obtaining demands. — Nine stone masons, employes of the J. W. Bishop Co., contractors, struck, refusing to work with a non-union man; strike pending at close of year. *June.* Four steamfitters' helpers, employes of the Worcester Brewing Corporation, struck to obtain increased wages; demands granted. — Junction Iron Foundry refused to sign union agreement and iron molders threatened to strike; firm discharged the men and the lockout lasted 7 weeks, men returning July 25, the company having agreed to employ only union men for the period of one year. *August.* About 60 creel boys in the mill of Matthew J. Whittall, carpets, struck to enforce a demand for higher wages; their action did not affect the work of the mill, and, 2 days later, they returned to work.

ANALYSIS.

The collection and presentation of data relating to strikes and lockouts will form an important part of the regular work in connection with Labor Chronology. In order that the results may prove of the utmost value, it is our intention to issue the information at the earliest possible moment after the close of each year. The information is derived from various sources, but the facts, from whatever source received, have been verified as far as possible by original investigation.

The following table presents a summary of the contests, by months, showing for the several cities and towns involved the number occurring during each specified month, and the total

number for the year. In the summary we make no distinction between strikes and lockouts, terming all labor disagreements,

	THE STATE, AND CITIES AND TOWNS.	NUMBER OF STRIKES IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS				
		January	February	March	April	May
1	THE STATE.	30	10	16	28	33
2	Athol, ...	-	-	-	-	-
3	Attleborough, ...	-	-	-	-	1
4	Boston, ...	*4	*1	1	1	4
5	Brockton, ...	1	1	-	-	-
6	Brookline, ...	-	-	-	-	1
7	Cambridge, ...	-	-	-	-	-
8	Carver, ...	-	-	-	-	-
9	Chelmsford, ...	1	-	-	-	-
10	Clinton, ...	1	-	-	-	-
11	Danvers, ...	-	-	-	1	-
12	Easton, ...	-	-	1	-	-
13	Fairhaven, ...	1	-	-	-	-
14	FALL RIVER, ...	2	-	-	2	7
15	FITCHBURG, ...	1	-	-	-	1
16	GLOUCESTER, ...	1	-	1	-	-
17	Grafton, ...	1	-	-	-	-
18	Granville, ...	-	-	-	-	-
19	HAVERHILL, ...	2	-	2	7	4
20	HOLYOKE, ...	1	-	1	3	-
21	LAWRENCE, ...	1	-	1	1	1
22	Leominster, ...	-	-	-	-	1
23	LOWELL, ...	3	1	1	2	2
24	Ludlow, ...	-	-	-	-	-
25	LYNN, ...	1	2	4	-	1
26	Marblehead, ...	-	-	-	-	-
27	Methuen, ...	1	-	-	-	-
28	Middleborough, ...	-	-	1	-	-
29	Milford, ...	-	1	-	1	-
30	Monson, ...	-	-	-	-	-
31	NEW BEDFORD, ...	-	-	-	1	2
32	NEWBURYPORT, ...	-	-	-	-	-
33	NORTH ADAMS, ...	1	-	-	-	2
34	NORTHAMPTON, ...	-	-	-	-	-
35	North Brookfield, ...	1	-	-	-	-
36	Palmer, ...	-	-	-	-	-
37	PITTSFIELD, ...	4	-	-	3	-
38	Plymouth, ...	-	1	-	-	-
39	QUINCY, ...	-	-	1	-	-
40	Rockport, ...	-	-	1	-	-
41	Rowe, ...	-	-	-	-	1
42	SALEM, ...	1	1	-	-	-
43	SPRINGFIELD, ...	-	1	-	-	1
44	WALTHAM, ...	-	1	-	-	1
45	Westfield, ...	-	-	-	-	-
46	Westford, ...	1	-	-	-	-

* One pending since December, 1899.

of whatever nature, “strikes,” for the immediate purpose we have in hand.

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS							Total Number of Strikes	
June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
20	10	8	7	13	5	9	189	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
1	-	3	-	2	1	-	18	4
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	18
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	19
2	1	-	-	1	-	-	9	20
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22
-	2	-	4	3	-	-	18	23
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
1	1	-	-	-	-	3	13	25
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30
-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	31
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	32
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	33
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	36
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	42
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	43
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	44
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46

THE STATE, AND CITIES AND TOWNS.		NUMBER OF STRIKES IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS				
		January	February	March	April	May
THE STATE — Con.						
1	West Springfield, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
2	Weymouth, ...	-	-	-	1	-
3	Williamsburg, ...	-	-	-	-	-
4	Winchester, ...	-	-	-	1	1
5	Woburn, ...	-	-	-	3	-
6	Worcester, ...	-	-	1	1	2

It will be seen that the total number of disagreements covered by our record is 189. The largest number occurring in any single month was 33, in the month of May, and the smallest number in any month, five, in the month of November. There were 18 disagreements recorded in Boston, and the

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Bartenders.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against selling boycotted ale,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bleachery Employees.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of dissatisfaction over wages, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Boiler Makers, Machin- ists, and Helpers.	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Because of disagreement over disposition of five cents in daily pay of an employé, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of sympathy with foreman who resigned, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Boot and Shoe Opera- tives.	12	1	3	7	16	1	-	40
Against change from day to piece work, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against cut in wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of em- ployés, ...	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Against employment of non- union men, ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Against fining for damaged shoes, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against obnoxious rules, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN SPECIFIED CITIES AND TOWNS DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS							Total Number of Strikes	
June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	6

same number in the city of Lowell; 17 appear in Haverhill; 13 in Lynn; and 11 in Fall River, these numbers being in excess of the number reported in any other single city or town.

The following table (beginning on page 82) presents a summary by occupations and causes :

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Partially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Boot and Shoe Oper- atives — Con.								
Against increase in amount of work required, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against refusal of firm to ac- cept new price list, . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against firm adopting stamp of B. & S. W. U., . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against use of new machines alleging that wages were thereby reduced, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of misunderstanding of new price list, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of demand for dis- charge of foreman, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Because of disagreement over new price schedule, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of disagreement over new price schedule and for recognition of union, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	3	-	1	-	5	-	-	9
For increase of wages because of introduction of new ma- chinery, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For acceptance of new price list, ...	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	9
In sympathy, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Brewery Engineers.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Because of discharge of en- gineer, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For union schedule of hours and prices, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bricklayers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of wages, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bricklayers and Ma- sons.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
To enforce demand for union wages, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brick Yard Employees.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Against increase of hours, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For reduction of hours and extra pay for covering brick,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For minimum wage, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Building Employees.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against employment of non- union foreman, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 9-hour day without reduc- tion of wages, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carpenters.	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	7
Against employment of non- union plumbers, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of alleged grievances, For 8-hour day, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 8-hour day and minimum wage, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day and increase of wages, ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduc- tion of wages, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carpet Employees.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Against supplying material for non-union employés, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against violation of union rule, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Chippers (Machines and Machinery).	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Cigarmakers.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against discharge of em- ployés, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Coal Handlers.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
For fixed wage, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For wages and 10-hour day, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cotton Goods Em- ployés.	7	-	1	2	8	1	3	22
Against change in schedule of hours, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against overwork, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against change of work which would decrease wages, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against change from day to piece work which lowered wages, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against increase of work with- out increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Against excessive fining, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against discharge of em- ployés, ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against failure to conform to terms of settlement of pre- vious strike relating to wages and overtime work, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against conditions due to strike in mills, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of reinstatement of discharged employé of an- other department, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of refusal to work overtime unless paid for time and a quarter, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of refusal to do work of another department, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
For discharge of non-union man, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In sympathy, ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Cotton, Woollen, and Worsted Employés.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of dissatisfaction over new wage schedule, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cranberry Pickers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Comprom- ised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Cutters (Granite).	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	6
For 8-hour day and minimum wage, ...	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	6
Cutters (Stone).	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Glove Factory Em- ployes.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
In sympathy, ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Granite Cutters and Marble Workers.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For wages and 8-hour day, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hemp and Jute Em- ployes.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Locked out for adherence to union principles, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hod Carriers.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Against employment of non- union man, ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against employment of non- union men of another craft,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laborers.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Contract- ors').	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Against wages being withheld,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
For 8-hour day, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Gas Works).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of misunderstanding over wages, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Metropolitan Water Works System).	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against adoption of proposed scale of wages, ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laborers (State High- way).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages and re- duction of hours, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Laborers (Street Rail- way).	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against wages being withheld,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leather Employes.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction of wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Leather Trimmers (Morocco).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Not stated, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lumbermen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against wages being withheld,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Machinists.	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Against discharge of em- ployés, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 9-hour day, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 9-hour day without re- duction of wages, ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
In sympathy, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Masons.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
For wages and 8-hour day, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduc- tion of wages, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Masons (Stone).	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Because of refusal to work with non-union man, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Messenger Boys.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Because of discharge of em- ployés, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Metal Polishers, Buf- fers, and Platers.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Miners.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of disagreement over rent of company's tene- ments, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Molders (Brass).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against alleged cold shop, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Molders (Iron).	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Because of discharge of union men, ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Because of refusal of company to sign union agreement, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For minimum daily wage, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Painters.	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Against employment of non- union men, ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
For 8-hour day, ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Painters and Decora- tors.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages and 8- hour day, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pavers.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against working over 8 hours per day, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of refusal to work with non-union men, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plasterers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Against wages being withheld,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Plumbers.	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Against employment of union men on building with non- union foundation, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For wages and 8-hour day, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduc- tion of wages, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Press Feeders (Paper Goods and Printing).	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Quarrymen.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For 8-hour day, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sailmakers.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
For wages and 9-hour day, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Shoe Stock Employees.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against discharge of employé, dissatisfaction with fore- man, and employment of other than local men, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
In sympathy, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shirtmakers.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against discharge of union man, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Steamfitters.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against employment of non- union man, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Steamfitters' Helpers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Steel and Iron Em- ployes.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For minimum wage and 9-hour day, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCH OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF STRIKE.	RESULTS OF STRIKES, OCCURRING IN 1900, IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CAUSES							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Compro- mised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
Tailors.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tannery Employees.	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	6
Because of discharge of em- ployés, ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Because of dissatisfaction over wages, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Teamsters.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Discharged, firm being unwill- ing to recognize union re- strictions, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Telephone and Tele- graph Linemen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thread Mill Employees.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Against reduction in wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
In sympathy, ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tinsmiths.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For 8-hour day without reduc- tion of wages, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wheel Truers.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Woollen Goods Em- ployes.	1	2	3	1	5	-	-	12
Against change from day to piece work, alleging reduc- tion in wages thereby, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Because of misunderstanding over increase of wages, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	6
For disregard of union rule, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
In sympathy, ...	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Worsted Goods Em- ployes.	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	7
Against dissatisfaction over new wage schedule, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase of wages, . . .	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	5
For adjustment of picks and increase of wages, ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the largest number of disagreements occurred in the boot and shoe in-

dustry, namely, 40. There were 22 reported in the cotton goods industry, 12 in Woollen Goods, seven in Worsted Goods, six among tannery employes, the others being distributed among the different industries shown in the table. Of the whole number (189), 10 were occasioned by questions relating to hours of labor alone; 28, hours of labor and wages taken together; 90 related to wages alone; the remaining 61 being occasioned by a variety of causes shown in the table. Of the whole number, 53 succeeded; 10 partially succeeded; 25 were compromised; 14 satisfactorily adjusted; 74 failed; and four were pending at the close of the year; while with reference to nine the result of the contest was not stated.

A condensed summary of the causes and results of the disagreements appears in the following tabular statement:

THE STATE, AND CAUSES OF STRIKES.	RESULTS OF STRIKES OCCURRING IN 1900							Total Number of Strikes
	Suc- ceeded	Suc- ceeded Par- tially	Comprom- ised	Satis- factorily Ad- justed	Failed	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
THE STATE.	53	10	25	14	74	4	9	189
Hours of labor, . . .	8	1	1	-	4	-	1	10
Hours of labor and wages, .	7	1	6	1	12	1	-	28
Wages, ...	23	6	15	5	34	1	6	90
All other causes, . . .	20	2	3	8	24	2	2	61

Expressed in percentages, 28.04 per cent of the contests terminated successfully for the employes; 5.29 per cent succeeded partially; 13.23 per cent were compromised; 7.41 per cent were satisfactorily adjusted; 39.15 per cent failed; 2.12 per cent were pending at the close of the year; and in 4.76 per cent of the cases the result was not stated.

As to the time lost in these contests, we may say that in 40 instances the duration of the trouble was not stated; in 22 others the places of the dissatisfied employes were promptly filled by others; in one instance the disagreement lasted but a few minutes; in one, but a few days; and in seven, but a few hours. In 17 cases the duration of the contest was reported as one day; 14 lasted two days; seven, three days; three, five days; five, six days; 15, one week; six, nine days; seven,

two weeks ; three, 17 days ; seven, three weeks ; four, four weeks ; three, five weeks ; two, six weeks ; and the following periods apply to one dispute each : One and one-half days, 46 hours, four days, 10 days, 11 days, 12 days, 13 days, 16 days, seven weeks, two months, 10 weeks, 35 days, 38 days, 39 days, 47 days, 57 days, 60 days, 68 days, 70 days, 73 days, 78 days. There were four contests pending at the close of the year.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS.

[The title of this section has been substituted for that of "Condition of Workingmen," used in previous reports. The character of the summary is not changed, however. The section includes brief abstracts of the action of employers for the benefit of their employes, or to improve the conditions of employment; and also of bequests or gifts for education, charity, libraries, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, etc., from whatever source, if intended to improve industrial conditions or to promote the general social welfare.]

Agawam. In October, various charities in the town of Agawam benefited by the public bequests of the late Desire A. Pyne. The sum of \$2,000 was left as a perpetual fund for the relief of the worthy poor. Women's American Baptist Home Missionary Society received 27 shares of bank stock for a fund, for the purpose of aiding the Freedmen's Fund in the South; Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children, \$1,000; and other bequests for incapacitated Baptist ministers.

Amesbury. In January, Ladies' Charitable Society received bequest of \$458 from the will of the late Jonathan Wadleigh. *August.* Firm of S. R. Bailey & Co. entertained its employes with a day's outing.

Amherst. State Agricultural College announced free courses in instruction offered to farmers and their sons. Courses offered were in dairying, general agriculture, animal husbandry, fruit culture, floriculture, botany, market gardening, chemistry, and zoölogy. No entrance examinations required; each course to take 11 weeks. Object was to give farmers the benefit of the results of scientific study on all matters relating to agriculture. — Courses of lectures were given at Amherst College for the benefit of the teachers of the Connecticut Valley.

Barre. In January, Henry A. Pevear, of Lynn, purchased a large estate to be remodeled and endowed as the Stetson Home for Orphan Boys. Special preference will be given to orphan boys from Lynn and Barre. The boys will be well educated and receive thorough spiritual and physical training. *August.* Town accepted the new high and grammar school building, gift of Henry Woods of Boston.

BEVERLY. In January, by the will of Elizabeth Burke, \$400 was bequeathed to the local Old Ladies' Home. *March.* The following public bequests were made by the will of the late Cornelius Murphy: Beverly Hospital, \$400; Beverly Fuel Society, \$100; St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$400; St. Mary's Star-of-the-Sea Church, \$500; Carney Hospital (Boston), \$300; City Orphan Asylum (Salem), \$300.

BOSTON. In January, the report of the Boston Institute Seashore Home showed that from June 1, when the work of the Institute opened, to the close of the year, 454 mothers and babies, 735 boys, 903 girls, and 74 charity workers were entertained, making a total of 2,166 persons. Report also showed that there were no deaths among the sick women and children and no serious accidents throughout the season. — The will of Alexander Moseley, of Boston, provided that upon the death of his daughters, an estate, valued at nearly \$150,000, will be given to the Museum of Fine Arts, to constitute a fund (The Alexander Moseley Fund) the revenue of same to be used for the benefit of the purposes of the Museum. — A bequest of \$1,000 was left to the Widows' Society of Boston by the will of Sara Putnam Lowell Blake. — The will of Jacob C. Rogers, of Boston, made bequests to charitable and public institutions aggregating \$160,000; some of the beneficiaries in-

cluded were as follows: Boarding-house for Working Girls, on Berkeley Street, \$30,000; Trustees of the Groton School, \$30,000; Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, and the Massachusetts Humane Society, \$25,000 each; Salem Fraternity, and House of the Good Samaritan of Boston, \$20,000 each; Temporary Home for Working Women, Boston, \$5,000; Widows' Society, Boston, \$5,000. — By the will of the late Ellen Berry of Watertown, the alumni scholarship fund of the Boston University School of Medicine was increased \$1,000; New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, received \$1,000; Home for Incurables, Dorchester Avenue, \$1,000. — The will of the late Robert B. Brigham contained 23 public bequests, 21 being yearly gifts of \$1,000 each to local charities; \$2,000 to the Boston Emergency Hospital, and nearly a million dollars for the foundation of a home for incurables to be located in Boston; said corporation to be known as the Robert B. Brigham Hospital for Incurables, and to be organized "for the purpose of maintaining an institution for the care and support and medical and surgical treatment of those citizens of Boston who are without necessary means of support and are incapable of obtaining a comfortable livelihood, by reason of chronic or incurable disease or permanent physical disability." — Workmen's Educational Club of Boston opened permanent headquarters. — Educational Alliance of Boston opened free evening classes for instruction in the English language; teachers were volunteers. — The good resulting from summer schools for children was manifested in the work undertaken by Mrs. Quincy Shaw at the North Bennett Street summer school. There children of all ages were taken; the boys being taught carpentering, chair seating, printing, proof reading, and bookbinding, etc.; the girls were given instruction in sewing, millinery, basket weaving, etc., while the kindergarten was provided for the little children. — School janitors of Boston held meeting at which it was voted that a bill be drafted and presented to the Legislature providing for the retirement of janitors after 25 years service, or at the age of 65 years, on half pay; none to ask for retirement until after two years from the passage of said Act. It was argued that the fund from which these pensions would be drawn was a 2 per cent assessment on the salary of each member of the Janitors' Association. — Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association held meeting at which bill was perfected providing for the payment of an annuity to teachers retiring from the service of the city, being incapacitated for duty. (In April, Legislature approved an Act (Chap. 237) providing a public school teachers' retirement fund in the city of Boston.)

February. Petition to the Legislature to authorize the city of Boston to pension members of the fire department who were veterans was denied. — Bill introduced in Legislature whereby corporations are prohibited from requiring bonds of their employes for the purpose of indemnifying such corporations against loss or damages to persons or property resulting from an act or neglect of any employé or person about to become an employé. (Became a law May 2 under Chap. 282.) — The will of the late Hon. O. H. Durrell contained the following public bequests, aggregating about \$20,000: Cambridge Y. M. C. A., \$5,000; State Executive Committee of Massachusetts, to be added to endowment fund, \$2,000; Trustees of Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, \$2,000, income to be applied for the support of worthy and needy preachers; Avon Home for Destitute Children, in Cambridge, \$1,000; Trustees of Boston University, \$5,000, income to be used for current expenses of the institution. — Boston and Maine Railroad officials announced that on and after June 1 trainmen would be given two uniforms at the expense of the road. This action was taken in preference to granting the men their demand for an increase of 10 cents per day in their wages. — Consumers' League held meeting at which the necessity was urged of purchasing goods stamped with the Consumers' label; also demanding legislation to shorten the working hours for shop girls. — Salvation Home for Working Women opened on Pleasant Street, with accommodations for 30 girls; for 10 cents per night they are given a good bed and allowed bathing facilities.

March. Bill presented in Legislature to omit Sect. 1, Chap. 353, Acts of 1892, relative to pensioning members of the police department of the city of Boston was rejected by the House. — Stone and Forsyth tendered their employes a complimentary dinner. — Notice received by the Board of Aldermen of the legacy of \$25,000, left to the city of Boston by Caroline C. Thayer. There was a question about the legal acceptance of this bequest, it being sectarian, specifying that the \$25,000 should be used by the city for the benefit and use of Protestant widows and single women without distinction of color. Notice was referred to the committee on overseers of the poor department. — It was reported that 2,147 students had attended the industrial classes and Lowell free lectures for the term 1899-1900. There were pupils in architectural drawing, machine drawing, electricity, steam and steam engines, dressmaking, typewriting, stenography, millinery, and cooking. It was stated that the attendance during the term had been larger than in any previous

years since the classes had been opened. — Firm of Gilchrist & Co. gave a complimentary dinner to their principal employes. — A series of conferences upon the tenement-house problem was held in Boston under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club. Stereopticon lectures were given and a most interesting exhibit of models, photographs, maps, and charts was free to the public. These plans showed the existing conditions of the housing of the working classes in Boston, New York, and foreign countries; also, health conditions, parks, playgrounds, etc. During the conference it was argued that no workingman should pay more than one-fifth of his income for rent. It was argued, also, that the matter of improving tenement districts should be handled by special municipal committees; unsanitary property should be expropriated, and model dwellings be erected in its place. Views taken in vicinity of Tyler St., several from the West End in the alleys on the western side of South Margin St., many in the North End, Keith's Alley, Webster Ave., and Pitts St., were noted as showing the worst tenement conditions in the city proper. It was clearly evident that great improvement was needed in tenement houses in Boston and that some of the most objectionable places should be condemned. Exhibits showed that Boston was behind other large cities of the world in betterments of tenement conditions but was far ahead in the provision of playgrounds, baths, municipal sea beaches, and parks.

April. Boston Public Library received annuity of \$100 to be used for the Galatea collection; donor, Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg. — The late Dr. James R. Cocke bequeathed \$2,000, conditionally, to the kindergarten for the blind.

May. Report of the Emergency Hospital showed that during the year 1900, 17 persons had been killed by elevator accidents and 125 injured. — Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston opened a free employment bureau on East Newton Street; bureau to be non-sectarian, and will provide places for young men without cost either to the applicant or the business house applying for help. — Woman's Charity Club Hospital received gift of \$15,000 from the Hon. and Mrs. E. S. Converse of Malden. — The late Franklin S. Pratt of Boston left public bequests as follows: To the master wardens and members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, \$20,000, to form the Franklin S. Pratt Fund; the income of this fund to be used for the maintenance of a home for aged and infirm masons; to the master and wardens of Columbia Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Boston, \$1,000, to form the Franklin S. Pratt Fund, the income to be used for charitable purposes; Home of Aged Couples in Boston, \$3,000. — By the will of the late Mrs. Frances B. Hiller of Wilmington, Mass., the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital and City Hospital each received \$5,000, for a free bed in each, to serve as a memorial to the donor and her late husband.

June. Officers of Workingmen's Co-operative Bank of Boston held annual meeting at which reports showed that during the 20 years the bank had been in existence 1,000 people had bought or built homes through the bank's agency. The total sum received had been \$4,679,591, profits bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. — Bill providing for an employes' retirement fund in the city of Boston was referred by the Senate to the next General Court. — Home for Aged Couples in Roxbury held its sixteenth anniversary; about \$16,000 was received from benefactors of the institution. — Episcopal City Mission opened for the season its home at Revere Beach, known as "Mothers' Rest." Home was established some years ago, and accommodates about 50 mothers at one time, who go there with their children for two weeks' vacation in the summer. — The clerks of Jackson & Co., hatters and furriers, were entertained by the proprietor, Mr. W. H. Holloway, at his summer home in Clifton.

July. Boston Floating Hospital started its annual summer trips; hospital was established in 1894, under the auspices of Lend-a-Hand Society, and provides free daily trips down the harbor for sick children under six years of age without distinction as to color or creed; hospital accommodates about 125 persons; nurses and physicians are in attendance upon every trip, and when the children are very sick mothers are allowed to accompany them. — The James H. Dalton Co., grocers, gave employes second annual outing and excursion at Nahant. It is the intention of the firm to set aside a day each year for an excursion for the employes. — Randidge excursions to Long Island begun for the summer season. The Randidge trust fund was formed in 1897 when Mr. Randidge died. He left \$50,000, the income of which was to be used, under the direction of the Mayor, for the purpose of giving poor children of Boston excursions during the summer. About 200 children are taken to Long Island daily, and there are harbor excursions for mothers and small children.

August. Vacation schools of the Boston Branch Massachusetts Civic League closed, summer course having been considered very successful. Three schools were represented by an attendance of about 300 children. The city of Boston appropriated \$3,000 for the

support of vacation schools in 1900. — The National Wage Earners' Guild was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth. The object of the undertaking is to benefit workmen, who, for the sum of 35 cents per week, will be provided with free medical attendance at home or in the guild hospital; an insurance benefit is attached whereby the sum of \$500 will be paid the member's family, upon his death. The site of the new guild hospital is on East Brookline Street, facing Franklin Square. Plans are in operation to have this institution fitted with the best hospital equipment possible.

October. Evening high schools of this city opened with very large attendance, 3,900 pupils being registered on the rolls; courses taught embraced all commercial branches, advanced French, German, and Latin; English Literature; the Sciences, etc. Special attention is given to stenography and typewriting. — Evening Institute of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association opened with an enrolment of 1,000 members. Law school had 200 pupils; new course has been added in naval architecture which furnishes great opportunities for young men who are employed during the day. Sixty-nine cities and towns are represented among the institute's students. — Under the auspices of the Lend-a-Hand Society, about 9,000 families had received gifts of apples; these apples were sent by the farmers of Massachusetts who, with the railroad companies, bore all the expense of transportation to Boston. Subscriptions of almost \$300 were received for the purpose of delivering the apples in Boston and vicinity. — City Indoor Gymnasium opened for the winter season at East Boston, South Boston, and South End; gymnasium will be opened on Sunday mornings for those who wish to take shower or other baths. — Boston Provident Association held annual meeting at which it was reported that the applications during the preceding year numbered 7,945; the society made 2,450 visits to the homes of applicants; the sum of \$5,918 was distributed for food and fuel; \$775 for bedding and clothing; and \$1,450 for shoes; assistance was rendered to 1,780 families representing over 6,900 individuals. — Corporation meeting of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, South Boston, was held at which it was reported that the total number of pupils during the year was 264; receipts for the year were \$250,912, while the expenditures were \$215,173; bequests during the year were as follows: From the trustees of the estate of Helen C. Bradlee, \$50,000; from the late Robert C. Billings, \$23,750; from the late Stephen W. Marston, \$4,500; from the late Mrs. Susan B. Lyman, \$1,810; from W. Y. Peters, \$500; from Mrs. Mary A. P. Weld, \$400. — The prize scholarships of Boston University Law School to the members of the class of 1900 receiving highest marks throughout the year were awarded. The sum of \$1,350 was distributed, the individual prizes ranging from \$65 to \$375. — Over 1,080 teachers in the city of Boston have put their names to the list to contribute to the School Teachers' Retirement Fund, made available by the Legislature of 1900. The City Treasurer will take from the salary of each member \$3 at the end of the month, such sum will be taken every other month until the amount reaches an aggregate equal to 30 years' assessments. The fund will then become available for payments. — New trade school opened in Mechanics Building under the auspices of the Massachusetts Charitable Association. The school is lighted with both gas and electricity, and has every modern improvement. The departments include carpentering, bricklaying, and plumbing, the latter having by far the largest attendance. The expenses of the new trade school will be borne by the Association, supplemented by private subscriptions. — Educational industrial classes opened at Berkeley Temple; the courses include painting, elocution, penmanship, stenography, bookkeeping, besides millinery, dressmaking, embroidery, and physical culture. — Many young women philanthropists worked for the successful issue of the bill introduced in the National House of Representatives, entitled: "A bill to provide homes and employment for the homeless poor and make them self-sustaining home owners." An effort was made to interest labor unions in the movement. — The Tyler Street Day Nursery was opened to the public, having been completely remodeled. The house has been fitted up in the best possible manner for the convenience of the children. There was an average daily attendance of 36 babies in the nursery, being brought by their mothers in the morning, who called for them on their way home from work. The children were given two meals while at the nursery and were well cared for. A kindergarten is connected with the nursery. The nursery has opened in connection with its work a school for training nursery maids.

November. The Associated Charities of Boston held meeting at which report showed that the expenses for the year had been \$22,708, and receipts \$20,688; gifts had been added during the year amounting to \$1,311; the number of families cared for by friendly visitors was 2,018; other families considered were 2,584; number of families under the supervision of the Board saving money were 236; families moved to better tenements, 82. The work of the Association was much commended. — The Hartz Club, a beneficiary organization including employees of Gilchrist & Co., held annual party in aid of the sick fund of the as-

sociation. — Report received of the consolidation of the Parker Memorial and South End industrial schools for the purpose of enlarging the usefulness of both institutions. — John Howard Home consolidated with the Boston Light Rescue Mission, to be known as the John Howard Industrial Home. Industrial work will be carried on; all inmates free. — Free clinic and veterinary hospital of Harvard College has been abandoned; hospital was founded in 1882 and since that time has received no endowments. — Vincent Memorial Hospital opened its new annex, known as the Mary Lowell Stone Memorial Home for Nurses.

December. Complaint was received from the parents of the Lowell School district in Jamaica Plain of the extremely poor conditions afforded the children; temporary rooms wherein the children were taught were said to be unsanitary and unhealthful. — Wage Earners' Emergency Hospital has finished plans for a new building; two stories will be finished at once and the others put up as fast as funds permit; the estimated cost will be about \$100,000. During the year 1900, almost \$30,000 were added to the hospital funds from certificates; total receipts of the hospital were \$51,407; medical cases treated, 16,480; average daily attendance in clinic, 210. — Report of the National Tenement House Commission showed that out of 27 of the largest cities in the United States, Boston was found to have the second worst tenement and sanitary conditions; New York coming first. — Annual profit sharing of Jordan, Marsh, & Co. took place this year as during the last four years; the employés received one per cent of their sales for the six working days preceding Christmas. — Report of the Newsboys' Reading-Room Association on Howard Street showed the attendance to have been larger during 1900 than for some time past; average attendance per night was 140 boys; total expenses for the year 1900, \$1,755; total receipts, \$1,643. This association was formed in 1870, and serves as a reading-room for licensed newsboys. Entertainments, games, drawing classes, books and periodicals of all kinds, as well as bathing facilities, are offered the boys as inducements to join. Everything is free. — The late Thomas Gaffield, of Boston, left nearly \$50,000 in bequests to charitable and public institutions, most of this to revert to the institutions upon the death of nieces and nephews. The bequests under these conditions were as follows: Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, \$2,000 each; American Unitarian Association, \$10,000; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, \$10,000; McLean Hospital for the Insane at Waverly, \$10,000; residue of the estate is bequeathed to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. — The Suffolk Engraving and Electrotyping Company gave its employés annual complimentary dinner. — Denison House gymnasium reported 200 on its membership roll; adults' membership costs \$1 yearly, boys and girls over 12 years of age, 50 cents, and children less than 12, 15 cents per year. The new gymnasium has been fitted with baths, lockers, and the best of gymnasium apparatus. — The firm of Gilchrist & Co. presented each of its employés with a sum of money at Christmas and with a letter thanking them for their intelligent co-operation and expressing the firm's appreciation for same. — Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co. recognized the faithful services of its employés by presenting them with Christmas gifts, aggregating \$100. — Joseph S. Waterman & Sons presented each employé with \$5 and a box of cigars at Christmas. — Employés of American Express Co. each received a present of \$5 at Christmas; the number in the employ of the company aggregates 30,000; about \$150,000 disbursed. — The late Elizabeth O'Brien made the following public bequests: To the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, and the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$200 each. — Hebrew Women's Sewing Society held annual festival for the poor Jewish children of Boston, mostly from the North and West Ends, numbering 1,200. This society was founded in 1878, provides the poor with clothing in the winter, and in the summer sends invalid women, female wage earners and girls either to the seashore or country for a week's vacation. — Report of the Salvation Army in Boston for the year ending October, 1900, shows that 1,489 families were assisted with food; 918 families were visited in the slums, and 1,350 garments were given to the poor; the warehouse found employment for over 400 men, averaging 22 days each during the year. In connection with this work, eight express wagons were constantly employed; a second-hand furniture repair shop and labor bureau were opened. During the year a restaurant was opened where about 300 meals were served daily at an average price of seven cents. The Rescue Home for women was opened in Dorchester; free dispensary was opened in the city proper. — Members of the Sailors' Haven, Charlestown, were given a banquet and addressed by Bishop Lawrence. This reading room was opened in 1891; a writing room and game room are also connected, with a piano, and all reading and writing utensils; no membership fee. — The late ex-Governor Roger Wolcott left the following public bequests, amounting to \$35,000: Harvard College, \$20,000; Massachusetts General Hospital,

and Museum of Fine Arts, \$5,000 each; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, \$1,000 each; Trustees of the public library of Milton, \$2,000; Trustees of the Wolcott Library, of Litchfield, Ct., \$1,000. — It has been reported that the Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, will provide a large recreation hall for the use of its employes in connection with their new building. — Board of managers of the Franklin Fund* for 1900 was organized in October. Meetings were held and the board was almost unanimous in favoring the proposition to erect an institute for the benefit of workmen, similar to the Cooper Institute of New York, and to be known as the Franklin Institute. The site selected for the building was in Franklin Square. At a meeting of the board held in December, the entire matter was referred to the board of managers for 1901, nothing having been accomplished. A protest was received from the managers of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania against the use of the name "Franklin Institute" for the proposed building. Objections were raised to building upon Franklin Square, it being alleged that the square would have to remain open as a public park unless the consent of the abutters could be obtained. New board of managers for the Franklin Fund is established each year. This was the third attempt to dispose of the money which had accumulated to \$366,880 from Dr. Benjamin Franklin's original bequest of \$5,000 left to the city of Boston over a hundred years ago. — Public meeting held in Faneuil Hall by persons interested in co-operative labor. The Workers Co-operative Association has since been incorporated. One of the first projects of the association was to erect a large labor temple, which should serve as the headquarters for organized labor of Boston. It was the intention of the association to give preference of employment in all its industrial enterprises to the unemployed of Boston.

BROCKTON. In February, the George E. Keith Co. contributed \$300 towards the maintenance of a free bed in the Brockton Hospital for its employes. *October.* Report relating to the People's Wood Yard showed that the first six months of the enterprise had been very successful; the sum of \$150 in profit of the business was available for charitable purposes. The amount paid for labor to the unemployed was \$437, and \$125 was spent for tools. — The public evening school opened with a large membership; many who had attended during the previous year returned for a second course. — The evening school under the auspices of the Swedish Lutheran Church opened with a membership of 80; five teachers were employed to teach reading and writing in the English language. — The establishment of a municipal coal yard was acted upon unfavorably by the City Council. *November.* The purchase of the new factory by the firm Leonard & Anglim was celebrated by the employes at the factory. The employers took part in the festivities and helped to make the affair a success. One of the members of the firm was presented with a quartered oak desk by the employes. *December.* Day nursery of Brockton opened its new home; about 30 children entered. Many donations toward the furnishing of the home were received.

Brookline. In October, officers and directors of the Free Hospital for Women held annual meeting at which it was reported that during the year there had been 7,977 patients treated in the out-patient department; 274 patients admitted to the wards; and 432 operations performed. It was also reported that the sum of \$2,000 had been received from Mrs. Mathews and Miss Fay toward fitting up the new ward. — The erection of the new manual training high school will cost about \$100,000; it is to be equipped with the latest and most modern apparatus and will constitute one of the finest technical schools in the country.

CAMBRIDGE. In January, Harvard University received a sum of nearly \$100,000 from the will of the late Caroline Brewer Croft; the money was left for the purpose of carrying on a special investigation as to the cause of cancer and to provide some remedy for the disease. — J. Randolph Coolidge and his son, Prof. A. D. Coolidge, presented to Harvard Library a part of the Count Riant collection, which will add about 10,000 volumes to the library. The collection is considered one of the most valuable given to the library during the past century. — Harvard University received a bequest of \$425,000 by the will of the late Edward Austin of Boston. The money is to be used for needy and worthy students and teachers. From this source, eight scholarships have been established each amounting to \$250 annually; eight teaching fellowships of \$500 each in graduate course;

* For previous accounts of the Franklin Fund, see under Labor Chronology, Bureau Report for 1898, pages 633-635, and Report for 1899, pages 222 and 223.

\$4,000 for teachers engaged in medical investigations; \$1,000 for travelling scholarships in architecture; and \$3,000 for other beneficiary purposes. — By the will of the late Norman B. Eaton of New York the sum of \$100,000 will be given to Harvard University to found and maintain a professorship of the science of government. This bequest is conditional, reverting to the university upon the death of Mrs. Eaton. — Massachusetts Aid and Protective Association opened its new home for friendless colored girls at North Cambridge. The object of the mission is to provide a temporary home for colored girls when sick or when out of employment; also strangers. It will also serve as an employment office and will procure work for the colored girls. Homes will be found in colored families for colored children whose parents have been lynched in the South. New home contains 12 rooms, class room, meeting room, and hospital.

February. Mr. Thomas Stillman enlarged his former gift of \$50,000 to Harvard University by a similar one. This money was given for the purpose of establishing a hospital and infirmary for sick students. *May.* Harvard Club of St. Louis has founded at Harvard University a new scholarship yielding \$300 annually. *October.* New England Educational League, which provides free lectures by some of the best lecturers of New England reported a very successful year. *December.* The late Julia A. Harding, of Cambridge, made the following local public bequests: Cambridge Hospital \$20,000; Avon Place Home for Children, \$20,000; Associated Charities, \$10,000.

CHELSEA. In January, Board of Aldermen received petition from 300 residents of the city asking that the contract labor system on city work be abolished. *November.* Soldiers Home received the sum of \$1,000, bequest of the late John G. B. Adams of Lynn.

CHICOPEE. In December, the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. gave a luncheon and entertainment to its employés.

CONWAY. Marshall Field of Chicago gave his native town (Conway) a free public library building, to cost over \$80,000; the capacity of the building will be from 25,000 to 30,000 volumes.

DANVERS. In May, one of the public charitable organizations of Boston received as a gift the estate of Henry G. Hyde, to be used as a vacation home for poor children. *June.* Employés of the Almy, Bigelow, & Washburn Co. were entertained at the summer home of their president, Mr. Walter K. Bigelow.

DEERFIELD. The Arms Manufacturing Co. tendered its employés a complimentary banquet.

FALL RIVER. In January, report was received that the attendance at the Boys' Club was very largely increased over the preceding year; contribution of \$150 was received; new lines of work were started and special attention will be given to the gymnasium classes. *May.* The American Cotton Manufacturing Co. was organized as a corporation under the laws of the Commonwealth, with \$1,000,000 capital. This was to be a workingmen's mill, the shares to be sold at \$25 each, not more than 10 shares to be sold to one person. The subscription of the workingmen could be paid for in instalments as called for by the directors; \$5 on each share being payable on July 1 of the present year. It was the intention of the directors to build and equip a new mill to manufacture fine cotton goods. The directors were to comprise the secretaries of the various textile unions of the city of Fall River, whose intention it was to make the stock a good investment and to pay their employés as good wages as the earnings of the corporation would allow. At the close of the year 1900, the project of the workingmen's mill was in abeyance, sufficient capital not having been raised to warrant immediate action. *June.* The sum contributed during "hospital week" by the operatives of the various local mills was over \$3,000. *August.* Committee having in charge the city playgrounds and vacation schools reported great success; the children derived great benefit from the daily baths and healthful exercises afforded them. — James Marshall & Bros., hat manufacturers, notified employés on government work that wages would be increased 25 per cent. This voluntary advance of wages was made to mark the firm's appreciation of the faithful services on government contract work. *September.* Loom Fixers' Association of Fall River dedicated its new textile building which has been fitted up with all necessary machinery for instruction in the textile industry; cost about \$15,000. *October.* Officers of the Narragansett Mills held annual meeting at which stockholders voted \$250 to purchase a bed in the Union Hospital. — Fall

River and Emergency Hospitals have been consolidated under the name of the Union Hospital Corporation. The Hon. John S. Brayton gave to the corporation the site for a new hospital, land valued at \$10,000. *November.* Public elementary evening schools opened with a large attendance; classes for free instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing also opened. — The local charitable institutions and almshouses were liberally supplied with donations for Thanksgiving. — Salvage department of the Salvation Army gave a turkey dinner to over 100 poor persons; over 800 children of the city were given a Thanksgiving dinner under the auspices of the Sunshine League. *December.* * Employees of the Bourne Mills received semi-annual dividend of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of wages earned from June 9 to December 8, 1900. The profit sharing at the Bourne Mills has been in practice for 12 years, this being the twenty-third semi-annual dividend paid by the corporation to employés. The amounts paid vary from \$2 to \$15 per employé. During the year, many of the employés accepted offer of corporation to participate in the profit-sharing plan of a portion of the debenture bonds issued by the corporation to its stockholders and employés for the construction of a new weaving shed. The denominations of a portion of the issue were made small in order that employés of small means could carry them without serious inconvenience. — Profit sharing in mills was discussed in Fall River and the success of the same as practised at the Bourne Mills was largely commented upon; it was stated that there was less changing of help at the mill in question since the profit-sharing plan was adopted than ever before known; it was also stated that in eight years the amount of seconds at this mill had been reduced more than 80 per cent. — Report of the Boys' Club of Fall River showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition with new lines of work planned for the year 1901. During the year a vacation school was opened in connection with the club, which was attended by over a hundred pupils each day. Kindergarten was provided for the little ones, sewing for the older girls, and drawing and woodworking for the boys. The experiment was so successful that it was decided to make the vacation school a permanent feature of the club's work. Another new feature added was the introduction of baths for workmen, which were largely patronized. The original Boys' Club was formed in 1890. In 1897, Mr. M. C. D. Borden, of New York, donated a sum of money sufficient for the building of a large clubhouse, furnished throughout. Building was dedicated in January, 1898, the membership growing constantly larger since that time. The cost of building with furnishings aggregated over \$38,000. Inducements offered by the club are: Library, reading room, gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, bowling alley, entertainments, all kinds of games, and classes are formed in carpentering, printing, and drawing. Excursions in the summer are provided for the boys, and a vacation week at the "Dean" farm, situated in Free-town, and the gift of Mr. George W. Dean. Over 80 boys are accommodated at the farm in one week. Membership fees are five cents monthly, privileges of the gymnasium, five cents a month extra. The income from the fees amounts to about \$1,000 while the expenses aggregate \$4,000, the deficit being made up by subscription. The club is intended only for the poorer class of boys.

FITCHBURG. In March, Mrs. Gardner S. Burbank presented the Fitchburg Hospital with the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of the trustees proceeding with the erection of the new hospital building. Miss Lucy Fay also presented the hospital with \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting upon the grounds a home for the nurses. *October.* Fitchburg Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution presented the Fitchburg Public Library with 11 volumes of lineage books; these are to be placed in the reference room for the benefit of the public. *November.* The discharge of minors took place in several of the manufacturing establishments owing to the fact that they refused to attend evening school in accordance with the law. Several establishments reported a list of names, aggregating 239 minors in their employ over 14 years of age, who were unable to read and write the English language. It was stated that the employers of the establishments making returns were anxious to co-operate with the school authorities in the enforcement of the law. *December.* Fitchburg Union Aid Home for Children held annual meeting at which report showed the year 1900 to have been very successful. During the year there was an average of 12 children at the home.

Foxborough. During the summer more than 200 colored children enjoyed vacation at St. Augustine's Children's Farm and Convalescent Home. The promoter of the work was the Rev. C. N. Field.

* This item is included under Fall River rather than under Tiverton, R. I., the location of the mills, owing to the fact that a large number of the operatives deriving benefit from these dividends live in Massachusetts.

Frammingham. In March, the Home for the Aged received a bequest of \$10,000 from the late David Nevins, of Frammingham.

GLOUCESTER. In September, the Higgins & Gifford Boat Co. gave its employes an outing which was much appreciated by the men. *December.* Donation of \$5,000 received by the trustees of the Addison Gilbert Hospital for the purpose of building a home for nurses connected with the institution.

Great Barrington. In October, the P. D. Rising Paper Co. supplied free transportation for its employes from Housatonic to the mill.

Greenfield. In October, evening school opened with a large attendance. *November.* Reading and recreation rooms were fitted up in the basement of the armory for the use of Company L. *December.* Goodell-Pratt Co. supplied all its employes with turkeys for Christmas.

Groveland. In November, Groveland Mill officers presented their employes with turkeys for Thanksgiving.

HAVERHILL. In April, by the will of the late Nathaniel Noyes the following public and charitable institutions received bequests: Hale Hospital, \$20,000; Old Ladies' Home Association, Children's Aid Society, and Public Library, \$10,000 each. *August.* Many of the leading merchants of the city contributed liberally to the fund for the poor children's excursion; about 800 children participated. — Municipal supply store in connection with the Poor Department was established; the department will purchase all supplies at wholesale and will directly furnish the needs of the outside poor instead of the people taking their orders for supplies to the different stores, as was formerly the practice. *November.* New class was opened in mechanical drawing at the evening school. — Employes of the Citizens' Electric Railroad and the Haverhill, Merrimac, and Amesbury Street Railroad have formed a beneficiary organization; gift of \$50 was received as a nucleus for the fund. Organization has planned to pay a weekly sick benefit of \$4 for 13 weeks and a death benefit of \$50.

Hinsdale. In January, the Fiske Paper Co. forwarded a check to the chief engineer of the Hinsdale Fire Department for \$100, to be used for the benefit of disabled firemen of the department. This was in appreciation of the good services of the firemen in protecting the property of the company at the time of the recent fire.

HOLYOKE. In June, park commissioners negotiated for a series of 14 concerts to be given during the summer. *October.* Salvation Army opened a new workmen's hotel.

Hopedale. In February, The Draper Co. offered its employes increased prizes for the most attractive house designs and also for the most attractive landscape treatment of the grounds about their homes. The prizes amounted to \$5,000. *April.* The Draper Co. contracted for the erection of a large number of modern cottages and two-tenement houses to accommodate the employes in the shop. *November.* For the benefit of the public, the Bancroft Memorial Library opened its reading room on Sundays.

Hudson. In October, the employes of the Apsley Rubber Co. held a large complimentary ball and reception in honor of their employer, the Hon. L. D. Apsley. It was the largest affair of the kind ever held in Hudson and evinced to a high degree the good feeling existing between employer and employes. To show his appreciation of the loyalty and spirit which the employes manifested on this occasion, Mr. Apsley tendered them a banquet. Addresses were made and letters of congratulation to Mr. Apsley were read from business men all over the State.

LAWRENCE. In August, the J. D. Horne & Sons Co. took all their employes for three days' outing to Old Orchard Beach, paying all expenses of the trip. This firm has been always noted for its considerate treatment of its employes and appreciation of their faithful services. *October.* Free evening schools opened with very large attendance, over 450 registering at the evening high school.

Leominster. In May, Wellington Piano Co. erected bicycle shed for the accommodation of its employes. *November.* Free evening schools opened under most auspicious

cious circumstances. *December.* Local employes in the American Express Co. received at Christmas \$5 in gold; this gift included those persons who had been in the employ of the company continuously but one year.

LOWELL. In January, the will of the late Julia A. Simpson contained a bequest of \$5,000 to the Lowell General Hospital for the endowment of a free bed. — The late Elizabeth Rogers left all her property, valued at \$130,000, to Rogers Hall, Lowell, an institute for young ladies which was founded by her. *March.* Employes of the Kitson Machine Shop received dividend on their wages. — Lowell Textile School was inspected by the legislative committee of education; trustees of the school asked the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 for a new textile school building. — Annual banquet of the J. C. Ayer Co. proved very successful and was enjoyed by the large number of employes and officials of the company. *May.* Lowell Boys' Club has proved a great success and most beneficial to the poor boys of the city; club occupies three rooms and library, and supplies all kinds of games and books. Street urchins, without distinction as to creed or color, are admitted free; about 600 names are enrolled on the membership list, and there is an average nightly attendance of 150; club was opened in February, 1900; supported wholly by subscription; \$1,200 has been raised. — Movement was inaugurated among the corporation boarding-house keepers to increase the price of board. The board of women at present is \$2.05 per week, 30 cents of this being paid by the mills; board of men is \$2.75 per week. It is planned to raise the rate to \$2.25 for women and \$3 per week for men.

June. Proprietor of the Boston Cloak and Suit Store gave the clerks in the establishment a day's outing. — Some of the citizens petitioned the Board of Health to establish rules to prevent over-crowding in tenements. It was alleged that as many as six families were housed in a single tenement; in such over-crowded conditions the health of the community was said to be endangered. — Employes of Kitson Machine Shop received dividend of 10 per cent on their month's wages. *July.* Charles Littlefield & Co., box manufacturers, gave their employes complimentary annual outing. *August.* Lowell Textile School received donations of one of the latest Crompton and Knowles 20-harness dobby, and one of the improved Harriman looms with patent shuttle-changing device. *September.* Harvard Loom Co. gave each of its employes \$3 as a Labor Day gift. *October.* Successful lectures held in aid of the Lowell General Hospital. — Lowell Textile School re-opened with one of the largest classes since the founding of the institution. — Young Women's Christian Association opened its new home for homeless girls; the home is most attractively furnished and contains 28 sleeping rooms, 18 of which were immediately rented. Besides providing permanent homes for working girls, the association has also provided transient accommodations. — Free evening schools opened with large attendance. The evening textile school also opened with large registration of pupils. — The Kitson Machine Co. granted the superintendent of the company an extended vacation and offered to pay all expenses of a trip abroad; offer was most gratefully accepted.

November. Reported that the average attendance at the evening schools was 2,244; number of teachers, 109. — Foundation started on the new Lowell Textile School. Resolves of 1900, Chap. 73, authorized the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to pay \$35,000 towards the erection of a new textile school building in Lowell provided that a similar sum be raised outside of this appropriation; accordingly, Mr. Frederick F. Ayer, of New York, donated \$35,000 towards the construction of the building. Total cost of the building is estimated at about \$90,000; it will be fitted up in the best possible manner and provide for educating young men and women in all branches of cotton and woollen manufacturing, designing, dyeing, etc. — The ministry-at-large cooking school opened its evening sessions; the instruction is for housekeepers of moderate means, and girls working in stores and mills. — Employes of the Kitson Machine Co. received a dividend of 16 per cent on their monthly pay. *December.* Day Nursery Association reported a most successful attendance during November. Largest number of children received in any one day was 33, while the total attendance was 595. — Management of the Tremont & Suffolk Mills reported contemplated plan of inaugurating a system of lectures for its overseers, second hands, and their friends; lectures are to be held at the Lowell Textile School, and are to be on practical subjects directly connected with the operation of cotton mills.

LYNN. Report that the conductors and motormen on the Lynn & Boston railroad were well remembered by the patrons of the road on New Year's day, by the annual custom of paying an additional amount over the regular fare. — Public Library received an oil painting, valued at \$2,000 from Mr. Joseph N. Smith. *April.* Lynn Hospital received \$10,000, bequest of the late D. H. Sweetser. *May.* Lynn Hospital received \$165, legacy

from the late James P. Cloonan, who was a laboring man of the city. *September.* F. E. Vincent, box manufacturer, gave his employes their fourth annual outing at Nahant. *October.* Young Men's Christian Association entertained the employes of the General Electric Co. at its rooms. *November.* Elementary evening schools opened with large attendance, as did also the evening cooking schools. The over-crowded condition of the latter made it necessary to open a new cooking school. — The late John G. B. Adams left the following local public bequests: Lynn Hospital, \$2,000; Lynn homes for aged men and aged women, \$1,000 each. *December.* Christmas festival held at the factory of the Hennessey Shoe Co., at which the best of feeling between employer and employe was manifested. — Clerks in employ of Youland & McManus were remembered by the firm at Christmas with substantial presents of money.

MARLBOROUGH. In November, the free evening schools opened with a large registration.

MEDFORD. In January, Tufts College was endowed with a professorship of \$50,000 from the late Walter Scott Dickson, of Salem.

Milford. In March, Central Labor Union took favorable measures on the Milford Hospital question. *July.* The Draper Co. began building operations on its new houses for employes; they will contain about 54 tenements. — Gen. William F. Draper and George A. Draper sent checks of \$500 and \$250, respectively, to the building committee of the Y. M. C. A. towards the building fund. — Employes of The Draper Co., numbering nearly 1,000, held field day. The firm contributed largely in making the affair a success.

Monson. Report of the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, for the year ending September 30, 1900, shows that five new buildings connected with the State hospital were erected; there were three infirmary buildings with accommodations for about 40 patients each, and cottages for women; cost of these buildings, approximated \$85,000, appropriated by the Legislature in 1899. The Legislature also appropriated \$450 for the purchase of a stone quarry adjoining the hospital land; this proved of great benefit to the institution, giving employment to the patients and supplying the hospital with stone for foundations and grading. The average number of patients during the year was 243, with a per capita cost of \$4.50 per week.

Montague. In October, the Farren Memorial Hospital was dedicated; this hospital was the gift of B. N. Farren of Montague in memory of his son. The hospital is fitted up in the best possible manner with the latest sanitary and hygienic improvements.

Natick. In April, it was voted to establish public baths. — The late Mrs. Maria Hayes, of Natick, left the following bequests for public benefit: Natick Fire Association, \$500; Overseers of the Poor, \$500; Morse Institute, \$5,000.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, petition received in Massachusetts Legislature that an appropriation of \$18,000 be granted conditionally to the New Bedford Textile school. — Classes in weaving and loom fixing to be taught in the French language were instituted at the New Bedford Textile School. — Report from New Bedford Textile School that there were 264 students enrolled in membership. Gifts of machinery and supplies donated to the school were valued at over \$20,000. Mason Machine Works, of Taunton, recently donated another loom for the use of students studying plain loom fixing; a spooler intended for fine yarns was tendered by the Easton and Burmer Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. F. O. Plummer, of Boston, donated the system of Swedish mill telephones which has been adopted at the school.

February. Evening classes of the New Bedford Textile School opened; subjects taught were cotton combing, fancy fixing in loom work, mill architecture and calculations, cotton carding, splicing, and warping. — The United States commissioner to the educational department of the Paris Exposition asked that the New Bedford Textile School send a collection of photographs of the school, school catalogue, and other prepared subjects to the Exposition to form part of the educational exhibit of the United States, and to represent the first textile school in the United States which was erected for the express purpose of textile technical education. *June.* Salvation Army opened new workmen's hotel

where cheap lodgings will be provided for the poorer classes. Home accommodates about 30 persons.

October. Printers Benefit Association of New Bedford held annual meeting at which total membership reported was 52; the amount disbursed in sick benefits was \$150. — Report received that the American Correspondence School of Textiles has met with great success. This was the first school to teach the textile industry by mail; by this system mill employes receive instruction necessary to fit them for advancement in the textile business. The cost for complete course is \$40. — About 30 men employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. were laid off as a result of the recent coal miners' strike. — Evening classes of the New Bedford Textile School were started with a large attendance. — Free evening drawing school was opened with a membership of 37. This school teaches mechanical drawing, architectural work, and free hand. — Elementary evening schools opened under most auspicious circumstances. Children under 14 years of age are not admitted to the evening school except by special permission from the superintendent of schools. **December.** Donation of a cotton gin was received by the New Bedford Textile School from the Carver Cotton Gin Co., of East Bridgewater. It was reported that the attendance at the day school was continually increasing, the students coming from all parts of the United States, especially from the textile centres of the South, also from foreign countries.

NEWBURYPORT. In April, the Fibreloid Co. sent check of \$190 to the fire department in aid of its sick benefit fund. This was done in appreciation of the prompt and efficient work rendered by the department during the recent fire at the Fibreloid Co. **October.** Howard Benevolent Society held annual meeting at which it was shown that receipts for the past year aggregated \$1,713, while the sum of \$1,730 was disbursed. More than 30 tons of coal were distributed to needy persons of the city. **November.** Employes of Albert Russell & Sons were given annual outing by management of the company. **December.** The evening school opened, to hold two sessions a week.

NEWTON. The Dwight L. Moody reading room for working boys, of West Newton, has proved to be very successful; special feature is made of military drill, the boys receiving instruction in military tactics. **December.** Announcement made that the Mayor-elect has pledged \$300 of his first year's salary for a free bed at the Newton Hospital.

NORTH ADAMS. Gallup & Houghton planned the building of two boarding-houses for the accommodation of the unmarried women employed at the Union and Eclipse mills; houses will be furnished with all conveniences to make the home life of the mill workers comfortable; accommodations for 30 boarders are to be provided in each house. **October.** The sum of \$175 was added to the Drury scholarship fund. **November.** James Hunter Machine Co. dedicated its new foundry which will employ a very much larger number than formerly. It is one of the largest and most completely equipped in Western Massachusetts and is provided with every labor and time saving device. The interior is well lighted by large windows, the foundry being supplied with electricity by night. The welfare of the employes was considered by the firm providing all conveniences, such as a comfortable cloak room, toilet rooms, shower baths, etc. — The new home for nurses connected with the North Adams hospital was completed. The home contains 16 rooms and was a much needed addition to the hospital. — Local evening schools opened with a membership of about 400 including 250 illiterate minors. The superintendent of the school had procured a list from the various establishments of the city of all illiterate minor employes who would be obliged to attend the evening school or be discharged from the factories. **December.** The firm of Tuttle & Bryant presented each of its clerks with \$5 at Christmas; as a mark of appreciation and good will, the clerks presented the firm with an oak roll top desk.

North Andover. In April, the Davis & Furber Machine Co. donated \$200 for a free bed in the Lawrence Hospital.

Northfield. In April, at the commencement exercises of the boys of the Moody School, at Mt. Hermon, it was reported that a gift of \$50,000 had been received from Mrs. Julia Billings of Vermont to the endowment fund; \$10,000 received from friends in Scotland, and other donations aggregating \$40,000. At the time of Mr. Moody's death, the endowment fund had reached \$200,000 with \$150,000 additional on the girls' seminary. It was

reported that a fund of \$3,000,000 was needed to make the school self-supporting. *October.* By the will of the late John Mattoon, the Northfield Seminary received \$1,000.

Palmer. In November, night schools in the three villages of Thorndike, Three Rivers, and Bondsville, were opened. The only persons eligible to membership were those males unable to read and write English.

Peabody. Elementary evening and high schools opened with large attendance.

Pembroke. Cobb Public Library dedicated at Bryantville with fitting ceremonies. Library was the gift of Mrs. Rosilla Cobb.

PITTSFIELD. In June, House of Mercy received the sum of \$5,000 in trust. It was originally given to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston to be used for the benefit of the poor of Berkshire county. This was half the original gift of the late Zenas Marshall Crane, of Dalton, who also left a fund to support a free bed in the Eye and Ear Infirmary for any Berkshire county patients who needed treatment in the institution. *August.* The Pontoosuc Woollen Co. put prism stained glass in the finishing rooms of the mill for the better protection of the eyes of the employés. — Land was purchased for the public library, the gift of Mr. Josiah Carpenter. *November.* Evening schools opened. — Staff of the House of Mercy corporation held annual meeting at which it was reported that the expenses for the year 1900 aggregated \$20,000; there were 520 patients treated at the hospital during the year, not including the 627 eye and ear patients who received free treatment by the gift of the late Zenas M. Crane. *December.* Included in the alterations of the Central Station of the Pittsfield Electric Co. are many accommodations for the comfort of the employés; a sitting room has been provided for the men, with lockers, baths, and other accessories.

Plymouth. In September, Plymouth Cordage Co. gave its employés a complimentary day's outing. *December.* Eben D. Jordan, of Boston, presented the town with \$10,000 for a hospital.

QUINCY. In October, the city's first public bath-house was completed. The house is provided with dressing rooms for 40 men and women, and is equipped with shower baths and all improvements in bathing facilities.

SALEM. In January, the late Lucy M. Rand left bequests to the Salem Orphans and Children's Friend Society, the Old Ladies' Home, and the Plummer Farm School. — The public coffee house and reading room proved most satisfactory and was reported to be entirely out of debt. — Classes in carpentering and drawing were inaugurated at the Salem Fraternity. This is one of the oldest boys' clubs in the country being organized in 1869 "to provide evening instruction and amusement for those who being confined to their work during the day need recreation at the close of their labors." Membership in the fraternity is free, the sum of 10 cents per month being charged for the gymnasium classes. The club is supported by bequests and contributions; the sum of \$40,000 was left the institution in 1900, to be paid upon the death of certain persons now living. Over 2,000 different boys and men attended the club in 1900. — Employés of E. F. Bell & Co. held social gathering in the factory and received the hearty co-operation of the firm. The most cordial relations exist at this establishment between employer and employé, there being an utter absence of any difficulty in regard to wages or hours of labor. *May.* The will of the late Walter Scott Dickson, of Salem, contained the following charitable bequests: Salem Hospital, \$30,000; Associated Charities, \$30,000; Bertram Home for Aged Men, \$20,000; Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women, \$20,000; City Orphans Asylum and Seamen's Orphans and Children's Society, \$15,000 each; Salem Fraternity and Essex Institute, \$10,000 each. *December.* New hospital under the private enterprise of Dr. Charles W. Morse opened, to be known as the Homœopathic Surgical Hospital; hospital will be furnished with all conveniences and surgical appliances necessary. The enterprise had the endorsement of the leading homœopathic physicians in Salem and was said to supply a long felt need. — The Helios-Upton Co. generously remembered their employés with a present in cash at Christmas. — Announcement was made that the Mayor-elect of Salem would give his year's salary to the poor of the city.

Spencer. In January, training school for missionaries was being constructed upon the large Daniel Ford farm, which was purchased with its numerous buildings for this purpose by a philanthropist.

SPRINGFIELD. In April, the Lynn Iron Bridge Co. tendered its employes and their families annual banquet. The company has followed this custom for seven years. *May.* The National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, presented the day nursery of Springfield with the \$50 prize which its cash register won in the contest with a competing company. *June.* Home for women in Longmeadow was opened, to be known as The Doane from its donors, Mr. and Mrs. George Doane of Springfield. Home is comfortable and attractive and is intended for needy women. *August.* The firm of Haynes & Co. gave an outing and clambake to their employes and families. *September.* The free milk distribution of H. and D. Daniel was closed. This firm distributed during the summer to the poor people of the city over 7,400 quarts of sterilized milk free. — Union Relief Association increased its endowment fund to \$10,000, the subscriptions being given by private individuals, the sums varying from \$250 to \$1,000. The Union Relief Association was founded about 23 years ago and is considered one of the most useful institutions of Springfield.

October. Mechanics Arts High School for the evening school of trades opened with large attendance. Tool-making class enrolled 27 members; plumbing class, 18; the number in the drafting school was 115. Movement is on foot to establish a woodworking and pattern-making department. — Free evening high school opened with an attendance of about 350; this was an increase of 25 over last year. — Employes of Morse & Haynes, shoe manufacturers, were given complimentary banquet. — The party given in aid of the Mercy Hospital netted nearly \$1,000, this sum to be added to the hospital fund. Boys' Club of Springfield opened with a membership of nearly 200. *November.* New class at the evening trade school opened to afford an opportunity for those desiring woodworking or machine-shop practice. — Benefactor of the public schools gave a sum of money for the purchase of tickets for lectures on domestic science; tickets were to be distributed free to teachers of the public schools. — Hampden Homeopathic Hospital opened under most auspicious circumstances. — New evening grammar school opened for the purpose of instructing pupils in branches fitting them to enter the evening high school. *December.* New infant asylum at the Brightside Institute was dedicated. — American and National Express Co. presented each of its employes with a \$5 gold piece at Christmas, this being the fiftieth anniversary of the company. This was not a local affair alone as the company distributed the same amount to their employes in all parts of the country who had been in the service of the company one year or more. — Corporators of the Springfield Hospital held annual meeting at which it was reported that the number of patients treated during the year 1900 was 487; daily average of new patients admitted was 28. The donations received during the year amounted to \$3,778, this being an increase of \$1,897 over the amount received in 1899. In addition to the donations in money received by the hospital, there were many gifts of clothing, books, magazines, etc., which supplied the wants of many and were gratefully appreciated by the trustees and inmates.

SOMERVILLE. In January, Edward F. Butler tendered a complimentary banquet to his employes in accordance with his usual annual custom.

South Hadley. In April, Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, announced his intention of giving \$150,000 to Mt. Holyoke College. *October.* Evening schools opened with an attendance of 50. *November.* Mt. Holyoke College received the sum of \$15,000 from Mr. John Dwight, to be added to his original gift of \$60,000 for a new art building. — The sum of \$50,000 was also donated to Mt. Holyoke College for a new dormitory to be called Mead Hall.

Stoneham. In February, announcement made that the parlor connected with the Baptist Church would be used for free reading and writing room for men; daily and weekly papers, monthly magazines and periodicals, and writing materials will be kept on hand for the free use of the men.

Swansea. In September, the memorial library, gift of the late Frank S. Stevens, was dedicated with appropriate exercises.

TAUNTON. In February, the Old Ladies' Home received a gift of \$500 from Mrs. Thomson Newbury.

Tewksbury. In March, the new hospital for insane consumptives connected with the State Almshouse at Tewksbury was opened; for some years such an institution was

found necessary to treat the many insane people sent from various parts of the State who were suffering from consumption. The Legislature of 1898, Resolve 107, appropriated \$50,000 for the consumptives' hospital to be erected at the State Almshouse; Legislature of 1899, Chap. 42, appropriated an additional \$25,000 for completing the hospital. Hospital is built in the finest manner possible and accommodates about 100 patients. The convalescent patients are kept in separate wings from those who are in the last stages of the disease; there are separate sun galleries, lavatories, separate dining rooms for the convalescents, also rooms set aside for the attendants, physicians, and special nurses.

Walpole. In December, the Wednesday Club of East Walpole was given the use of the Neponset House for the purpose of establishing a home not alone for the club mentioned but for other clubs that may be formed for girls, boys, and men; also provided for a reading room, and a dining room where lunches could be served daily to working people at moderate rates. It is the intention of the Wednesday Club to have the upper floor of the building arranged as a hospital where the workmen in the mills may be cared for when sick.

Ware. In February, A. Bryson & Co. entertained the clerks in their employ, thanking them for their co-operation and presenting each with a gift in cash.

Warren. In April, announcement made that Parker Mills were making plans for 100 or more tenements for their operatives.

WALTHAM. New training school for nurses founded by Dr. Alfred Worcester was dedicated. The new building is intended for a home and school for student nurses and will accommodate about 50; cost of the building including furnishings was estimated at \$50,000. *June.* Employés of P. P. Adams were given a complimentary outing by the firm.

Wellesley. In March, announcement was made at Wellesley College of the gift of \$100,000 to the institution by John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller's gift will be used to establish a permanent endowment fund for the college. — Whitin Observatory at Wellesley College was dedicated; donor of the observatory was Mrs. John C. Whitin of Whitinsville; building was erected at a cost of \$30,000 and is equipped with the most improved scientific apparatus; library contains valuable collection of astronomical books, scales, charts, and photographs. *December.* The late G. F. Towle left \$5,000 to endow the Anne Morton Towle memorial scholarship fund. The residence of the benefactor in Newcastle was given to be used as a resort for restoration to health or as a summer home for students of the college who were unable to go to their own homes during the summer.

Westfield. In August, labor unions held dance for the benefit of the strikers at the W. Warren Thread Works. *November.* Evening school opened; sessions to be held three evenings a week.

Williamsburg. System of profit sharing was inaugurated at the annual meeting of the Haydenville Co.; in accordance therewith employés of the brass works received a dividend of one per cent of the wages paid them by the firm from July 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900. *May.* The Haydenville Co. provided seats outside the gates of the factory for the comfort of the employés.

Williamstown. In March, by the will of the late Mrs. Orella J. Flint, of Cambridge, Williams College received a bequest of \$2,500 to be used for worthy students and to be known as the Ephraim Flint scholarship.

WOBURN. Many public bequests were made by the will of Jonathan Thompson, of Woburn; the Burbeen Free Lecture Fund received \$3,000; after including bequests aggregating \$3,250, the will provided that the residue of the estate be given to the city for the purpose of erecting a free public library with reading and lecture rooms, for the residents of the city of Woburn; the library is to be known as the Eunice Thompson Memorial Library, as a memorial to the donor's wife.

WORCESTER. In January, announcement was made by the American Steel & Wire Co. of an increase in wages to all employés of 7½ per cent; also of their decision to

set aside a cash sum equivalent to 2½ per cent of the total mill payrolls for 1900 for the purpose of establishing a special benefit fund. This insurance fund will amount to about \$50,000 and will be used for the purpose of assisting employes who are in poor circumstances, having sickness in their families or who are laid up because of injuries received while in the employ of the American Steel & Wire Co. — Assertion made in the latter part of 1899 to the effect that Welcome Mission, a home for tramps, would be abolished, was repudiated by the people who were supporting the mission; many friends of the mission have contributed to its support, and it was started upon a new basis. — The King's Café lodging-house was reported to be in a prosperous condition. This lodging-house was started in 1895, for the benefit of workingmen and tramps; they are given a good, clean bed and room, at 10 and 15 cents per night; a sitting and reading room has been furnished and is at their disposal free. Meals are served at very low rates, and work is often procured for the lodgers out of employment. — The entertainment given by the Rice, Barton, & Fales Employes Benefit Association increased the treasury fund \$200. — Workingmen's Club held meeting at labor headquarters and appointed committee to interview city employes and induce them to join the club.

May. The late Jonas G. Clark, founder of Clark University, to which institution he gave one million dollars outright and another million dollars conditionally, bequeathed his private library to the university. The library was considered a very valuable one and contained many rare specimens. Mr. Clark's other bequests to the university will aggregate about \$2,800,000. *June.* The Norton Emery Wheel Co. gave its employes a complimentary day's outing. — Albert H. Howard, of the firm of Howard Bros., card-clothing manufacturers, presented each of the employes with a cameo pin and stick pin which he bought for them in Rome during his recent trip to that city. — The Fresh Air Fund was increased by \$100, gift from Mr. E. A. Goodnow. The Fresh Air Fund provides daily outing for children and their mothers free of charge. *July.* The Union House Furnishing Co. gave its employes their annual outing. — Barnard, Sumner, & Putnam Co. tendered its employes complimentary outing. *August.* Traders Protective League disposed of their \$500 surplus among the charitable institutions as follows: Worcester Memorial Hospital, \$200; Children's Friend Society, \$200; Worcester Society for District Nurses, \$100. — Emergency Hospital opened in charge of Dr. C. B. Learoyd of New York; hospital is supported by the sale of \$1 certificates which entitle the holder to either medical or surgical treatment or both; certificates hold good for one year. This hospital was established for the accommodation of working people. Hospital will be kept open at all times for both medical and surgical cases; those persons being injured by accidents will receive first treatment free whether holders of certificates or not. *October.* Evening classes in drawing started at the Worcester County Mechanics Association; instruction will be given in mechanical drawing, for both advanced pupils and beginners, and also instruction in free-hand work. — Day nursery and home for aged colored people of Worcester was dedicated. — City Missionary Society published annual statement. The fresh air work of the summer was declared to be more successful than ever before. It was stated that the number of Finns had more than doubled, being now about 2,000. *November.* Trustees of Clark University held meeting at which it was voted that the university admit women as candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy and confer that degree without distinction as to sex. — Shredded Wheat Co. of Worcester provided a dining room where a hot dinner was served to the young women employes at noon each day. The entire expense was borne by the company. The girls appreciated fully the firm's generosity. *December.* The John C. MacInnes Co. gave its employes two per cent of their sales in recognition of their faithful services. — Management of the Boston Store announced that the firm would give to the employes one per cent of their total sales for one week preceding Christmas.

In General. The Summer Outing Home for children at the junction of the towns of Woburn, Wuxchester, and Lexington, proved of great benefit to poor children during the summer; about 180 children enjoyed vacations at the farms. The home was left in trust for the benefit of poor children and was placed by the trustees at the disposal of the Every Day Church of Boston for vacation work. — Report from 186 savings banks in Massachusetts showed the amount deposited during the year ending October 31, 1900, to be \$93,099,624; number of deposits being \$1,729,405; the amount due depositors from these banks aggregated \$540,403,687. For the 126 co-operative banks for the same period assets were shown to be \$27,721,748; the sum of \$6,579,265 was received in monthly dues. The number of members at the close of the year in the co-operative banks was 71,965; of these, 19,814 were borrowers, and 52,151 were non-borrowers.

November. Railroad commissioners declared intention of issuing an order for the running of workingmen's trains on all main lines of the Boston and Maine Railroad, a petition

having been received from the workingmen, residents along the western division of the Boston and Maine from Reading Heights to Edgeworth. Legislature of 1900, under Chap. 298, provided that workingmen's trains on all railroads entering Boston should be provided upon petition of workingmen to railroad commissioners. — The number of accidents reported to the Chief of District Police for the year 1900 was 1,547. These included all the accidents occurring in manufacturing and mercantile establishments throughout the Commonwealth. The following statement gives the various causes of accident, with the number of those injured from each cause, but does not include the 54 accidents which proved fatal:

Injured by machinery in cotton, woollen, and paper mills, shoe factories, and electrical works, while cleaning machinery in motion, or while removing waste, bobbins, or other articles, 553; injured by machinery in iron works, planing, and saw mills, and other mercantile establishments, 244; injured by belting, pulleys, and shafting, 47; injured by falling between elevator car and flooring, 35; injured by fall of elevator car, five; injured by falling from elevator car, five; injured by various other causes, 604.

Of the persons injured, 1,289 were males, and 258 were females. Of the fatal accidents, which, as we have before stated, numbered 54, 48 were caused by connection with running machinery.

LABOR LEGISLATION—1900.

LABOR LEGISLATION—1900.

[The term "Labor Legislation" in the title of this section is used in a broad sense. It includes not merely laws shortening hours of labor or affecting wages, but also legislation relating to conditions of employment or general industrial conditions, and directly operating to improve the social status of the industrial population. It therefore includes statutes enlarging educational facilities, industrial and general; relating to industrial or co-operative insurance; pensions for employes; safeguarding life; preventing accidents; improving conditions in factories, tenements, or other places of employment; modifying the trustee or lien laws, etc.]

A C T S .

[CHAP. 166.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES AND TOWNS TO PROVIDE FREE EVENING LECTURES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Section one of chapter two hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three is hereby amended by striking out in the second line, the words "maintaining free evening schools",—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* The school committees of cities and towns are hereby authorized to employ competent persons to deliver lectures, on the natural sciences, history and kindred subjects, in such places as said committees may provide. [*Approved March 21, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 171.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF BOSTON TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The city of Boston is hereby authorized to establish and maintain, or to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of, an institution for giving practical instruction in industrial occupations and in the arts and sciences allied therewith.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 23, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 183.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE MAKING OF INSURANCE UPON THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The fifth paragraph of section twenty-nine of chapter five hundred and twenty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—and to make insurance upon the health of individuals,—so as to read as follows:—Fifth, To insure any person against bodily injury or death by accident, or any person, firm or corporation against loss or damage on account of the bodily injury or death by accident of any person for which loss or damage said person, firm or corporation is responsible, and to make insurance upon the health of individuals.

SECTION 2. Section thirty-one of said chapter five hundred and twenty-two, as amended by section two of chapter four hundred and seventy-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and by section two of chapter four hundred and forty-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and by chapter ninety-two of the acts of the current year, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "accident", in the ninth line, the words: — and health, — and by striking out in the eleventh line, the word "paragraph", and inserting in place thereof the word: — paragraphs, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 31.* No corporation so formed shall transact any other business than that specified in its charter and articles of association. Companies to insure plate glass may organize with a capital of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. Companies so formed insuring marine or inland risks upon the stock plan shall have a capital of not less than three hundred thousand dollars. Companies so formed for the transaction of fire insurance on the stock plan, of fidelity insurance, of accident and health insurance, of steam boiler insurance, or for the transaction of the business authorized under the seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth paragraphs of section twenty-nine of this act shall have a capital of not less than two hundred thousand dollars. Companies may be so formed to insure mechanics' tools and apparatus against loss by fire for an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in a single risk, with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

Mutual companies heretofore organized to transact employers' liability insurance may continue such business under the fifth paragraph of section twenty-nine of this act, and such companies shall be subject to the laws, so far as applicable, in relation to mutual fire insurance companies. No company shall be required to have on deposit with the treasurer of the Commonwealth an amount in excess of what is sufficient to enable it to comply with the laws of the states in which it transacts business; and all sums in excess of this amount held on deposit with the treasurer of the Commonwealth or elsewhere shall be counted as of the surplus funds of the company.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 28, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 185.]

AN ACT TO PERMIT FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA OR ANY PROVINCE THEREOF TO TRANSACT BUSINESS IN THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of chapter four hundred and forty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended by inserting after the word "state", wherever it appears in said section, the words: — or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 18.* Fraternal beneficiary corporations organized under the laws of another state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof, and paying only disability and death benefits, and now transacting in this Commonwealth the business defined in this act, may continue such business upon complying with the provisions of this act; and any such corporation not now doing business in this Commonwealth may be admitted to do such business when it files with the insurance commissioner a duly certified copy of its charter and articles of association, and a copy of its constitution or laws certified to by its secretary or corresponding officer, together with the appointment of such commissioner as the person upon whom process shall be served as hereinafter provided, and a statement under oath of the president and secretary in the form required by such commissioner of its business for the preceding year, and provided that such corporation shall be shown to be authorized or permitted to do business in the state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof in which it is incorporated or organized, and provided that similar corporations organized under the laws of this Commonwealth are authorized to do business in such state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof. When any other state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof shall impose any obligation in excess of the obligations imposed by this act upon any such corporation of the Commonwealth, the like obligation shall be imposed on similar corporations of such state or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof doing business in this Commonwealth. The transaction of the business defined in this act by any corporation, association, partnership or individuals, unless organized, continuing or admitted as provided herein, is forbidden.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 30, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 191.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TRUSTEE PROCESS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section thirty of chapter one hundred and eighty-three of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the words :—provided the writ contains a statement showing the demand to be for such necessities; otherwise in such cases there shall be so reserved a sum not exceeding twenty dollars,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 30.* When wages for the personal labor and services of a defendant are attached for a debt or demand other than for necessities furnished to him or to his family, there shall be reserved in the hands of the trustee a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, which shall be exempt from such attachment; and when such wages are attached on a demand for such necessities, there shall be so reserved a sum not exceeding ten dollars, provided the writ contains a statement showing the demand to be for such necessities; otherwise in such cases there shall be so reserved a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [*Approved April 3, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 197.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOLARS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The rates of fare charged by street or elevated railway companies in this Commonwealth for the transportation of scholars of the public schools between any given point from or to which it is necessary for them to ride in travelling to and from the school-houses in which they attend school, and their homes, whether such schoolhouses are located in the city or town in which the scholars reside or in any other city or town, shall not exceed one half the regular fare charged by such street or elevated railway company for the transportation of other passengers between said points.

SECTION 2. Tickets for the transportation of scholars as aforesaid shall be sold in lots of ten each, and shall be received on said street and elevated railways during the days on which said schools are in session.

SECTION 3. Any railway company violating this act by refusing to transport a scholar or to furnish a package of tickets as aforesaid shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage, but for the term of twenty-five years from the tenth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven it shall not apply to the Boston Elevated Railway Company or to any railways now owned, leased or operated by it. [*Approved April 4, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 201.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section four of chapter three hundred and sixty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "other", in the seventeenth line, and inserting in place thereof the following:—but no person shall be examined for a special license for a particular plant unless a written request for such examination, signed by the owner or user of said plant, is filed with the application,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 4.* Licenses shall be granted according to the competency of the applicant, and shall be distributed in the following classes:—*Engineers' licenses:*—First class, unlimited in horse power. Second class, to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers and any engine not exceeding one hundred and fifty horse power. Third class, to have charge of and operate any single boiler and any engine not exceeding fifty horse power. *Firemen's licenses:*—First, to operate any boiler or boilers. Second, to have charge of and operate low pressure heating boilers where the pressure carried is less than twenty-five pounds to the square inch. Any person desiring to have charge of or to operate any particular steam plant or type of plant, may be ex-

amined as to his competency for such service and no other, and if found competent and trustworthy shall be granted a license for such service and no other; but no person shall be examined for a special license for a particular plant unless a written request for such examination, signed by the owner or user of said plant, is filed with the application.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 4, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 218.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LENGTH OF THE SCHOOL YEAR IN CERTAIN TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter four hundred and ninety-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight is hereby amended by adding at the end of the first sentence the words:—except that in towns the assessed valuation of which is under two hundred thousand dollars the required period may, with the consent of the state board of education, be reduced to twenty-eight weeks,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* Every town and city shall maintain for at least thirty-two weeks in the year a sufficient number of schools for the instruction of all the children who may legally attend a public school therein, except that in towns the assessed valuation of which is under two hundred thousand dollars the required period may, with the consent of the state board of education, be reduced to twenty-eight weeks. Such schools shall be taught by teachers of competent ability and good morals, and shall give instruction in orthography, reading, writing, the English language and grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, the history of the United States, physiology and hygiene, including special instruction as to the effect of alcoholic drinks and of stimulants and narcotics on the human system, and good behavior. Book-keeping, algebra, geometry, one or more foreign languages, the elements of the natural sciences, kindergarten training, manual training, agriculture, sewing, cooking, vocal music, physical training, civil government, ethics and such other subjects as the school committee deem expedient, may be taught in the public schools.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 11, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 220.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES TO INDEMNIFY POLICE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS FOR DAMAGES SUSTAINED OR EXPENSES INCURRED IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, as amended by section one of chapter one hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "officers", in the fifth line, the words:—firemen or any member of the fire department,—by inserting after the word "officer", in the fifth line, the words:—fireman or any member of the fire department,—and by inserting after the word "officer", in the eighth line, the words:—fireman or member of the fire department,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* Any city may, in its discretion, to an amount not exceeding the amount which may be recommended by the board or officer having the power to appoint police officers, firemen or any member of the fire department in such city, indemnify a police officer, fireman or any member of the fire department, or any person required to assist police officers in the discharge of their duties, for any expenses or damages hitherto or hereafter by him sustained while acting as a police officer, fireman or member of the fire department, or incurred in the defence or settlement of any suit brought against him for acts done while so acting.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 11, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 223.]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE RAILROAD COMPANIES TO EQUIP THEIR CARS WITH PLATFORM GATES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. On and after the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one every drawing-room or sleeping car, passenger, baggage, mail and express car, owned or regularly used on any railroad in this Commonwealth, shall be provided at each end thereof with platform gates of a pattern approved by the board of railroad commissioners.

SECTION 2. Any railroad corporation running, hauling or permitting to be hauled or used on its road any car in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort, to the use of the Commonwealth, by the attorney-general or the district attorney for the district in which such violation occurred.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one. [*Approved April 12, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 287.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Upon the passage of this act, a Teachers' Retirement Fund shall be created in the city of Boston, which shall consist of:—

(a) A permanent fund, made up of gifts and legacies specifically given to said permanent fund, and a sum set apart by the board of trustees.

(b) A general fund, made up of gifts and legacies not specifically given to said permanent fund, amounts retained from the salaries of teachers under the provisions of this act, and the interest derived from said permanent fund. The general fund may be drawn upon for the purposes of this act by said board of trustees, in its discretion.

SECTION 2. The superintendent of public schools in the city of Boston, three female teachers and three male teachers, also of said city and holding positions in the public schools as instructors, and four members of the school committee of said city, shall constitute the board of trustees. The superintendent of public schools shall hold office in said board ex officio, and the other ten members shall be chosen as follows:— At the first annual meeting of the school teachers in the city of Boston who are included in this act, which shall be held on the last Saturday of October in the year nineteen hundred, there shall be elected by ballot one female teacher who shall hold office for a term of one year, one female teacher who shall hold office for a term of two years, one female teacher who shall hold office for a term of three years, one male teacher who shall hold office for a term of one year, one male teacher who shall hold office for a term of two years and one male teacher who shall hold office for a term of three years; and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary in each case for an election. Said meeting shall be called by the superintendent of public schools after due notice to all the school teachers in the city of Boston included in this act, at such hour and place as he shall designate. Annually thereafter, at a meeting duly called by said board of trustees on the last Saturday in October, one female teacher and one male teacher shall be elected in the same manner for a term of three years. At the first regular meeting of the school committee of the city of Boston in October in the year nineteen hundred it shall elect two of its number to be members of said board of trustees for a period of one year, and two of its number to be members of said board for a period of two years; and annually thereafter at its first meeting in October the school committee shall elect two of its number to be members of said board for a period of two years. Said board shall organize by adopting rules of its own, not inconsistent with this act, and in case of a vacancy in its membership shall have power to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

SECTION 3. Said board shall have control of the retirement fund, investing the same only in such securities as savings banks are authorized by law to invest in. The board shall receive and consider all applications for annuities under this act, and shall determine and direct payment of the same. The board shall keep full and complete records of the receipts and disbursements on account of this fund, and a complete list of all annuitants, and shall make a report of the same at each annual meeting of the teachers in October. All necessary expenses incurred by the board in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the retirement fund, in accordance with votes of the board. The members of the board shall serve without compensation. Whenever any member of the board shall cease to hold a position as member of the school committee of said city, or as teacher in the public schools, respectively, his or her membership in the board shall thereupon cease.

SECTION 4. The city treasurer, under the direction of the board of trustees, shall be the custodian of the retirement fund, and shall make payments therefrom as ordered by the board. He shall receive such compensation for his services and clerk hire, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year, as the board of trustees shall determine, and the sum so determined shall be appropriated for that purpose by the school committee of the city of Boston.

SECTION 5. Beginning with the monthly payments in November in the year nineteen hundred the city treasurer of the city of Boston shall reserve from the salary of each teacher who has come under the provisions of this act the sum of three dollars, and in every alternate monthly payment thereafter shall reserve the same sum, and shall pay the sums so reserved into the school teachers' retirement fund, as herein provided.

SECTION 6. The city treasurer, upon vote of the board of trustees, shall pay out of said retirement fund, in monthly payments, such an annuity to any teacher who shall retire or be discharged from the service of the city, as the fund will allow and said board of trustees shall determine; but in no case shall a teacher receive such annuity unless such teacher has taught for thirty years, and for at least ten years in the public day schools of the city of Boston, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 7. The city treasurer, upon a vote of the board of trustees, shall pay out of the retirement fund, in monthly payments, such an annuity to any teacher who has taught not less than two years in the city of Boston, although less than thirty years in the aggregate, as the fund will allow and said board of trustees shall determine, if such teacher has become incapacitated for teaching and has been discharged from the service of the city of Boston: *provided*, that a certificate of such incapacity be furnished by the attending physician and by a physician employed by the board of trustees; and *further provided*, that the annuity shall cease when the incapacity ceases.

SECTION 8. All annuities shall be uniform in amount, whether the annuitants are retired under the provisions of section six or of section seven, except as provided in section nine of this act.

SECTION 9. No annuity shall be paid to any teacher until such teacher shall contribute, or has contributed to the general fund, a sum equal to all the assessments for thirty years, to wit:—Five hundred and forty dollars; but should any teacher seeking to retire under section six or section seven be unable to pay the full amount of assessments as above specified, before receiving an annuity, the board of trustees may in its discretion make to such retiring teacher such monthly payments as in the opinion of said board the needs of such teacher may require.

SECTION 10. Any teacher who shall have been a contributing member for two years or more, who shall retire from the service of the city of Boston not being in receipt of an annuity, shall, upon application within three months after date of such retirement, receive one half of the total amount paid by such teacher into said fund.

SECTION 11. This act shall be binding upon all teachers entering the service of the city of Boston after it goes into effect, and upon such of the teachers in the service of said city at the time of its enactment as may thereafter elect to come under its provisions; and notice in writing to the superintendent of schools, signed by the teacher so electing, shall be conclusive as to such election.

SECTION 12. The term "teacher", in this act shall include all supervisors, superintendents of instruction, principals and regular instructors in the public day schools.

SECTION 13. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 17, 1900.]

[CHAP. 239.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN APPEAL FROM ORDERS OF INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section forty-two of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—Any person or corporation aggrieved by the order of an inspector issued as above provided, and relating to a public building or a schoolhouse in a city or town may, within thirty days from the day of the service thereof, or, in the case of such an order already issued, within thirty days from the date when this act takes effect, apply in writing to the state board of health to set aside or amend the same; and thereupon, after such notice as said board shall order to all parties interested, a hearing shall be given by said board upon such order of the inspector, and said board may either alter, annul or confirm the same. The order, if altered or confirmed, shall have the same force and effect as the original order,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 42.* Whenever it appears to an inspector of factories and public buildings that further or different sanitary provisions or means of ventilation are required in any public building or schoolhouse, in order to conform to the requirements of this act, and that the same can be provided without incurring unreasonable expense, such inspector may issue a written order to the proper person or authority, directing such sanitary provisions or means of ventilation to be provided, and they shall thereupon be provided, in accordance with such order, by the public authority, corpora-

tion or person having charge of, owning or leasing such public building or schoolhouse. Any person or corporation aggrieved by the order of an inspector issued as above provided, and relating to a public building or a schoolhouse in a city or town may, within thirty days from the day of the service thereof, or, in the case of such an order already issued, within thirty days from the date when this act takes effect, apply in writing to the state board of health to set aside or amend the same; and thereupon, after such notice as said board shall order to all parties interested, a hearing shall be given by said board upon such order of the inspector, and said board may either alter, annul or confirm the same. The order, if altered or confirmed, shall have the same force and effect as the original order. [Approved April 17, 1900.]

[CHAP. 246.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES TO PENSION FIREMEN.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any city may, by vote of its city council and under such restrictions and subject to such provisions as may be prescribed by such vote or by ordinance, pension:— First, any member of the fire department of such city who has reached the age of sixty-five years and who has performed faithful service in that department for a period of not less than twenty years. Second, any member of the fire department who has performed faithful service in that department for a period of not less than twenty years: *provided*, that he is incapacitated for further useful service.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect in any city upon, and not before, its acceptance by a majority of the voters voting thereon at an annual or special city election.

SECTION 3. Whenever a petition signed by not less than two hundred registered voters of any city, requesting that this act be submitted to the voters of such city at the next city election, is filed with the city clerk of the city not less than thirty days before the election is to be held, this act shall be submitted to the voters of the city, at the said election. [Approved April 18, 1900.]

[CHAP. 256.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO MECHANICS' LIENS FOR THE REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS OR OTHER STRUCTURES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and ninety-one of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "alteration", in the third line, the word:— removal,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* Any person to whom a debt is due for labor performed or furnished or for materials furnished and actually used in the erection, alteration, removal, or repair of a building or structure upon real estate, by virtue of an agreement with or by consent of the owner of such building or structure or of any person having authority from or rightfully acting for such owner in procuring or furnishing such labor or materials, shall have a lien upon such building or structure and upon the interest of the owner thereof in the lot of land upon which the same is situated, to secure the payment of the debt so due to him and of the costs which may arise in enforcing such lien, except as is hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 25, 1900.]

[CHAP. 269.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS IN MAKING GOODS FOR PUBLIC USE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The public institutions named in chapter three hundred and thirty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being "An Act to provide for the employment of prisoners in making goods for the use of the prisons and other public institutions", shall include every institution of the Commonwealth or of any county which is established, maintained or supported wholly or in part by the appropriation of public moneys.

SECTION 2. The provisions of said chapter three hundred and thirty-four are hereby extended and applied to the public institutions of any city having a population of forty thousand inhabitants according to the census of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five; and the principal officer of any institution supported by the appropriation of public moneys in any city included under the terms of this act shall make requisition for any

articles that can be furnished by the labor of prisoners, in the same manner in which principal officers of state and county institutions are now required to make requisition under said chapter. [Approved April 26, 1900.]

[CHAP. 282.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT CORPORATIONS FROM REQUIRING BONDS OF THEIR EMPLOYEES
IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. No corporation engaged in carrying passengers or in transporting freight for hire shall require or receive from any person employed or about to be employed by it any bond or other security, either with or without surety or sureties, for the purpose of indemnifying such corporation against loss or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect of any employee or person about to become an employee of such corporation; but this act shall not apply to bonds for the proper accounting of money or other property belonging to any such corporation.

SECTION 2. Any violation of the provisions of this act by any such corporation or by any person in its behalf shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding one hundred dollars for a second offence. [Approved May 2, 1900.]

[CHAP. 298.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PASSENGER FARES ON CERTAIN MORNING AND EVENING TRAINS
ON RAILROADS ENTERING THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Upon the filing with the board of railroad commissioners of a petition for workmen's trains to be run by any specified railroad company whose line terminates in the city of Boston such trains shall be furnished by the company in such number, not less than two each way, as the said board may order. Such trains shall arrive at Boston between six and half past seven in the morning and between six and half past seven in the evening, every week day, and shall depart between the same hours. For such trains the company, for distances not exceeding fifteen miles, shall furnish season tickets at a rate not exceeding three dollars per mile per year, and quarterly and weekly tickets at a rate not exceeding one dollar per mile per quarter. All such tickets shall be good once a day, each way, for six days in the week. For such trains the company may provide special cars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [Approved May 4, 1900.]

[CHAP. 306.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PENSIONING OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of police for the city of Boston shall, at his own request, retire from active service and place upon a pension roll any member of the police department in good standing who has arrived at the age of sixty years and who has performed active service in the department for twenty-five consecutive years.

SECTION 2. The amount of the annual pension allowed to any person retired under the provisions of this act shall be one half of the yearly compensation received by him at the time of his retirement, the same to be paid by the city of Boston.

SECTION 3. The board of police is hereby authorized, in case of an emergency, to call upon any person so pensioned for such temporary service in the department as he may be fitted to perform, and during such service he shall be entitled to full pay.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this act are in addition to and not in repeal of any act now in force relative to pensioning members of the said force.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect upon its acceptance by the city council of the city of Boston. [Approved May 8, 1900.]

[CHAP. 325.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF TEXTILE FABRICS AND PAPERS
CONTAINING ARSENIC.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any corporation, person, firm or agent who directly or by an agent manufactures, sells, exchanges, or has in his custody or possession with intent to sell or ex-

change, any woven fabric or paper containing arsenic in any form, or any article of dress or of household use composed wholly or in part of such woven fabric or paper, shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars: *provided, however*, that this section shall not apply to dress goods or articles of dress containing not more than one one-hundredth grain, or to other materials or articles containing not more than one tenth grain of arsenic per square yard of the material.

SECTION 2. The state board of health shall make all necessary investigations as to the existence of arsenic in the materials and articles mentioned in section one of this act, may employ inspectors and chemists for that purpose, and shall adopt such measures as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions and to facilitate the enforcement of this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one. [Approved May 18, 1900.]

[CHAP. 335.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE CASE OF FIRE OR PANIC.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section twenty-four of chapter four hundred and eighty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by inserting after the word "stairways", in the twenty-third line, the words:— or by such other way or device as the owner shall elect, provided the same shall be approved in writing by said inspector,— so as to read as follows:— *Section 24.* Every building now or hereafter used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, public hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and every building in which ten or more persons are employed above the second story in a factory, workshop, or mercantile or other establishment, and every hotel, family hotel, apartment house, boarding house, lodging house or tenement house in which ten or more persons lodge or reside above the second story, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment the owner, lessee or occupant of which is notified in writing by the inspector hereinafter mentioned that the provisions of this act are deemed by him applicable thereto, shall be provided with proper ways of egress, or other means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembling, employed, lodging or residing in such building; and such ways of egress and means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction, in good repair and ready for use. Every room above the second story in any such building, in which ten or more persons are employed, shall be provided, if the said inspector shall so direct in writing, with more than one way of egress, by stairways or by such other way or device as the owner shall elect, provided the same shall be approved in writing by said inspector, on the inside or outside of the building, placed as near as practicable at opposite ends of the room; stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, and shall connect with each story by doors or windows, and such landings, doors and windows shall be kept clear of ice and snow and other obstructions. Women or children shall not be employed in a factory, workshop, or mercantile or other establishment, in a room above the second story from which there is only one way of egress, if the said inspector shall so direct in writing. All doors and windows in any building subject to the provisions of this section shall open outwardly, if the said inspector shall so direct in writing. No portable seats shall be allowed in the aisles or passageways of such buildings during any service or entertainment held therein. The proscenium or curtain opening of all theatres shall have a fire resisting curtain of some incombustible material, and such curtain shall be properly constructed and shall be operated by proper mechanism; the certificate of the said inspector shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with such requirements.

SECTION 2. Section eighty-two of chapter four hundred and nineteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as set out in section one of chapter three hundred and ten of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, is hereby amended by striking out the words "a flight of stairs", in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth lines, so as to read as follows:— *Section 82.* No building two stories or more in height hereafter erected in the city of Boston, and no such building in said city not used at the passage of this act as a schoolhouse, church, theatre, public building, hall, place of assembly or public resort, tenement house, boarding house or lodging house, or as a factory or workshop where ten or more persons are employed, or used above the second story as a dwelling by two or more families, shall be used for any of said purposes unless such building is provided with at least two independent and sufficient ways of egress. One of said ways of egress shall consist of a flight of stairs extending from the lowest to the highest floor, made of fireproof material and enclosed in brick walls, with the enclosed space or stairway pro-

vided with a ventilating skylight which can be opened and closed from every floor, and having openings through an external wall to the outer air at least one to each story except the upper and the lower, each opening to have an area of at least five square feet and to be maintained unobstructed: *provided, however*, that when there shall be within the space enclosed by the stairway and its landings from the second story upwards an open area for light and ventilation whose least horizontal dimensions shall be equal to the width of the stairs, but in no case less than three feet, then the aforesaid openings through an exterior wall may be omitted. There shall be no opening upon the stairway except as aforesaid and for said skylight, and for doors from apartments and corridors. The other way of egress shall be approved by the inspector of buildings, and may project over a public way. Every way of egress from every such building shall be kept in good repair and unobstructed. [Approved May 23, 1900.]

[CHAP. 349.]

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LOWELL IN THE TRUSTEES OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL CORPORATION.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. During any school year, which for the purposes of this act shall be construed as a period of twelve calendar months beginning with the first day of July in each year, the chairman of the board of aldermen, the president of the common council, and a member of the textile union of the city of Lowell, who shall be appointed by the Lowell Textile Council, shall be members of the board of trustees of the Lowell Textile School Corporation.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 25, 1900.]

[CHAP. 357.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR FOR CITY AND TOWN EMPLOYEES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section three of chapter three hundred and forty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 3.* This act shall take effect in any city or town upon its acceptance by a majority of the voters present and voting thereon by ballot at any annual election thereof, and it shall be submitted for such acceptance upon the petition of one hundred or more registered voters of any city, or of twenty-five or more registered voters of any town, filed with the city or town clerk thirty days or more before any annual election. [Approved May 31, 1900.]

[CHAP. 378.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR OF WOMEN AND MINORS IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section ten of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four is hereby amended by inserting after the word "age", in the first line, the words:—and no woman,—by striking out the word "sixty", in the third line, and inserting in place thereof the word:—fifty-eight,—and by adding at the end of said section the words:—*provided*, that the restrictions imposed by this section shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 10.* No minor under eighteen years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in any one week: *provided*, that the restrictions imposed by this section shall not apply during the month of December in each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [Approved June 13, 1900.]

[CHAP. 395.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO RAILROAD FARES IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Every railroad company having a terminus in Boston, excepting the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad Company, shall furnish for the use of pas-

sengers travelling to and fro between Boston and any particular point in what is known as the Suburban district, a commutation ticket, for not more than twenty-five trips, at such a price that the fare for each trip shall not exceed the lowest rate now charged between Boston and that particular point, excepting the rate charged by such railroad company for season tickets or for tickets upon workmen's trains, so-called.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred. [*Approved June 25, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 414.]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES TO ENCLOSE THE PLATFORMS OF CARS DURING CERTAIN MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. All street cars hereafter purchased, built or rebuilt by any street railway company and used for the transportation of passengers during the months of January, February, March and December, and all cars in use for the transportation of passengers during said months after the first day of November in the year nineteen hundred and two, except as otherwise provided in section two, shall have their platforms enclosed in such manner as to protect the motormen, conductors or other employees operating the cars from exposure to wind and weather, and in such manner as the board of railroad commissioners shall approve.

SECTION 2. Any street railway company operating cars in a city of more than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants may, on or before the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred, petition the board of railroad commissioners to be exempted from the provisions of this act so far as relates to such lines or routes owned or controlled by said company, where said company claims cars cannot be operated with safety; and if after hearing and investigation said board decides that in its opinion street cars with the platform enclosed, as required by section one of this act, cannot be operated with safety in such city, upon any or all of its lines or routes, this act shall not be applicable to said company, its officers or cars, so far as relates to such lines or routes so decided to be unsafe for such operation. Said board shall render its decision on all petitions brought under this section, with the reasons for such decision, on or before the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and one, but said decision shall at any time be subject to revision by said board. If however said board shall decide adversely to the claim of said company in regard to any lines or routes included in said petition, then said petitioning railway company shall enclose the platforms of its cars operated on such lines or routes, in the manner provided in section one, within such time as said board shall deem reasonably requisite, not however exceeding four years from the date of the decision of the said board.

SECTION 3. The term "car", as used herein, includes all street cars operated by steam, cable or electricity which require while in motion the constant care or service of an employee upon the platforms or upon one of the platforms of the car. The term "company", as used herein, includes any corporation, partnership or person owning or operating a street railway.

SECTION 4. Any street railway company which fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each day during which such failure or neglect continues.

SECTION 5. The superintendent or manager of any street railway, and any other officer or agent thereof, who causes or permits any violation of this act, shall be jointly and severally liable with the company employing him to the fine hereinbefore designated, and in default of payment may be committed to jail until his fine is paid: *provided*, that he shall not so be committed for a period longer than three months.

SECTION 6. So much of chapter four hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed. [*Approved June 27, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 425.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR OF EMPLOYEES OF COUNTY JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

The hours of labor for employees of county jails and houses of correction shall not exceed sixty hours a week. Any county officer who violates this act by inducing or compelling any employee to work more than sixty hours a week shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence. [*Approved June 29, 1900.*]

[CHAP. 446.]

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR GIVING NOTICES UNDER THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Section three of chapter two hundred and seventy of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and by section two of chapter two hundred and sixty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "thirty", in the sixteenth and twenty-seventh lines, and inserting in each instance in place thereof the word:—sixty,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 3.* Except in actions brought by the personal representatives under section one of this act to recover damages for both the injury and death of an employee, the amount of compensation receivable under this act in cases of personal injury shall not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars. In case of death which follows instantaneously or without conscious suffering, compensation in lieu thereof may be recovered in not less than five hundred and not more than five thousand dollars, to be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of the employer herein, or the person for whose negligence he is made liable; and no action for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained, unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within sixty days, and the action is commenced within one year from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. The notice required by this section shall be in writing, signed by the person injured or by some one in his behalf; but if from physical or mental incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give the notice within the time provided in said section, he may give the same within ten days after such incapacity is removed, and in case of his death without having given the notice and without having been for ten days at any time after his injury of sufficient capacity to give the notice, his executor or administrator may give such notice within sixty days after his appointment. But no notice given under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury: *provided*, it is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact misled thereby. [Approved July 10, 1900.]

[CHAP. 448.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF ICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Any person, firm or corporation, or agent thereof, engaged in the business of selling ice at retail in this Commonwealth who shall refuse to sell, from any place or vehicle engaged in the regular distribution of ice at retail, a piece of ice at the fair value thereof to any person, other than an ice dealer, tendering in payment therefor in legal money of the United States a sum of five cents or any multiple thereof not exceeding fifty cents, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [Approved July 10, 1900.]

[CHAP. 469.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABORERS ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. No person or corporation, and no agent or employee of any person or corporation, under contract with the Commonwealth or any municipal corporation or any county therein, or with any board, commission or officer acting on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county or municipal corporation therein, for the doing of public work, shall, either directly or indirectly, make it a condition of the employment of any person that he shall lodge, board or trade at any particular place or with any particular person; but every employee in such work shall have full liberty to lodge, board and trade wheresoever and with whomsoever he may choose.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of every board, commission or officer contracting as aforesaid, to make the provisions of this act a part of the contract.

SECTION 3. Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. [Approved July 17, 1900.]

[CHAP. 470.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES BY THE COMMONWEALTH
AND ITS OFFICERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

The provisions of section fifty-one of chapter five hundred and eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, relative to the payment of weekly wages, as far as applicable to the cities of the Commonwealth, shall apply to the Commonwealth, and its officers, boards and commissions, when acting as employers of mechanics, workmen and laborers. [Approved July 17, 1900.]

RESOLVES.

[CHAP. 22.]

RESOLVE TO AUTHORIZE ADVANCES OF MONEY TO THE BOARD OF PARIS EXPOSITION
MANAGERS.

Resolved, That, with the approval of the governor and council, there be advanced from time to time to the board of Paris exposition managers, from the sum authorized by chapter ninety-three of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, such sums of money as may be necessary for the expenses of the board in installing exhibits of the Commonwealth in Paris, such advances to be accounted for by properly approved vouchers. [Approved March 21, 1900.]

[CHAP. 72.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the New Bedford textile school the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, for the use of said school: *provided, however*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to the said trustees for the use of said school by the city of New Bedford, or received by them from other sources; and *provided, further*, that the yearly tuition at said institution for day pupils who are non-residents of the Commonwealth shall be not less than one hundred and fifty dollars. The city of New Bedford is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved May 18, 1900.]

[CHAP. 73.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE LOWELL TEXTILE
SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the Lowell textile school a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of said trustees in erecting a building or buildings for the use of said school: *provided, however*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that a lot of land suitable and ample for such building or buildings has been contributed and conveyed in fee to said trustees, free from all incumbrances; and *provided, further*, that no part of said sum shall be paid to said trustees in excess of the combined fair market value of the land so conveyed to them and of machinery hereafter given absolutely to them for the use of the school, together with the amount of contributions of money made to the trustees for the general purposes of the school or for the erection of said building or buildings, exclusive however of any contribution of money for the use of said school provided for in any other act or resolve of the present year. [Approved May 18, 1900.]

[CHAP. 76.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the Lowell textile school the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, to be applied

to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth that an additional sum of six thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell or received by them from other sources. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such sum of money, not exceeding six thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to secure the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved May 28, 1900.]

[CHAP. 104.]

RESOLVE RELATIVE TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Resolved, That for the purpose of exhibiting at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo, New York, in the year nineteen hundred and one, the arts, industries, institutions, resources, products and general development of the Commonwealth, and for distributing to all nations of the western hemisphere information relative to the manufacturing and mercantile business of the Commonwealth which will assist in the export of Massachusetts products, there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the governor and council, in addition to the five thousand dollars authorized by chapter eighty-six of the resolves of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine. [Approved July 6, 1900.]

ANALYSIS.

The Legislature of 1900 met January 3 and prorogued July 17, the length of the session being 196 days. With the exception of the year 1883, it was by far the longest session held by any Massachusetts Legislature since 1832. There were 596 measures passed, the Acts numbering 479; Resolves, 108; and Resolutions, 9. Over 1,700 bills, petitions, etc. were introduced or drawn up during the session.

The subject of the foregoing statutes and resolves (35 in number) may be thus classified: Relating to hours of labor of certain employes, 3; extending or relating to educational privileges, industrial or other, 7; relating to insurance against accidents in employments, etc., or sickness or fraternal (co-operative) insurance, 2; relating to factory inspection, improving conditions in factories, tenements, or other places of employment, 4; concerning pensions or retirement funds for certain employes, 3; relating to transportation of school children at reduced rates, or reducing other fares on railroads, 3; aiding industrial expositions, 2; and one each upon the following subjects: Fixing the price of ice; affecting the manufacture and sale of products injurious to health; amending the lien law; amending the law relative to trustee process; relating to wages of certain employes; providing for licensing certain craftsmen; providing for indemnifying certain employes of cities and towns against damages, etc., incurred in their employment; relating to convict labor; preventing the

exaction of bonds from employes indemnifying employers against certain acts of the employes; preventing the imposition, as a condition of employment, of restrictions as to the place of boarding, lodging, or trading of laborers on public works (truck or padrone system); amending the statute as to employers' liability.

The relation of the general subjects appropriately termed social or industrial to the general body of legislation during the session may be seen from the following summary :

CLASSIFICATION.	Bills Introduced	Bills Enacted
Administration of justice, ...	95	40
Agriculture, ...	22	6
Capital, corporations, etc., ...	81	34
Charities, ...	39	24
Domestic trade, ...	31	5
Education, ...	57	27
Estates of decedents and wards, ...	19	4
Federal affairs, ...	13	4
Finance (appropriations, public expenditures, indebtedness, taxation, revenue, etc.), ...	282	166
Fisheries and game, ...	55	12
Industrial expositions, ...	2	2
Insurance, ...	31	8
Labor, employment and protection of; wages, hours, etc., ...	50	11
Military, ...	57	15
Penal and reformatory institutions, ...	20	3
Political regulations, ...	73	7
Property and contract rights, ...	38	4
Public health, ...	47	10
Public morals, ...	44	8
Public safety, ...	27	4
Railroads, ...	80	19
State and local government, ...	353	145
Street railways, ...	90	23
Transportation and communication (see also "railroads"), ...	61	6
TOTALS, ...	1,667	587

In this summary, substantially the same system of classification is used as in the Bulletin of Legislation in the United States issued annually by the University of the State of New York. Each bill has been listed under but one head, however, which in some cases requires an arbitrary decision, inasmuch as the subjects in such instances might appropriately fall under either one of several titles. The summary is, nevertheless, sufficiently exact to permit a general comparison.

PART I. REPORT FOR 1900.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1900.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY BY TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS.

STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BATTLE SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[FROM THE FIFTEENTH REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF
MANUFACTURES, pp. 1-60.]

BY

HORACE G. WADLIN,

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1901.

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INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY—1900.

In order that the information contained on the following pages may be issued at the earliest possible moment after its collection and preparation, the material presented herewith is published in the form of a part in accordance with the provisions of chapter 225 of the Acts of 1900. This report, unfortunately, has been somewhat delayed owing to a fire which destroyed a portion of the plates in the electrotyping department of the State printers.

The collection of the data has been undertaken as a portion of the regular work of the Department and the information has been derived largely from manufacturers and others interested in the industrial development of the Commonwealth, as well as from the newspapers of the State. Certain facts, historically valuable, have been added in order that they may be preserved in permanent form.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.
1900.

[1]

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY—1900.

Abington. In January, Lilliputian Shoe Co.'s plant damaged by fire; in July, work of remodelling begun. *June.* Henry A. Owen, suspenders, removed to Boston and changed firm name to Hall & Owen. *July.* King Bros.' shoe factory destroyed by fire. *August.* Puritan Manufacturing Co. of Boston leased the old Buffum factory in this town and fitted it for manufacturing shoe machinery findings. *December.* Geo. J. J. Clark & Co., house finish, sold to Edward Billings. — *During the year,* A. C. Woodward built an addition, 2 stories, 80 x 46 feet, and installed new looms.

Acton. In October, fire destroyed two buildings of the cider plant of Henry Barker & Co.

Acushnet. In the early part of year, boat-building shop of Eben F. & Chas. F. Leonard destroyed by fire.

Adams. In January, Renfrew Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of accident to machinery. *February.* No. 4 mill of Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. and lower mill of Renfrew Manufacturing Co. damaged by high water; work suspended temporarily. *March.* Work resumed at the Adams Marble Quarry. *June.* Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. added new machinery; in July, installed telephones in every room in the mills to connect with main office; later, shut down for annual repairs, and replaced the wooden flume which connected Mills 1 and 3 with an iron one. *August.* Renfrew Manufacturing Co. sunk a number of artesian wells in preparation to the concentration of its bleaching work at Renfrew village. *September.* James Renfrew of the Renfrew Manufacturing Co., died, aged 60 years. *October.* Renfrew Manufacturing Co. shut down owing to an accident to engine. — Foundry of James Hunter Machine Co. shut down and work transferred to North Adams. *November.* Greylock Shirt Co. shut down temporarily. — Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. ran several looms weaving silk as an experiment. *December.* Wood-turning shop of Frank G. Higgins, builder, and harness shop of Robert Christy destroyed by fire.

Agawam. In May, work begun by Edson W. Lindsey in the Porter distillery which had been shut down since June, 1899. *July.* Agawam Co., woollens, shut down for vacation.

Amesbury. In January, the Carriage Machine Co. moved into larger quarters. — Briggs Car Works increased capacity. *March.* Scott Grain Co. incorporated, to succeed Adam Scott, under Massachusetts laws. *June.* Merrimac Hat Co. began manufacture of hats for women in addition to the regular product of men's hats; in August, shut down for repairs. *August.* Chas. D. Pecker, shoes, retired from business; no successor. *September.* Miller Bros., carriages, moved into larger quarters. *October.* Fox, Fenerherm, & Mentz purchased buildings formerly occupied by Essex Leather Co. and began the manufacture of shoe tips, and carriage, trunk, furniture, and other grades of leather. — Hamilton Woollen Co. replaced wooden water wheel with one of steel. — Lockwood & Brown discontinued manufacture of carriage wheels and were succeeded by Carr, Prescott, & Co.; old firm started in business later putting on rubber tires.

Andover. In February, Newton Jaquith, shoes, retired from business; no successor. *March.* The Tyer Rubber Co. let contract for new brick factory, 112 x 176 feet, 4 stories; completed in December. *November.* Plant of Bay State Brick Co. absorbed by New England Brick Co.

Ashburnham. In January, Alfred H. Whiting & Co. began erection of chair factory, 50 x 150 feet, 4 stories; completed and dedicated in March. — W. F. Whitney, chairs, shut down for two weeks.

Athol. In January, H. H. Rice's shoe-box factory destroyed by fire; rebuilt. *February.* L. S. Starrett, Athol Machine Co., and Athol Gas & Electric Light Co. shut down temporarily owing to high water. *March.* Athol Machine Co. shut down again owing to high water. *June.* O. J. Powers & Son, formerly of Dana and Palmer, leased building to manufacture straw hats, removing machinery, etc., from latter town. *July.* Joseph Wilcox & Co., combs, began setting up machinery in new factory. *August.* L. S. Starrett shut down for vacation of two weeks and addition of new machinery; in October, Mr. Starrett bought control of the manufacture of steel tape measures and folding rules of John Campbell of New York; the third story of the Bennett & Van Valkenburg cotton mill renovated and fitted for this new business. *October.* Chas. M. Lee's Sons, shoes, shut down for balance of the year. *December.* Woollen mill of E. E. Partridge resumed operations after a shutdown of 2 years. — Wood-turning shop of Marshall Peckham damaged by fire.

Attleborough. In January, Hebron Manufacturing Co. added new machinery. *February.* S. Nelson Carpenter, jewelry, died. — Daggett Jewelry Co., of North Attleborough, purchased machinery, tools, etc., of D. D. Codding & Co., and removed same to its North Attleborough plant. *March.* Cornell-Andrews Smelting Co. organized; in May, began erection of smelting plant of brick, 52 x 102 feet, 2 stories. *June.* James H. Sturdy, retired jewelry manufacturer, died, aged 77 years. *July.* B. K. Manufacturing Co. incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island to manufacture jewelry; authorized capital \$3,000. — Horton, Angell, & Co., jewelry, shut down for two weeks' vacation. — C. M. Robbins shut down on account of the heat. — A. Bushee & Co. shut down for vacation. — James J. Horton, treasurer Bay State Optical Co., died. *August.* Oscar M. Draper, jewelry manufacturer, died, aged 58 years. — Chas. M. Robbins Co. incorporated to succeed to business of C. M. Robbins. *September.* Myers & McNary, jewelry, sold to P. J. Cummings & Co. *October.* Upper part of Hebron Manufacturing Co.'s brick storehouse at Hebronville destroyed by fire. *December.* Foundation started for factory, 45 x 100 feet, 4 stories, for H. W. Williams & Co., manufacturers of jewelers' stock. — Hebron Manufacturing Co. at work on addition to Hebronville plant. — Bay State Optical Co. incorporated to succeed to business of firm bearing same name. — During the year, James Orr built addition to dyehouse and installed new yarn dyer.

Auburn. In March, Otis N. Pond, retired woollen goods manufacturer, died, aged 82 years. *May.* Shoddy mill of James Hilton destroyed by fire; rebuilt. *November.* Plant of the Stoneville Worsted Co. sold at auction.

Avon. In January, Ira May, harness manufacturer, died, aged 93 years; he began business in 1823, manufacturing boots in the old-fashioned way, but gave it up and went into the manufacture of harness, continuing in this business until within a few years. *August.* L. G. Littlefield, shoes, shut down for one week, and again in September for the same period of time; in December, shut down on account of accident to machinery. *October.* The machinery at McCarthy's cider mill renovated so that the pressing could be done by steam power instead of hand power as formerly used.

Ayer. Blank book factory of Wm. M. Sargent, idle during entire year.

Barre. In May, Francis Willey & Co., of Boston, purchased the mill village variously known as Crossleyville, Dennyville, and South Barre, and made preparations for erection of new mill 300 feet long for manufacture of worsted tops. — White Bros. began manufacturing in plant of J. E. Smith in Smithville, which they purchased in October, 1899.

Becket. In June, machinery in abandoned Westfield Braid Co.'s mill moved to new plant in Westfield; later, M. E. Ballou & Son purchased the property to use in connection with their other works for the manufacture of baskets.

Belchertown. In August, the combination sawmill of Pratt Bros. destroyed by fire.

Bellingham. In February, work begun on foundation for new engine at Caryville Mills; in September, mills shut down to permit the installation of an electric plant.

Belmont. In November, New England Brick Co. absorbed plant of Bray Bros. & Co.

Bernardston. In January, C. S. Barber's saw and grist mill, which was burned in July, 1899, rebuilt and placed in operation. *July.* E. S. Hulbert & Co., cutlery, shut down two weeks for repairs.

BEVERLY. In January, L. P. Baker, shoes, discontinued and entered firm of J. H. Baker & Co. — C. H. Woodbury & Co., soda water and bottling, dissolved, and business sold at auction. — Frank Woodbury, shoes, shut down for 2 months. — Friend-Copp Co., boxes, succeeded by A. W. Copp & Co. *March.* Millett, Woodbury, & Co., shoes, changed over machinery. *April.* Beverly Engine & Machine Co. changed from private firm to corporation; authorized capital \$200,000. — Hall & Moses and Dustin Bros. started manufacture of shoes. *May.* Wm. F. Burns, leather, retired from business; no successor. — Putnam & Pope's lumber mill damaged by fire. *June.* J. A. Wallis & Sons, shoes, dissolved; F. A. Seavey & Co. succeeded. *July.* John Willson, shoes, retired from business; no successor. *September.* Stephen B. Bray, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 67 years. *October.* The Upton Machine Co. of New York leased the vacant B. E. Cole factory for manufacture of automobile gearing and supplies.

Billerica. In February, main shaft at the new Talbot Mills broke causing shutdown for several days. — American Woollen Co. changed name of Faulkner Mills to Bay State Mills. *April.* Julian Talbot, retired chemical manufacturer, died. *June.* Works of Talbot Dyewood & Chemical Co. damaged by fire; in August, rebuilt. *September.* Water main at Bay State Mills burst and damaged stock and machinery; later, weave room shut down one week to allow finishing room to catch up; in October, shut down for repairs. — *During the year,* Talbot Mills built addition to weave and picker house; new dyehouse, 150 x 62 feet; new storehouse, 200 x 60 feet, and added new cards and looms.

Blackstone. In February, new looms added to Saranac Mills. — High water caused shutdown at Saranac Mills and Lawrence Felting Co. — Plant of East Blackstone Spinning & Dyeing Co. purchased by Alfred H. Lange; in August, plant sold to F. J. Gobeille for manufacture of woollen yarn; in November, plant again sold, this time to George Girard. *April.* New folder put on clearing machine in finishing department of the Saranac Mills. *July.* Saranac Mills shut down one week for vacation. *October.* Two new boilers installed in plant of Lawrence Felting Co. *December.* Saranac Mills shut down on account of scarcity of warps.

BOSTON. In January, Benjamin W. Dunklee died, aged 78 years; he was at one time proprietor and manager of the Wakefield foundry. — A building, for occupancy by Williamson & Sleeper, straw goods, 60 x 90 feet, six stories, begun; completed and occupied in May. — Bailey Manufacturing Co., perfumes, gave up manufacturing and disbanded.

February. United Shoe Machinery Co. absorbed William Gordon Co. and Seaver Process Lasting Co. — Foundation begun for bottling plant for Continental Brewing Co., one story, 50 x 104 feet; completed in May. — John J. Birkmaier & Co., cloth sponging, succeeded by Frederick Haartz & Co. — Jacob Pfaff, president H. & J. Pfaff Brewing Co., died, aged 71 years. — Fires for month: Samuel Usher, printer; J. P. & W. H. Emond, carriages; Putnam Bed Co.; and F. P. Martin & Co., cigars.

March. The Antique Glass Factory in South Boston sold to William Hack. — Chase Manufacturing Co., refrigerators, absorbed by the Liquid Air Refrigerator & Power Co. — Work begun on new building for J. G. & B. S. Ferguson to be occupied as bakery and stable, of brick, 100 x 100 feet, 4 stories; completed in August. — Plans made for addition to plant of Walworth Manufacturing Co., 40 x 60 feet, 1½ stories; completed in October. — Rufus Hart, of Hart & Osgood, iron founders, died, aged 69 years. — Abner J. Tower, oiled clothing manufacturer, died, aged 48 years. — Fires for month: William G. Bell Co., market and store fixtures; B. R. Hill, store furnishings; Peck Bros., printers; McIndoe Bros., printers; E. J. Drisko & Co., printers; Franklin Press, printers. *April.* Hub Hosiery Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$10,000. — Boston Blacking Co. incorporated, succeeding private firm of same name. — Sleeper Patent Flexible Insole Co. absorbed by Peerless Machinery Co.

May. William P. Scott, boxes, retired; no successor. — Atlantic Box Manufacturing Co. sold to Samuel R. Sawyer, who continued.

June. Henry A. Owen, suspenders, moved from Abington and changed firm name to Hall & Owen; in October, sold to F. M. Hall. — American Heel Co. incorporated under Maine laws with authorized capital of \$100,000, for manufacture of shoe heels under special patents both as to machinery and product. — Brown & Kelsey, furniture, discon-

tinued manufacturing; no successor. — Edison Electric Light and Power Co. began work on erection of new engine room of brick, 129 x 80 feet, 1 story; completed in December.

July. Addition to factory of Thos. G. Plant Shoe Co. started, brick, 52 x 107 feet, 6 stories. — Peerless Machinery Co. absorbed the Rapid Power Eyeletting Machine Co. — A. F. Scott, earthenware, shut down during July and August. — Benjamin F. Smith, coffins, succeeded by A. L. Eastman. — J. H. W. Huckins & Co., canned soups, sold to Potter & Wrightington. — Winthrop Thayer, president of Thayer & Co., steam boilers, died, aged 37 years. — J. S. F. Huddleston, manufacturer meteorological instruments, died, aged 82 years. — N. F. Thayer & Co., shoes, shut down one week.

August. The Massachusetts Breweries Co., organized under laws of Virginia, absorbed the following plants: American Brewing Co., Alley Brewing Co., H. & J. Pfaff, Robinson Brewing Co., Hanley & Casey, William Smith & Co., Habich & Co., Franklin Brewing Co., and Continental Brewing Co., and began business under its consolidated title August 8; authorized capital, \$15,000,000. — Foundation started for addition to cigar factory of Walitt & Bond, 30 x 35 feet, 5 stories, to be used as a storehouse; completed in November.

September. J. C. Haynes & Co., banjos and mandolins, discontinued manufacturing. — H. S. Leonard & Co., wool soles, sold to Wiley & Son Co. of Hartford, Conn.

October. Work begun on new plant for Walter M. Lowney & Co., confectionery, 68 x 96 feet, 5 stories. — Star Brewing Co. began excavating for new pump house, 30 x 30 x 14 feet. — Kidder Press Co. closed plant and moved to Dover, N. H. — Dudley Feed Mills sold to Dodge & Tarbell.

November. Fire, caused by explosion of a hot water tube, slightly damaged shoe factory of Thos. G. Plant & Co. — Rosenfeld & Blackstone, hats, damaged by fire. — John Wales, treasurer, National Wire Co., died, aged 68 years.

December. Boiler works of E. Hodges & Co. damaged by fire. — Warerooms of Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Rattan Co., A. B. & E. L. Shaw, W. B. Badger, and C. W. Earnshaw destroyed by fire. — Cutter & Cutter's trunk factory damaged by fire. — Thomas Gaffield, formerly a member of Tuttle, Gaffield, & Co., having, in 1861, a plant for the manufacture of window glass at South Boston, died, aged 75 years. — W. B. Sewall, member of the Sewall-Day Cordage Co., died, aged 68 years.

During the year, Hub Hosiery Co. added new knitting machines. — Saxon Knitting Mill began manufacture of women's seamless hosiery. — Echo Knitting Co. began manufacture of infants' hose. — H. P. Wasserboehr, cigars, shut down factory entire year. — Standard Extract Co. changed from private firm to corporation under Massachusetts laws. — Owing to grade crossing work on Cambridge street, the buildings, fixtures, and stock of George H. Robinson, monuments, etc., had to be removed or raised so that it was impossible to continue work during 10 months of the year.

Braintree. In February, burned plant of Victor Metal & Foundry Co. rebuilt; in December, sold out to Victor Metals Co. — Arza B. Keith, cut shoe stock, succeeded by Arza H. Keith. *June.* New machinery set up in new addition to the Rice & Hutchins shoe factory.

Bridgewater. In July, addition to shoe factory of W. H. McElwain & Co. completed. *October.* Monarch Horse Shoe Nail Co. sold to Cosewell Horse Nail Co., of Hartford, Conn., and machinery moved. *November.* W. H. McElwain & Co., shoes, shut down for stock taking.

BROCKTON.* In January, Joyce & Fletcher, shoes, incorporated as the Joyce-Fletcher Co. — D. W. Field and J. H. Lewis, shoes, damaged by fire.

February. Packard & Field changed over product from fine goods to popular priced goods. — Arnold & Elkins dissolved partnership; business carried on by Brockton & Eureka Box Toe Co. — Preston B. Keith Shoe Co. occupied newly constructed office

* In the Chronology for 1899, it was stated that during the month of March a strike occurred at the factory of the George E. Keith Co. and that the strikers were ordered back by the Union. This statement was based upon the published reports of the incident, but the facts were inaccurately reported. There was no strike at the factory nor was one contemplated; certain of the operatives stopped work and consulted workmen in other shoe factories in relation to the price paid for certain work. The result of their investigation was referred to the employer and the employes returned to their work even before the so-called strike was reported in the local papers. There has been no strike in the factory referred to during 15 years, the proprietors making annual agreements with the employes independently of any Labor Union.

building. — Abbott L. Lowell, slippers, sold to Atherton W. Tilden. — Oliver F. Leach, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 68 years.

March. Clifford & Clancy began manufacture of shoes. — W. F. Nesmith Shoe Co. organized under laws of Maine; authorized capital, \$50,000.

April. Excavating begun for erection of new factory, 140 x 50 feet, 5 stories, to be occupied jointly by Nelson Paper Box Co. and Empire Shoe Co. — J. E. Peckham Manufacturing Co., shanks, incorporated; authorized capital, \$5,000. — C. A. Eaton Co., shoes, leased new factory for additional room. — Empire Shoe Co. added machinery for manufacture of welted shoes. — Albert W. Hayden, one of the early shoemakers of Brockton, died, aged 56 years; he began manufacturing at 18 years of age, making the shoes himself all the way through as was customary at that time.

May. T. D. Barry & Co., shoes, changed over from the Standard machines to those of the United Shoe Machinery Co. — McCarty, Sheehy, & Kendrick shut down cutting room for stock taking, and closed factory one day on account of accident to main shafting. — Field-Hazzard Co. shut down cutting and finishing rooms for stock taking. — J. W. Terhune Co.'s shoe factory shut down temporarily. — Slater & Morrill, shoes, shut down for stock taking. — Cygolf Shoe Co. incorporated with authorized capital of \$20,000. — Kimball & Baker's shoe factory slightly damaged by fire. — C. A. Eaton Co. started up Factory No. 2, formerly occupied by Ware & Lincoln, newly equipped with machinery for making men's welted shoes.

June. Stockholders of the People's Co-Operative Shoe Manufacturing Co. voted to increase capital stock from \$3,000 to \$6,000, and re-organize. — Tripp-Lincoln Shoe Co. incorporated with authorized capital of \$15,000. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. shut down to install new engine; stitching room shut down for two weeks. — Fire damaged shoe factory of Field-Hazzard Co. — Averill & Thayer sold rand business to Brockton Rand Co.; manufacture of cement, blacking, etc., continued.

July. J. M. O'Donnell & Co., shoes, Middleborough, moved to this city. — Snell & Atherton, shoe tools, shut down for 2 weeks. — R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, shut down for 2 weeks. — Churchill & Alden, Preston B. Keith Shoe Co., and Brockton Co-operative Shoe Co., started up on season's run. — Mawhinney Last Co. shut down temporarily. — Thompson Bros.' shoe factory shut down to install new boiler. — Albert B. Fullerton, an old time shoemaker, died.

August. Daniel W. Field, shoes, shut down on account of damaged engine. — Trolley Shoe Polish Co. incorporated under Maine Laws; authorized capital, \$10,000. — E. L. Bonney enlarged his box factory, building an addition 30 x 76 feet. — M. F. Thomas, shoes, shut down owing to accident to machinery. — J. B. Lewis Co., shoes, shut down temporarily. — Shoe factory of Geo. G. Snow damaged by fire. — Francis M. Shaw, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 75 years.

September. Preston B. Keith Shoe Co. added new machinery and increased capacity. — Empire Shoe Co. occupied new factory. — Many of the shoe factories closed to allow employes to attend the Brockton Fair. — Crafts, Harrington, & Co., shoes, installed an electric light plant in factory.

October. Thompson Bros., shoes, installed electric light plant in factory, and built an addition to office. — Pioneer Shoe Co. succeeded People's Co-operative Boot & Shoe Co. — Crawford Shoe Makers sold to Leonard & Anglin who started manufacturing shoes in the No. 2 Crawford factory. — Preston B. Keith Shoe Co. shut down to install new engine. — J. B. Lewis Co. stopped manufacturing shoes. — Field-Hazzard Co. installed new engine.

November. David Eldred, cut stock, retired from business; no successor.

December. M. A. Packard Co. began foundation for addition to factory, 85 x 40 feet, 4 stories. — T. D. Barry & Co. shut down for stock taking and a general changing about of machinery. — Shaw & Bryant, shoes, succeeded by Shaw-Tannatt Co., incorporated with authorized capital of \$7,000. — Standard Rubber Co. shut down temporarily pending a re-adjustment of its affairs. — Thompson Bros., shoes, damaged by fire; later, added new boiler. — Daniel W. Field, shoes, shut down one afternoon. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. closed various departments in turn for stock taking. — L. M. Reynolds & Co. completed new office addition to factory. — F. E. White Co. installed electric lights. — Slater & Morrill, shoes, shut down for four days' vacation. — R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, shut down temporarily; later, shut down for stock taking. — Churchill & Alden shut down for stock taking. — Thurber & Wade, blacking, dissolved; Zimri Thurber continued under old name.

Shoe shipments. The number of cases of shoes shipped during 1900, as compiled by the *Brockton Enterprise*, is presented in the following table, comparison being made with the shipments for the 5 preceding years:

8 STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. [Pub. Doc.]

MONTHS.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
January, ...	35,238	33,465	28,249	38,818	35,476	45,770
February, ...	37,006	36,110	37,417	38,510	41,998	48,243
March, ...	48,416	40,556	40,088	46,576	66,524	64,671
April, ...	42,734	42,150	49,834	57,015	46,544	44,374
May, ...	49,709	51,242	33,113	36,218	40,378	37,938
June, ...	37,370	31,681	24,991	29,041	40,254	35,122
July, ...	28,914	30,455	30,383	38,672	31,732	27,623
August, ...	43,056	33,100	39,265	43,187	45,944	52,447
September, ...	35,073	40,029	41,033	56,121	62,563	45,607
October, ...	30,915	43,787	45,678	31,299	43,170	44,057
November, ...	35,805	28,850	37,637	39,748	37,168	46,343
December, ...	20,527	22,950	34,112	36,769	37,526	33,918
TOTALS, ...	444,763	434,375	441,750	491,974	529,277	596,033

The decrease in 1900 as compared with 1899 was 3,244 cases, or 0.61 per cent. On the basis of 22 pairs of shoes to a case, there were shipped during 1900, 11,572,726 pairs as against 11,644,094 pairs in 1899.

Brookfield. In March, new building for the Esther Mills, operated by E. Gibson, completed. *April.* Billings Mann, of Mann & Stevens Woollen Co., died. — Alvin Hyde, box manufacturer, died; business continued by D. G. Tucker. *June.* Chas. H. Moulton & Co., shoes, shut down for two weeks. *August.* Two new sets of cards installed in Otsego Mills. *September.* New race way built at the Mann & Stevens Woollen Co.'s mill; new looms added, also. *October.* Vacant Clancy shoe factory sold for \$4,000. *November.* Chas. H. Moulton & Co. shut down cutting room temporarily; in December, shut down for three days.

Brookline. In May, work started on addition to factory of Holtzer Electric Co.; completed in September. *October.* Work begun on addition to carriage factory of M. W. Quinlan; completed in December; in November, harness shop damaged by fire.

CAMBRIDGE. In February, American Rubber Co. shut down for 10 days. *March.* New England Spring Bed Co.; Dixon & Fallis, patterns; Cornelius Houghton, piano sharps; and Brandson, Scribner, & Brophy, mantels, damaged by fire. *April.* Chas. E. Hall began work on new marble shop, 80 x 90 x 250 feet, one story; completed in July. — *May.* Reversible Collar Co. began addition to factory, 35 x 97 feet, 4 stories. — Columbia Jewelry Co. began foundation for new factory, 25 x 43 feet, one story. *September.* American Net & Twine Co. began addition to factory. *November.* The New England Brick Co. absorbed brick yards in Cambridge, Belmont, Concord, Andover, and Medford, aggregating about 350 acres. Included in the transfer was most of the realty of the Bay State Brick Co. in Cambridge, Medford, Concord, and Andover; 21 acres of Bray Bros. & Co., Belmont; 11 acres of John Gerry, and plant of N. M. Cofran & Co., Cambridge. — Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. began foundation for brass foundry, one story, 160 x 80 feet.

Canton. In January, Draper Bros. Co., hosiery, began addition to factory, 3 stories, 50 x 60 feet. *February.* Revere Copper Co. merged into Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co.; in May, conveyed to New Bedford Copper Co. 32 lots of land in this town and in Sharon. *September.* Union Bleaching & Finishing Co., a re-organization of the old Canton Bleachery, filed articles of incorporation under New Hampshire laws; authorized capital, \$150,000.

Charlemont. In January, Frary Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of low water. *December.* W. Goodnow put new wheel into his sawmill plant.

Charlton. In February, C. W. Pike put his satinet mill in operation. *March.* George Fitzgerald began operations in mill formerly owned by J. O. Copp.

CHELSEA. In April, still exploded in factory of Cabot Lampblack Co. causing considerable damage. — Boston Blacking Co. incorporated and began manufacturing, succeeding private firm of same name. *June.* Cropley Shoe Co. succeeded to business of A. S. Rogers Shoe Co.; authorized capital, \$50,000. *August.* Plant of Thomas Strahan & Co. reverted to them owing to failure of National Wall Paper Co. *November.* Atwood & McManus, boxes, began on storehouse, 3 stories, 40 x 47 feet.

Cheshire. In March, A. S. Farnum & Bros. purchased sawmill and lumber business of Canedy & Carpenter of North Adams.

Chester. In August, W. N. Flynt Granite Co. leased Bowe Granite Co.'s sheds and started stone cutters. *November.* Hampden Emery & Corundum Co. made repairs.

CHICOPEE. In January, the mills were generally shut down at various times on account of low water. — Overman Wheel Co. sold to J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. *February.* Machinery of Consumers Brewery sold to a Pennsylvania concern by the Springfield Breweries Co. — Work begun on machine shop, one story, 200 x 400 feet, for Coburn Trolley Track Co. of Holyoke. *March.* Dwight Manufacturing Co. added new looms; others added in July. — J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. shut down owing to accident to machinery; in June, equipped plant with smoke consumers. *May.* Chicopee Manufacturing Co. began foundation for new mill, 4 stories, 120 x 220 feet; completed in December. — A new brick structure begun for Hampden Bleachery, replacing old buildings torn down; entirely new machinery to bleach and dye sheeting installed. *June.* Fisk Rubber Co. shut down indefinitely. — Page & Storms Drop Forging Co. began operations in portion of plant of the Overman Wheel Co. — Lamb Knitting Machine Co. incorporated with authorized capital of \$40,000 to manufacture the Lamb knitting machines. — Samuel W. Parshley, retired hat manufacturer, died, aged 77 years. *September.* Chicopee Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of low water.

Tax abatement. The report of the special commissioner in the tax-abatement case of the Overman Wheel Co. against the city of Chicopee was given publicly in December. The company petitioned for an abatement of the taxes assessed against it for the years 1898 and 1899, alleging that the Chicopee assessors had largely overvalued the plant and machinery. There were two petitions, one for each year, and two distinct reports were made, although they were in many respects identical. The report for the year 1899 said that the commissioner found that on May 1 of that year the plant was being used for the manufacture of bicycles. The assessors' valuation for that year was as follows:

Stock in trade, \$100,000; machinery, including engines and boilers, \$140,000; four horses, \$300; buildings, \$178,750; land, \$9,300; total, \$428,350.

The commissioner held that the fair cash value of the property on that date was as follows: Stock in trade, \$100,000; machinery, including engines and boilers, \$123,000; four horses, \$300; buildings, \$160,000; land, \$9,300; total, \$392,600.

One of the principal questions argued at the hearing in the case was the value of certain machinery claimed to have become antiquated and useless through the advance in the methods of bicycle making. The commissioner said of this: "I find that changes in the making of bicycles in this country and in the construction of bicycles by which the cost of making was lessened to such an extent that its bicycles could not be manufactured economically with the machinery contained in the plant. This fact made it difficult to compete with bicycles made elsewhere by more modern methods. The changes consisted largely in the substitution of sheet metal work and connections for forged work and connections, and the substitution of wooden rims for metal rims. These changes rendered some of the machines of little or no value for the purpose of making bicycles. Among the machines so affected are many of the automatic and hand-screw machines, the forging machines and the machinery for making metal rims, also some trimmers, dies, presses, nipple machines and profiling machines. The machinery for making steel balls could not be used to make balls as cheaply as balls could be purchased elsewhere. Much of the machinery could be sold for second-hand machinery to greater advantage than it could be used for making bicycles, but some of it, being constructed for the especial purpose for which it was designed, could be used for no other, and was of little or no value except for the value of the metal it contained. This is particularly true of the machinery for making steel balls. These changes have lessened the value of the machines referred to and have lessened the value of the total machinery in the establishment as part of a going plant."

The attorney for the city asked the commissioner to make the following rulings:

(1.) Evidence is not admissible on the question of valuation of property for purposes of taxation to show that the business in which the property is used is being run at a loss and cannot be run profitably.

(2.) Evidence is not admissible on the question of valuation of property for purposes of taxation to show that certain machines cannot be used advantageously or profitably in the prosecution of the particular business for which they were originally purchased, because of changes in the method of manufacturing the articles for which the plant is being carried on.

(3.) Evidence is not admissible on the question of the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation to show that certain machines cannot be used advantageously or profitably in the prosecution of the particular business for which they were purchased because of later styles and improvements in such machines.

The commissioner said of these requests: "I cannot make any of these rulings in the form stated and rule that the value of the machinery comprised in a manufacturing plant may be affected by the fact that the plant cannot be run profitably, because of changes of method of manufacturing the articles for which the plant is being carried on, throughout the country in competing establishments, or because of later styles and improvements in the machinery used in such competing establishments, by which a large portion of the machinery cannot be used advantageously or profitably, and that by reason of said change of method and later styles and improvements the cost of such articles is decreased in other establishments to such an extent that the plant in question cannot produce the articles at a price which will enable the concern to sell at a profit. Or, in other words, the value of a machine or a lot of machinery may be affected by the fact that by the cheapening of the cost of like articles made in competing establishments by later inventions, styles or improvements, the machines or machinery cannot produce the articles at a price which will allow the owner to sell them at a profit. These things would tend to reduce the value of the machines or machinery, unless they could be used by the owners profitably for other purposes, or sold at the price they would be worth if such cheapening of method and cost had not taken place."

The report on the petition for abatement of the tax of 1898 contained the same rulings, etc., but the figures were different. The assessors valued the machinery at \$125,000 and the buildings at \$178,750 in that year. The commissioner reported that the fair cash value May 1, 1898, was \$162,500 for the buildings and \$111,000 for the machinery. This report was of interest, as being the first of the reports in tax cases of this sort brought in Western Massachusetts in recent years.

Clarksburg. In March, Strong, Hewat, & Co. added new looms.

Clinton. In January, Lancaster Mills were damaged by fire. *February.* Bigelow Carpet Co. and Lancaster Mills shut down on account of high water; shut down again in March from same cause. *March.* Clinton Worsted Co. began erection of addition to mill, 3 stories, 35 x 85 feet; completed in May. *April.* Hayes Loom Harness Co. retired from business and machinery moved to Woonsocket, R. I. *July.* All departments of Bigelow Carpet Co., except weaving, shut down for from 2 to 6 weeks. *September.* Lancaster Mills installed 7 electric motors for supplying power hitherto developed by water or steam; among the many advantages claimed for the new system was the dispensing with all belts over 10 inches wide; with gears which were all the time breaking; with heavy shafting, expensive and hard to set up, and offsetting same with the gain in cleanliness, steadiness of power, and many other advantages. *November.* Clinton Binding Co. succeeded by Thomas S. Davis. *December.* Clinton Worsted Co. added new combers and other machinery.

Concord. In September, Concord Rubber Co. added new boilers and enlarged plant. *November.* Brick yards of Bay State Brick Co. absorbed by the New England Brick Co.

Conway. In February, Darby & Moore, duck suits, made arrangements to move here from North Adams; certain public spirited citizens created a fund (completed in March) and secured this concern to occupy a hitherto vacant plant; in June, started up.

Cummington. In November, A. H. Allen & Co. added manufacture of barrels.

Dalton. In February, the Centennial Mill shut down on account of high water. *June.* All the paper mills in town shut down on account of the building of a new bulkhead at the woollen mill. *July.* Bay State Mill shut down 2 weeks for repairs; in October, shut down owing to accident to engine. — Byron Weston Co. shut down for repairs and the addition of 2 new beaters. *August.* Charles O. Brown, formerly of the firm of

Carson & Brown operating the Old Berkshire Mills, died at San Diego, Cal., aged 73 years. *September.* Andrew & Reddick, woollens, installed new set of cards. *November.* Renfrew Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, installed new engine. *During the year,* Zenas Crane repaired the dam, and improved and painted the tenement houses at the Kittredge Mill property. — Z. & W. M. Crane remodeled their mill office. — Renfrew Manufacturing Co. put in new gateways at the head of the pond, enlarged boiler house, and added new boiler and other machinery. — Crane & Co. built new dam at the Pioneer Mill.

Dana. In February, work generally suspended at the different mills on account of high water. *October.* Plant of Crawford & Tyler, woollens, which had been shut down for repairs, resumed operations.

Danvers. In February, the Consolidated Electric Lamp Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$100,000. *March.* Massachusetts Glove Co. moved to Salem. *April.* American Goat Skin Co., associated with Downing-Perkins Co., began manufacture of enameled leather. — Martin Kelley & Co., shoes, started up. *May.* C. C. Farwell & Co., leather, shut down for stock taking. — Simpson & Ferguson started construction of new cider mill. *June.* Mrs. Geo. M. Morse, who had been working in various capacities in shoe factories for several years, started a small factory of her own. *July.* G. Plummer & Co., tanners, dissolved; Charles P. Kerans continued. — Ira P. Pope, shoe manufacturer, died, aged 77 years; he started in business in 1845. *August.* Clapp & Tapley, shoes, closed for vacation. *October.* The old White shoe factory at Putnamville torn down and timber used for building tenement houses; the removal of this factory marked the close of the once great shoe business in that section of the town, which was for years the busiest portion of Danvers. — George Plummer of G. Plummer & Co., leather, died, aged 60 years. — Chas. H. Gould, an old time shoemaker, died, aged 80 years; when shoe machinery was generally introduced, Mr. Gould, being beyond the most active period of life, retired from business. *December.* Plant of Edward Carr, bricks, idle during entire year. — Donovan & Shea, shoes, shut down for 2 weeks. — Eaton & Armitage, shoes, moved into their new factory. — Colcord & Walcott's shoe factory destroyed by fire.

Dedham. In June, Cochrane Manufacturing Co. began construction of new weaving plant, 2 stories, 148 x 60 feet. *November.* Merchants Woollen Co. shut down for indefinite period on account of lack of orders.

Deerfield. In October, Arms Manufacturing Co., pocketbooks, installed acetylene gas plant.

Dighton. In January, Century Stove Foundry Co. destroyed by fire; the plant was originally erected in 1883 by the Groveland Stove Co., and consisted of a main building of 2½ stories, 50 x 100 feet, and a molding shed of somewhat larger dimensions; the property did not prove a paying investment. After lying idle for several years, it was purchased, in 1892, by the present owners. *February.* Anchor Color Works shut down temporarily; in August, shut down indefinitely.

Douglas. In October, hatchet shop of American Axe & Tool Co. damaged by fire.

Dracut. In January, new slasher machine added to the Collins Mill plant of the American Woollen Co.; in February, shut down on account of high water; in April, storehouse and picker rooms destroyed by fire; in May, work of rebuilding begun; in July, rebuilding completed and plant increased from 18 to 39 sets of cards and from 103 to 168 looms; in September, foundation laid for an addition, 3 stories, 95 x 65 feet. *July.* Main building of Whitman Rendering Works destroyed by fire. *August.* Dyehouse of Merri-mac Woollen Mills destroyed by fire; in November picker room shut down for lack of material. *October.* M. L. Bassett & Co., paper, started plant after a shutdown of several months; in December, shut down four departments for one week.

Dudley. In April, Stevens Linen Works began on addition for card room, and made repairs. *June.* Josiah Perry installed new looms and new boilers.

East Bridgewater. In March, Henry Hobart, retired tack manufacturer, died, aged 76 years; as a young man Mr. Hobart became interested in machinery; he learned the

tack business of B. Hobart & Son, and when the firm of Dunbar & Hobart was formed in 1887, he became the junior partner, and afterward the firm name was changed to Dunbar, Hobart, & Whidden; the plant was enlarged, its manufactured products were shipped to all parts of the world and it became one of the best known firms in the country. On the death of Mr. Whidden, the firm name was changed to Dunbar, Hobart, & Co., and Mr. Hobart's eldest son became a partner, as well as Joseph Pettee, Jr., now of Fairhaven. The business was purchased by the Atlas Tack Corporation, and continued up to the time of their failure, since which time the large factory has been idle. *June.* J. D. Jones, boxes, succeeded by Mackie Bros. *October.* Work suspended at Hathaway Box Co. for purpose of setting up new machine.

Easthampton. In January, the Hampton Co., incorporated with authorized capital of \$60,000. *March.* Work begun on addition to Nashawannuck Co.'s finishing department, 60 x 55 feet. *April.* Easthampton Foundry Co. leased plant and started general foundry business. — Hampton Co. began foundation for new mill, 4 stories, 275 x 60 feet. — Machinery of Ionic Knitting Co. removed to Henderson, N. C. *July.* Nashawannuck Co. added new boiler. — Foundation laid for new mill for Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co. *October.* Nashawannuck Co. shut down on account of low water; during the year, the company nearly doubled its finishing department by the construction of a large addition.

Easton. In April, Eclipse Automobile Co. began manufacturing. *July.* Hatch & Grinnell shut down for repairs. — Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation shut down owing to the extreme heat.

Egremont. In May, Chester-Goodale Marble Co. began operations in its quarry. *September.* Dalzell's axle factory damaged by fire.

Enfield. In April, D. E. Tebo & Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws, as the Enfield Manufacturing Co.; authorized capital, \$10,000. *August.* Swift River Co. made repairs on dam, headgate, and sluice way; in October, shut down on account of lack of work.

Erving. In January, Washburn, Eddy, & Co., building material, closed business; no successor. *July.* Millers Falls Co. shut down for vacation; in September, shut down for repairs; in November, moved into new addition. *December.* Washburn & Heywood Chair Co. shut down one week for stock taking. — H. L. Pratt, first president of the Millers Falls Co., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 74 years.

EVERETT. In January, the Boston Varnish Co. completed its addition to plant. *February.* United States Steel Co. acquired site for establishment of steel plant, 120 x 200 feet; in April, started on electric power plant and dock; in July, started on main plant; in September, completed. *March.* Property of Everett Distilling Co. bought by Andrew J. Mahoney. *December.* Prince-Collins Co. began manufacture of shoes.

Fairhaven. In February, Atlas Tack Co. shut down temporarily.

FALL RIVER. In January, Stevens Manufacturing Co. added a number of ring spinning frames. — Fall River Manufactory put in new engine shaft. — The machinery in idle Jesse Eddy plant of American Woollen Co. shipped to Dexter, Maine. — James Marshall fitted up his Shaw Street plant as a fur shoddy manufactory for the purpose of covering, filling, and surfacing all grades of hats by a new process. — Shutdowns for month: King Philip, 15 minutes on account of accident, and one day on account of accident; Conanicut Mills, carding and shipping departments, one week on account of accident; Troy Mills, 45 minutes on account of accident. — Fires for month: Pocasset Mill, picker room, and Hargraves Mill, mule room.

February. Kerr Thread Mill shut down temporarily owing to accident to machinery. — Fall River Bleachery Co. organized; authorized capital, \$600,000. — Hargraves Mill fined \$50 for alleged violation of 58-hour law. — Fall River Iron Works Co. and Chace Mills shut down on account of accidents to machinery. — Work begun on new weave shed, one story, 160 x 50 feet, for Granite Mills. — A. F. Lamontagne, baker, sold to Theophile Lafond.

March. Heywood Narrow Fabric Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$27,500; succeeding private firm of M. Heywood & Co. taking effect April 1.—King Philip and Richard Borden Mills substituted ring frames for mules.—The following mills added new machinery: Pocasset, Arkwright, Fall River Manufactory, Mechanics, Osborn, Wampanoag, Robeson, Conanicut, American Linen, Hargraves, Kerr Thread, Union, and Chace.—The following mills shut down temporarily owing to accidents to machinery: Shove No. 1, Wampanoag No. 1, and Sagamore No. 2.

April. American Thread Co. began work on addition to mill, one story, 100 x 60 feet; completed in June.—American Printing Co. shut down a portion of plant on account of accident to machinery; later, entire plant shut down.—Conanicut mill started on new storehouse and additions to mill, 44 x 48 feet, and 29 x 71 feet; later, added new spinning frames.—Fall River Iron Works Co. shut down No. 4 mill owing to break in shafting; later, shut down again from same trouble.—Hargraves Mill No. 2 shut down on account of accident.—King Philip Mills added new spinning frames to No. 1 mill.—Mechanics Mills shut down owing to breaking of piston rod of large engine.—Stockholders of Osborn Mills voted to increase capital stock from \$600,000 to \$750,000, and the number of shares from 6,000 to 7,500.—Richard Borden Manufacturing Co. substituted spinning frames for mules in No. 1 mill.—Sagamore Mills stopped about 160 looms on account of shortage of warps.—Shove Mills added new speeder frames to No. 1 mill.—Stafford Mills started on new weave shed, 153 x 156 feet; completed in November.—Heywood Narrow Fabric Co. shut down on account of the prevalence of grip among operatives.—The balance of old machinery at the Jesse Eddy Mill shipped to Rhode Island.—Globe Yarn Co. shipped old spinning frames to one of the mills of the New England Cotton Yarn Co. in New Bedford.—Chester S. Belcher started in the manufacture and repairing of automobiles.

May. Stockholders of the Hargraves and Parker Mills voted in favor of combining the two corporations.—King Philip Mills shut down on account of accident to machinery.—Massasoit Mills damaged by fire.—Merchants Mills substituted ring spinning frames for mules; later, added new machinery in carding department.—Shove Mills shut down No. 1 mill temporarily on account of accident to engine.—Stockholders of Union Cotton Manufacturing Co. voted to increase capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,200,000.—James Holden, cotton banding, added machinery for manufacture of cotton yarn.

June. American Linen Co., Merchants Mills, Stafford Mills, Globe Yarn Mills, Hargraves Mills, and Kerr Thread Co., added new machinery during the month.—Parker Mills shut down for 4 days on account of accident to machinery.—Tecumseh Mill No. 2 struck and slightly damaged by lightning.—Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory shut down on account of accident to machinery.—Thomas Redfern & Son established workshop for manufacture of spinning frame pressers, etc.

July. By mutual agreement a number of mills shut down during the month. The form of agreement for shutting down the mills to curtail production covered the period from July 9 to September 17, inclusive. The treasurers signing the agreement were free to shut down their mills during any 4 weeks within that period. The form of agreement differed from the usual form of the sort, since it did not make the curtailment dependent upon any fixed number of spindles being joined to the agreement. The mills closing down this month were as follows: American Linen, Barnard, Chace, Cornell, Crescent, Davol, Durfee, Fall River, Granite, Laurel Lake, Merchants, Metacomet, Pocasset, Richard Borden, Robeson, Sagamore, Seaconnet, Shove, Slade, Stafford, Troy, Union, Wampanoag, and Weetamoe.—Union Belt Co. and Globe Yarn Mill No. 2 added new machinery.—Hargraves Mills No. 1 began changing over from print cloths to fine goods.

August. The mills which shut down in accordance with agreement were as follows: American Linen, Barnard, Border City, Chace, Cornell, Davol, Durfee, Fall River, Granite, Laurel Lake, Mechanics, Merchants, Metacomet, Narragansett, Pocasset, Richard Borden, Robeson, Sagamore, Seaconnet, Shove, Slade, Stafford, Tecumseh, Troy, Union, Wampanoag, and Weetamoe.—Algonquin Printing Co. started up partially after a 5 weeks' shutdown.—Fall River Iron Works Co.'s No. 4 Mill stopped 30 minutes owing to an accident to the engine.—Arkwright Mills stopped 50 minutes owing to an accident to the engine.—Narragansett Mills shut down on account of accident to engine.—Border City Mills equipped with new speeders in carding department.—Marine railway at shipyard of Edward F. Beaky destroyed by fire.—Sanford Spinning Co.'s mill struck and damaged by lightning.—John J. Highlands, mason, died, aged 61 years.

September. The following mills shut down to curtail production: Border City, Durfee, Fall River, Flint, Granite, Mechanics, Narragansett, Seaconnet, Shove, Slade, Stafford, Tecumseh, and Wampanoag.—No. 2 Globe Yarn Mill shut down 2¼ hours owing to

accidents. — Hargraves Soap Manufacturing Co. sold at auction. — Fall River Iron Works Co.'s No. 4 Mill stopped 45 minutes owing to accident to engine. — Stevens Manufacturing Co. shut down 2 weeks on account of short supply of raw cotton and prevailing high prices. — Stafford Mills added new spinning frames and looms. — Fire partially destroyed plant of Fall River Gas Works.

October. A supplemental season of curtailment was undertaken with fair success, the only mills, however, which took part in the movement were the Flint, Stafford, Stevens, and Mechanics. — Arkwright Mills added new machinery. — New England Cotton Yarn Co. began work on new storehouse at the Sanford Mills, 110 x 100 feet. — During the year Stafford Mills paid out \$113,609.27 for addition to mills, new machinery, and other betterments. — Chace Mills added 5,184 spindles to plant during past year. — Arkwright Mills added during the year 6,000 spindles and 600 looms. — New England Cotton Yarn Co. re-organized and incorporated under Massachusetts laws.

November. Part of dyeing department of Kerr Thread Mills shut down for 2 months. — Osborn Mills built addition to No. 2 mill for purpose of increasing frame spinning capacity of plant. — Weave room of Sagamore Mills shut down temporarily. — Wampanoag Mill No. 1 shut down temporarily on account of accident to engine. — Crescent Hat Co. organized to operate plant formerly owned by Pocasset Hat Co. — Wilson Bannister, soap powder manufacturer, died, aged 61 years.

December. Narragansett Mills shut down one day on account of accident to machinery. — Barnard Mills added new wide looms. — Fall River Iron Works Co.'s No. 2 mill shut down indefinitely owing to breaking of main driving shaft. — Jonathan Slade died, aged 86 years; until within about a year he was president of the Slade Mills.

Print cloth statement. The opening of the year found a moderate stock of cloths on hand but with contracts in force for future delivery fully covering the stock. The price was $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents which continued in force until Feb. 19, when it was advanced to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents for regulars, and other grades in proportion. On March 2, the price was advanced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Up to this date, the sales since the opening of the year had been fully equal to the output, but the ensuing 6 months showed a very light business, and prices were reduced on May 28 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents and on June 26 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents for regular goods. On July 3, the mills decided to curtail production to the extent of 1,000,000 pieces, which plan was carried out. The opening of the autumn season showed renewed business activity, and during the first six weeks there were sales exceeding 3,000,000 pieces, the price advanced to 3 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and on October 9 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, from which, on October 24, it returned to $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents at which price it stood at the close of the year. The highest price for print cloths during the past century was $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1864 and the lowest $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1898; the highest price paid for raw cotton during the same period was \$1.90 per pound in 1864-5 and the lowest price 4 cents per pound in 1844-5. The cotton crop for the year 1801 was 80,000 bales and the estimated crop for 1900 was 10,000,000 bales. The first cotton mill in Fall River was erected in 1813 and contained 1,500 spindles, at the close of 1900 the number of spindles in operation was 4,456,082, of which 1,329,712 were mule and 3,126,370 were frame spindles.

In the following table we reproduce the statements of production since 1890; the figures for 1888, 1889, and 1900 are estimates furnished by a member of the Manufacturers' Board of Trade:

YEARS.	NUMBER OF PIECES OF PRINT CLOTH				
	Produced	Sold	On Hand at close of Year	Stock in United States at close of Year	Sold for Future Delivery
1890, ...	9,937,000	8,584,000	583,000	952,000	1,540,000
1891, ...	9,985,000	8,898,000	90,000	278,000	1,875,000
1892, ...	10,045,000	10,759,000	7,000	8,000	2,850,000
1893, ...	9,065,000	7,119,000	142,000	340,000	950,000
1894, ...	8,478,000	8,331,000	140,000	211,000	1,300,000
1895, ...	11,090,000	9,871,000	287,000	464,000	1,125,000
1896, ...	10,055,000	7,819,000	1,802,000	2,300,000	1,001,000
1897, ...	10,648,000	10,470,000	1,836,000	2,390,000	1,144,000
1898, ...	11,500,000	13,332,500	4,500	500,000	1,800,000
1899, ...	12,000,000	13,500,000	—	500,000	2,000,000
1900, ...	14,000,000	11,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	400,000

The following table shows the variation in price of print cloth, 64 x 64, since 1890:

YEARS.	PRICES PER YARD OF PRINT CLOTH (64 x 64)		
	Highest	Lowest	Average
1890, ...	3.563	3.000	3.344
1891, ...	3.063	2.750	2.951
1892, ...	4.063	3.063	3.418
1893, ...	4.000	2.750	3.295
1894, ...	3.000	2.599	2.763
1895, ...	3.313	2.438	2.875
1896, ...	3.000	2.438	2.600
1897, ...	2.688	2.250	2.484
1898, ...	2.375	1.875	2.063
1899, ...	5.125	3.250	2.685
1900, ...	3.500	2.875	3.125

Falmouth. In February, work begun on factory and store, one story, 90 x 60 feet, for Crocker Cycle Co.

FITCHBURG. In January, the Glen Mill shut down temporarily owing to frozen pipes. — Simonds Manufacturing Co. began work on addition to plant, 40 x 120 feet, 2 stories; completed in June. — The Whitney Reed Chair Co.'s factory damaged by fire. *February.* The following plants shut down temporarily owing to high water: Putnam Machine Co., Parkhill Manufacturing Co., Orswell Mills, Glen Woollen Co., Beoll Mills, Fitchburg Paper Co., and Star Worsted Co. — Fire damaged machine shop of F. S. Lovell. *March.* A second flood caused the shutting down of the Fitchburg Paper Co. and Putnam Machine Co. — Glen Mill damaged by fire. *April.* Goodnow's Foundry damaged by fire. *May.* Beoll Mill shut down on account of accident to machinery. — Parkhill Manufacturing Co. began foundation for storehouse, one story, 225 x 60 feet. *July.* Beoll Mill shut down for vacation. *August.* Louis Des Johns & Co., of New York, purchased vacant Mitchell Mill, removed the textile machinery and made ready for installation of machinery for the surface coating of paper. *November.* Willard Screen Plate Co. sold entire business to Hardy & Pinder who added product to their own output. *December.* The plants of Simonds Rolling Machine Co. and Fitchburg Steel Ball Co. shut down entire year.

Foxborough. In May, the Union Straw Factory destroyed by fire; this factory was built in 1852 by a corporation headed by O. & E. P. Carpenter; at that time, there were about 17 firms engaged in the straw hat industry in the town; the building was erected to accommodate several of these firms, and was considered the largest hat factory in the country, and perhaps in the world; the plant cost about \$250,000. There were, in later years, financial reverses and changes of firms, and in recent years the plant had been operated by the A. F. Bemis Co. *June.* Caton Bros. straw hat factory damaged by fire.

Framingham. In May, Dennison Manufacturing Co. began foundation for addition to plant, 2 stories, 88 x 50 feet. *October.* Cork Floor & Tile Co. sold to the Non-Pareil Cork Co. and business moved to Connecticut.

Franklin. In February, J. G. Ray, vice-president of the American Woollen Co., and the last of the four famous Rays, all woollen goods manufacturers, died, aged 69 years; in 1850, with his brother Francis, he started the first rag picker operated in this section and from this was started the first shoddy mill in New England under the name of Ray Bros., at Unionville. *April.* City Mills Co. added new boiler to plant. *June.* Charles J. McKenzie, retired manufacturer, died, aged 55 years. *July.* Ray Fabric Mill of the American Woollen Co. equipped looms with new shuttle check. *August.* American Woollen Co. began foundation for new building for finishing and picker room, 3 stories, 45 x 60 feet. — Ray Fabric Mill shut down for repairs. *October.* Enoch Waite built a

new mill which was leased by Daniel Pendergast for manufacture of shoddy and horse blankets. *November.* Singleton Worsted Co. shut down for one week. *December.* Ray Woollen Mill added new cloth dryer.

Freestown. In August, gun factory of N. R. Davis & Sons damaged by fire.

Gardner. In May, pall factory of E. G. Bradshaw damaged by fire; 9 out of 11 buildings were destroyed. *June.* Wyman & Upham, chairs, dissolved; Mr. Wyman continued. *December.* Gas house slightly damaged by fire.

Georgetown. In April, factory of Georgetown Boot & Shoe Co. shut down for repairs; later, shut down on account of accident to boiler. — Factory of A. B. Noyes & Co. shut down for repairs; in May, shut down temporarily; in June, shut down for one week; later, shut down for 2 weeks for stock taking; in November, shut down for stock taking.

Gill. In September, mill of New England Fibre Co. shut down 2 weeks on account of low water.

GLOUCESTER. In January, smoke house of Shute & Marchant damaged by fire. *March.* Samuel R. Crane, cooper, died, aged 73 years. *September.* Meyer, Rosenfeld, & Co. of Boston leased quarters for manufacture of wrappers. *October.* Russia Cement Co. began on addition to plant, 152 x 40 feet. *December.* New box factory on George Perkins & Sons wharf put in operation.

Grafton. In February, Fisher Manufacturing Co. shut down temporarily on account of high water. — Geo. W. Fisher, of the Fisher Manufacturing Co., died, aged 57 years. *May.* Saunders Cotton Manufacturing Co. began erection of 2 new storehouses. — J. S. Nelson & Son Co. shut down partially for stock taking. *August.* Farnumville Cotton Mills shut down permanently; in October, plant, including mill, water privilege, land, and 30 tenement houses, sold to Woonsocket Savings Bank for \$12,000 at foreclosure sale of a mortgage for \$50,000; in December the bank brought a bill in equity before the Worcester County Superior Court to restrain the former owners of the mill from disposing of or removing the machinery from the mill; the case to be heard in February, 1901.

Granville. In December, Noble & Cooley, drums, shut down for annual vacation and inventory.

Great Barrington. In February, Endrick Woollen Mill shut down on account of high water; in March, shut down on account of accident to machinery; in August, shut down one month for repairs; in December, ran out all stock and shut down indefinitely; it is said that the site of the first mill in Great Barrington was not far from the present mill which is a stone structure, erected in 1858, and operated by the Berkshire Woollen Co. for many years; the original mill was occupied about 1804 by Booth & Gibbs. *September.* Goodrich Lumber Mill shut down for repairs. *October.* Monument Mills shut down twice during the month on account of low water. *December.* Stanley Instrument Co. shut down one week for stock taking. — Berkshire Soda Springs Co. leased soda spring on Clark's farm.

Greenfield. In March, Automatic Machine Co., organized in 1899, began operations. — Goodell-Pratt Co. began erection of addition 60 x 40 feet, 2 stories. — Morey & Raymond, job printers, dissolved; Raymond & Manning succeeded. *May.* Massachusetts Tool Co. organized; authorized capital, \$25,000; ground leased of Goodell-Pratt Co. upon which to erect a factory; in August, started machinery in new building. *June.* Wells Bros. & Co. began on addition to factory. — Warner Manufacturing Co. shut down one week for repairs. — Emil Weissbrod & Sons, pocketbooks, shut down one week for vacation. — Chas. R. Field Manufacturing Co. shut down for several weeks starting up again on July 23. *August.* Geo. F. Dodge, mason builder, died, aged 70 years. *October.* Oakman Motor Vehicle Co. sold to New York parties. *November.* New England Brick Co. purchased the brick yards of Smith & Welch. *December.* Wells Bros. & Co. shut down for stock taking.

Groton. In September, paper mill of Tileston & Hollingsworth Co. shut down for repairs.

Groveland. In February, Groveland Mills shut down its No. 3 spinning room on account of accident to machinery; in July, equipped looms with new shuttle check; in November, shut down half a day to permit employes to vote; in December, shut down for holidays.

Hampden. In February, John Kenworthy added new looms for manufacture of cotton worsteds in addition to present product; new engine installed, also.

Hancock. In June, Geo. W. Barker died at Woburn; he formerly ran a cassimere mill in this town.

Hanover. In December, Clark & Bowers purchased plant from Lot Phillips & Co. and began alterations and repairs, fitting it up to manufacture fireworks.

Hardwick. In October, card and spinning rooms of Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co.'s No. 4 mill shut down on the manufacture of woollen goods and used rooms for manufacture of worsted goods.

Hatfield. During the year, C. S. Shattuck, guns, shut down 21 days on account of low water.

HAVERHILL. In January, Stewart-Potter Last Co., J. W. Russ & Co., Lennox & Briggs, and Chick Bros., increased capacity. — O. L. Foster, slippers, moved into larger quarters. — Fire damaged plants of T. S. Ruddock & Sons and Chas. K. Fox.

February. Thayer & Maguire shut down temporarily on account of accident to machinery. — P. N. Wadleigh added new line of shoes to his product. — T. L. Hill began manufacture of children's spring heel shoes, and F. M. Brown, children's and misses' shoes. — Lang & Roberts, shoes, dissolved; E. F. Lang continued. — Geo. F. Burnham, leather goods, moved into larger quarters. — Factory of Thayer & Maguire damaged by fire. — E. W. Allen, slipper manufacturer, died; business discontinued; no successor.

March. Stevens Woollen Mill and leather factory of Lennox & Briggs shut down on account of high water. — H. L. Toppa, shoes, moved into larger quarters. — Geo. B. Leavitt began manufacture of shoes. — Morse & Proctor added molded counters to their product. — Levi C. Wadleigh, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 85 years. — J. F. Currier & Co., slippers, discontinued; no successor. — W. P. Fletcher of Stoneham purchased plant of L. C. Ring for purpose of fitting it up for manufacture of cardboard.

April. J. W. Russ & Co. shut down for stock taking. — Warren O. Hunkins began manufacturing. — H. P. Williams, slippers, succeeded by E. B. Johnson. — J. G. Hudson began manufacture of paste for photographers' use, shoe linings, etc. — I. G. Sutherland & Sons, lasts, moved plant to Lynn. — C. M. How, shoes, gave up manufacturing; continuing business as dealer only. — Walter H. Page, shoes, discontinued; no successor.

May. F. J. Thompson, shoes, moved into larger quarters. — Leslie K. Morse & Co., shoes, moved business to Raymond, N. H. — W. Vernon Moulton began manufacture of cut stock. — Arthur Prescott, shoes, went out of business; no successor; did not intend to re-engage in manufacturing, but, on further consideration, made arrangements to begin Jan. 1, 1901.

June. H. E. Guptill, shoes, moved to larger quarters. — Prosser & Smith added new molding machine to their counter molding factory and increased capacity of plant. — Noyes, Reed, & Co., shoes, dissolved; Mr. Noyes continued. — Chesley & Rugg, J. H. Winchell & Co., J. W. Russ & Co., W. W. Spaulding & Co., Knipe Bros., and F. N. Livingston & Co. shut down for stock taking. — T. M. Arnold began manufacturing cut soles. — E. G. Morrison & Co., shoes, moved to Concord, N. H. — Chas. H. Noyes enlarged his paper box factory. — J. W. Proctor resumed the innersole business. — F. N. Livingston & Co. added a department for making pasted stock. — Geo. Ham, shoes, retired from business; no successor. — Foster Counter Co. began manufacturing.

August. Pentucket Counter Co. moved to larger quarters. — J. H. Winchell & Co., shoes, shut down half a day on account of accident to machinery. — Chesley & Rugg, shoes, added new machinery. — W. S. Adams & Son began manufacture of shoes. — Edward O'Connell, shoe manufacturer, died. — John T. Hayes, slipper manufacturer, died, aged 38 years; business discontinued in October.

September. Rockbottom Shoe Co. moved into larger quarters. — Business of E. W. Bullock & Co., counters, closed out under assignment; no successor. — Noyes, Read, & Co., slippers, dissolved; no successor.

October. Alexander Roberts & Co., men's suitings, moved entire business to Claremont, N. H. — Marlon & Bond began manufacture of wood heels. — A. E. Arnold began manufacture of shoes. — Chas. L. Stevens taken into partnership by Thos. M. Arnold in manufacture of cutsoles. — E. J. Burlin began manufacture of slippers. — H. E. Adams with Warren Kimball began manufacture of shoes. — E. F. Lang, shoes, moved to larger quarters. — P. N. Wadleigh shut down on account of accident to machinery. — A. J. Farrington died, aged 70 years; he was one of the oldest shoe manufacturers in the city. — Lewis & Carleton began manufacturing cut stock.

November. Walter H. Page began manufacture of shoes based on his own patent. — J. Irving Benedict & Son discontinued manufacturing and moved to Highwood, N. J. — E. A. Jennings, shoes, moved into larger quarters. — Wm. F. Chase, shoes, retired; no successor. — Shoe factory of Geo. H. Bartlett damaged by fire; later, rebuilt.

December. Frederick W. Millay sold his interest in the Stewart-Potter Last Co. to H. F. Blake; later, he started in business for himself. — Chas. W. Tappan Shoe Co. shut down for stock taking; announced intention to remove to Maine. — H. B. Goodrich & Co., shoes, shut down for stock taking. — Improved Gasolene Motor & Automobile Co. organized. — W. B. Thom & Co., hats, shut down for stock taking. — Geo. Henry, die cutting manufacturer, died. — J. G. S. Little, retired shoe manufacturer, died.

Shoe shipments. The number of cases of shoes shipped during 1900, as compiled by the *Haverhill Gazette*, is given in the following table in comparison with the shipments of the 5 preceding years:

MONTHS.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
January, ...	29,857	38,709	41,190	38,931	40,514	47,078
February, ...	29,519	34,411	43,176	40,509	41,356	47,043
March, ...	47,275	36,668	44,365	54,816	54,989	58,575
April, ...	42,056	47,572	51,358	39,020	44,481	37,267
May, ...	51,276	33,361	34,939	20,200	42,894	31,017
June, ...	31,599	30,706	28,679	33,350	42,284	23,053
July, ...	20,704	29,694	29,923	24,125	27,466	17,182
August, ...	23,500	22,688	22,621	24,090	36,715	24,722
September, ...	20,856	21,617	32,938	30,966	30,604	21,427
October, ...	20,847	26,327	25,156	24,873	21,062	23,723
November, ...	25,546	21,227	25,083	25,935	39,283	31,796
December, ...	23,875	43,143	42,734	39,466	39,078	32,657
TOTALS, ...	366,910	386,123	421,862	396,281	460,726	395,540

The decrease in 1900 as compared with 1899 was 65,186 cases, or 14.15 per cent. On the basis of 40 pairs to a case, there were shipped in 1900, 15,821,600 pairs as against 18,429,040 pairs in 1899, and 15,851,240 pairs in 1898.

Heath. In February, the Berkshire Mining & Milling Co. put men at work in their copper bearing quartz mine; in April, the company abandoned the mine, the mineral not being found in quantity sufficient to warrant the continuance of the work.

Hingham. In June, Tower Toy Co., F. J. Burrell proprietor, sold to Geo. R. Healey Manufacturing Co. of New York, and business discontinued in this town.

Hinsdale. In October, a consignment of machinery for the Hinsdale Alpha gold mine received and installed. **November.** Hinsdale Woollen Co. shut down temporarily.

Holbrook. In June, Ellihu Holbrook died, aged 73 years; he was one of the pioneer boot manufacturers of Norfolk County, being engaged in the business 50 years ago and continuing until 1895, when he retired.

Holden. In July, Dawson Manufacturing Co. completed addition to plant and installed new carding machinery. **September.** Glen Mills shut down for an indefinite period; later, leased by new company to operate it as Welsh-Gleason Manufacturing Co.

Holliston. In January, new machinery installed in plants of A. T. W. Brooks, overalls, and Superior Manufacturing Co. *February.* Cornelius F. Driscoll, shoes, shut down indefinitely; in September, started up; in November, shut down for 3 months. *April.* A. T. W. Brooks installed electric motor; later, retired from business.

HOLYOKE. In January, new dam of the Holyoke Water Power Co. completed, the last of 10,936 pieces of stone being placed in position; the first stone was laid July 11, 1895. The old dam was built in 1849. — Deane Steam Pump Co. received an order for 70 duplex pumps from Hong Kong, China. — S. H. Young began manufacture of brooms. — Valley Paper Co. began manufacture of photograph paper. — Connecticut River Paper Co. shut down one week on account of low water. — Merrick Thread Co. shut down one week owing to accident to shafting. — Holyoke Plush Co. incorporated under laws of Maine; authorized capital, \$50,000; to operate idle mills of the Chadwick Plush Co.

February. Riverside Paper Co. shut down on account of high water.

March. Lyman Mills broke ground for new engine room and electric plant building. — Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. shut down for repairs. — Farr Alpaca Co. began on addition to dyehouse, 2 stories, 45 x 85 feet. — Holyoke Paper Co. shut down one week for repairs.

April. Weave room of Germania Mills shut down part of a day on account of accident to machinery. — Holyoke Belting Co. moved into larger quarters. — Holyoke Paper Co. sold their No. 1 mill to the American Writing Paper Co. and began foundation for a new mill and engine house. — Storehouse of Newton Paper Co. damaged by fire.

May. Merrick Thread Co.'s No. 1 mill shut down on account of accident to machinery. — Beebe & Holbrook, paper, shut down on account of dull trade. — A portion of the Wm. Skinner Manufacturing Co., silk goods, shut down for repairs.

June. Both mills of the Riverside Paper Co. shut down for one week. — Whitcomb Winding Co. succeeded by the Myer Thread Co. and moved to Springfield. — William Koezel, bottler, added new bottle filling machine. — Lyman Mills damaged by fire.

July. Wm. Skinner Manufacturing Co. shut down for one week's vacation. — Parsons Paper Co. and National Blank Book Co. shut down for repairs.

August. Holyoke Water Co. shut water out of canals one week and the various mills took advantage of the opportunity to shut down and make repairs; in September, water again drawn off on account of low condition of the Connecticut River. — Timothy B. Flanders, lately of the firm of spindle manufacturers, Buttrick & Flanders, died, aged 74 years.

October. Rag room of Holyoke Paper Co. damaged by fire. — Benjamin F. Perkins, of B. F. Perkins & Son, died, aged 74 years.

November. Chadwick Plush Co. petitioned for dissolution. — William Constable, formerly a member of firm of McCallum & Constable, silk goods, died. — H. M. Farr, founder of Farr Alpaca Co., died, aged 59 years. — Eureka Hose Supporter Co. discontinued manufacturing.

December. Holyoke Thread Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$15,000; to manufacture mercerized thread in plant of American Quilt Co.

Hopedale. In January, Draper Company added new lathes, drills, planer, and milling machines; in February, began on addition to foundry plant, new machine shop, and boiler and engine house; completed in October; in July, added new planer; in August, added new press; in December, added new milling machine.

Hopkinton. In January, Milford Shoe Co. bought idle machinery of Cloutman & Dunham, and moved it to Milford. *March.* Crooks, Root, & Co., shoes, shut down temporarily on account of bursting of an automatic sprinkler; in June, shut down for a week's vacation.

Hubbardston. During the year, the Hygienic Blanket Co. built an addition, one story, 60 x 20 feet.

Hudson. In January, grinding and cementing departments of Apsley Rubber Co. damaged by fire. *March.* Hudson Spinning Co. sold to Queensbury Mills Co. and machinery moved to new plant at Worcester. *April.* Joseph Watmouth, retired worsted goods manufacturer, died. *May.* New rubber boot and shoe factory of Apsley Rubber Co. completed. *June.* Wm. F. Hawley withdrew from the corporation Stowe, Bills, & Hawley, shoes; in October, change was made from corporation to private firm under name of E. M. Stowe & Co.

Huntington. In January, work begun on new paper mill for Chapin & Gould. *June.* Cog room of Chester Paper Mill damaged by fire. *October.* Massasoit Woollen Mill shut down to install new water wheel.

Hyde Park. In January, fire damaged shoddy mill of T. H. Gray & Co. *February.* American Loom Co. organized under New Jersey laws to take over patents and business of Universal Loom Co. and all the property of the Readville Machine Co. *October.* Glover & Willcomb, curled hair, began construction of new dry house, 2 stories, 44 x 82 feet; completed in December.

Ipswich. In February, William M. Williams, stone polisher, died, aged 38 years. *July.* Ipswich Mills began work on addition to plant for manufacture of yarn and also added story to dyehouse.

Lancaster. In March, Lancaster Shoddy Mill, recently started by Byron E. Simpson, totally destroyed by fire; not to be rebuilt. *June.* Lancaster Manufacturing Co. began work on new mill, 40 x 36 feet; during the year, installed new machinery. *September.* Lancaster Comb Co. organized and work begun in small way; in November, repairs made and increased force put to work.

Lanesborough. The Berkshire Coöperative Glass Co. ran only during month of January; charter surrendered and business discontinued.

LAWRENCE. In January, the Weld Bobbin & Spool Co. moved into larger quarters. — Local mills suffered several shutdowns owing to low water. — Everett Mills and Pacific Mills damaged by fire. — Operations resumed in Fred. Hartley's wool scouring mill, which was damaged by fire in December, 1899.

February. Lawrence Dye Works began foundation for new dyehouse, 90 x 45 feet, and new plant, 3 stories, 160 x 60 feet; completed in October. — Nearly all the mills and large factories were shut down on account of high water. — Pacific Mills' stockholders voted to increase capital stock \$500,000.

March. Arlington Mills added new looms. — High water for the second time this spring affected the mills.

April. Merrimac Paper Co. added new boilers and engines. — Union Shuttle Co. damaged by fire. — Lawrence Dye Works incorporated under name of Lawrence Dye Works Co. — Arlington Mills added new machinery. — Kimball Bros., shoes, shut down for 2 weeks. — Work begun on new storehouse for Washington Mills; completed in December. — Crescent Worsted Mill damaged by fire.

June. E. Frank Lewis, wool scourer, partially shut down on account of dull trade. — Dyehouse and finishing departments of Pacific Mills shut down several days for repairs. — Arlington Mills shut down for stock taking; later, shut down mule and ring spinning rooms a day on account of accident; later, picker room damaged by fire.

July. Washington Mills shut down 4 weeks for repairs and addition of new engine. — Pacific Mills shut down one week for vacation; later, added new boiler. — E. Frank Lewis' wool scouring mill shut down owing to accident. — Arlington Mills shut down its wool shop indefinitely; later, shut down mule and drawing rooms for repairs to roof; later, shut down reeling room indefinitely. — Nearly all the mills either shut down entirely, or ran part of their machinery, or ran on part time; besides those mentioned above, Butler Worsted Mills shut down for 3 weeks, and the combing and carding departments of the Prospect Mills were shut down; the reasons given were over-production, uncertainty in prices of raw materials, disturbances in China, etc.

August. Union Shuttle Co. shut down for one week. — Pacific Mills installed an economizer in connection with the new battery of boilers. — Arlington Mills added new engine room to cotton department; later, shut down woollen weave room for 3 days. — Everett Mills shut down for vacation. — Atlantic Cotton Mills shut down 2 weeks for vacation and repairs. — Pemberton Mills shut down for repairs.

September. Fly wheel burst at Atlantic Cotton Mills killing one person instantly and seriously injuring other operatives. — Washington Mills shut down temporarily on account of accident to engine.

October. Pemberton Mills added new spinning frames. — Lawrence Duck Co. added new water wheels. — Pacific Mills at work on addition to dyehouse.

November. W. A. Smith, of Stedman & Smith, brass founders, died. — B. C. Taylor, treasurer Leland Belting Co., died; company disposed of stock and machinery and business discontinued.

December. Globe Worsted Mill and Prospect Worsted Mill shut down indefinitely and were petitioned into bankruptcy. — The majority of the mills shut down immediately before Christmas and remained closed until after the beginning of the new year.

During the year, Walworth Bros. installed new looms and added new dressing machines. — Wm. & Chas. Beck, linen fire hose, moved into larger quarters and added new looms.

Lee. In January, the idle Forest Mill property sold to John T. F. McDonnell of Holyoke for investment; plant had been idle for 14 years. — New machinery added to Eagle Mill and Housatonic Mill. *February.* High water caused considerable annoyance among the local mills. — The Eaton, May, & Robbins paper mill shut down permanently. *March.* New machinery set up in paper mills of Eaton, Dikeman, & Co., Smith Paper Co., and the sawmill of Lee Marble Co. *May.* F. S. Gross built an addition to his marble sawmill and added new boilers. *October.* Clark & Spencer shut down on account of low water. — Smith Paper Co. added new dusters, one in the Eagle and one in the Columbia Mill; in November, mills shut down partially on account of low water. *December.* Eaton, Dikeman, & Co. added new engine. — Martin Deeley & Co. changed name of concern to The Lee Lime Co. and added boiler, engine, blower, and lime crusher to plant. — F. S. Gross added new rubbing bed to his marble plant.

Leicester. In May, Robert S. Olney, treasurer Geo. W. Olney Woollen Co., died. *November.* Eli Collier sold his satinette mill to J. J. Shepard, former superintendent, who continued; Mr. Collier retired from business after being 52 years in the Cherry Valley district, 47 years as owner of the mill.

Leominster. In February, nearly all of the factories suffered from floods caused by the high water and numerous temporary shutdowns occurred. *March.* F. A. Clapp Horn Co. added new machinery. — Williams & Winn, combs, shut down on account of breaking of shafting. *May.* Smith's piano case factory shut down on account of accident to machinery. — Whitney Carriage Co. at work on addition to main building, 40 feet long. — American Comb Co. began manufacturing, added new machinery. — Pickering-Metcalf Co.'s comb factory damaged by fire. *June.* Leominster Worsted Co. added new looms. — Geo. A. Gane Shirt Co. shut down 2 weeks for stock taking. — Paton Manufacturing Co., horn combs, changed from private firm to corporation, retaining same name. *July.* New boilers added to plant of Whitney Carriage Co. — Cluett, Peabody, & Co. shut down 2 weeks for repairs. *August.* F. A. Whitney purchased the property of the W. S. Reed Toy Co. for the benefit of the United States Thread Co., and began repairs and improvements. *September.* Geo. A. Gane Shirt Co. discharged its finishers. *October.* Leominster Button Co. increased capacity. — Pickering-Metcalf Co. shut down for inspection of boilers. — Star Button Co. moved to larger quarters and added new machinery. — F. G. Smith Piano Case Co. added new boiler. — Leominster Manufacturing Co. damaged by fire. *December.* United States Thread Co. installed new machinery and added new boiler and engine. — Leominster Button Co. shut down for short vacation. — W. D. Earl & Co., combs, shut down 10 days for stock taking. — Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Co. added new engine. — Star Button Co. shut down one week. — Warren Goodale & Co. leased plant for manufacture of horn goods.

LOWELL. In January, local mills were seriously handicapped by low water. — The Shaw Stocking Co., Boott Cotton Mill No. 1, Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Appleton Company, Lowell Hosiery Co., and Geo. D. Swain, cigars, damaged by fire.

February. Local mills were generally shut down for short periods owing to high water; also shut down in March for same reason.

March. Smith Machine Screw Co. succeeded by S. C. Smith. — Merrimack Print Works shut down on account of dull trade. — Shaw Stocking Co. began on new yarn mill. — Tremont & Suffolk Mills at work on addition to raw-stock dyehouse; new machinery added. — James Dugdale, retired worsted goods manufacturer, died, aged 77 years.

April. New plant of Hooper Knitting Co. completed and work of fitting with machinery begun. — Haworth & Watson, cop tubes, added new machinery. — Lowell Bleachery shut down for repairs. — Work on foundation begun on engine house and electric power plant for Merrimack Manufacturing Co.

May. Fifeild Tool Co. began on addition, 50 x 120 feet. — Richard Dobbins, machinery, discontinued business; no successor.

June. Middlesex Co. shut down for lack of orders. — Standard Bottling Co. transferred business to Standard Bottling Co. Incorporated. — Work begun on foundation

for 2 additions to Boott Mills, picker house, 4 stories, 92 x 24 feet, and cloth room, 3 stories, 30 x 24 feet; completed in December. — J. W. Goulet, baker, sold to Joseph Dufort. — Appleton Mills began on 4 story addition for speeder room, and increased capacity of napping plant. — Thos. C. Entwistle, warps, etc., added new machinery. — Following plants damaged by fire: A. Bachelder & Co., bungs and plugs; Otis Allen & Son, boxes; Lowell Hosiery Co.; and Lowell Wire Works. — Frank S. Perkins, machinist, died. — Augustus Lowell, formerly connected with the Boott Mills, Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Massachusetts Cotton Mills, and Lowell Manufacturing Co., died at his home in Brookline.

July. Merrimack Manufacturing Co. increased capital stock \$250,000. — Belvidere Mill No. 1 shut down and installed new machinery. — Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co. added new plant for sorting and scouring; also began manufacture of novelty yarns. — Samuel Greenwood, retired woollen manufacturer, died, aged 81 years; in 1864, he, with Wm. Walker and Wm. Jewett, formed firm for manufacture of woollen goods under name of Wm. Walker & Co.

August. Lowell Manufacturing Co., carpetings, shut down Ingrain department temporarily. — Tremont and Suffolk Mills and Massachusetts Cotton Mills shut down one week. — Middlesex Co. started its dyehouse; the other departments remained closed until later in the month. — Fires for month: New England Printing Co., E. Hapgood & Son, and Tremont and Suffolk Mills.

September. A new concern under name of Waterhead Mills Co. fitted up Kendall Mills for manufacture of corduroy cloth. — No. 1 mill of Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Co. shut down. — Andrew Y. Rodger began manufacture of narrow fabrics. — Hooper Knitting Co. set up its machines and by middle of November was in full running order. — J. M. Stover, shoes, succeeded by Stover & Bean.

October. John McAskie, awning manufacturer, died.

November. Harvard Brewing Co. began foundations for new brewery, 4 stories, 200 x 75 feet, and new office building, 2 stories, 52 x 52 feet; later, portion of old plant damaged by fire. — Plant of late Frank S. Perkins sold at auction.

December. Pickering Knitting Co. voted to build new storehouse, dyehouse, and bleachery. — Massachusetts Mills began demolition of old tenements to make way for new storehouse, 11 stories, 100 x 300 feet. — J. C. Ayer Co. closed all departments for the afternoon of Dec. 31, to open again at 10 o'clock the first of the new year.

Ludlow. In January, roof put on new gunny mill of Ludlow Manufacturing Co.; in August, completed new mill 433 x 128 feet with wing 147 x 69 feet; power for this plant to be electricity, each room being driven by an independent motor.

LYNN. In January, John Lancy, Jr., of Marblehead, completed removal of plant from that town, occupying factory of defunct Hurley Shoe Co. — General Electric Co. started foundation for new foundry, 120 x 150 feet. — Faunce & Spinney added new machinery and moved into larger quarters; old factory taken by A. E. Little & Co. — Machinery of Hurley Shoe Co. disposed of at private sale. — Chas. P. Buckley, innersoles, moved to Salem. — Cigar factory of Geo. D. Swain, printing plant of Perry & Wilkinson, and bookbindery of Lambert Jackson damaged by fire. — Austin & Dyer, cut stock, began manufacturing. — Lynn Die Co., shoe dies, etc., began manufacturing.

February. W. D. Sprague, shoes, succeeded by W. D. Sprague & Co. — P. P. Sherry & Co. succeeded by Sherry Shoe Co. — Tufts & Friedman and G. W. Ingalls & Co., established manufacture of shoes. — E. W. Burt & Co. and C. H. Henderson & Co. moved into larger quarters. — A. Sidney Alley, shoes, succeeded by Alley & Newhall. — New England Die Co. began operations. — Chas. B. Tibbetts, shoe manufacturer, died at Cairo, Egypt. — Fire damaged plants of Morning Star Shoe Co. and W. D. Sprague & Co.

March. S. J. Hollis & Co., shoes, sold stock and fixtures at auction and retired from business. — H. S. Johnson incorporated as the H. S. Johnson Co. — Thos. H. Bresnahan, morocco, discontinued manufacturing; no successor. — Alfred Fisher established manufacture of slippers. — Davis & Eastman, shoes, moved into larger quarters. — Fire damaged cut stock plant of W. & E. W. La Croix.

April. General Electric Co. completed new foundry, one story, 120 x 150 feet. — Automatic sprinklers in morocco factory of T. A. Kelly & Co. sprung a leak and damaged goods. — I. G. Sutherland & Sons, last makers, moved business from Haverhill to this city. — Ryan Stain & Blacking Co. moved into larger quarters. — Russell Counter Co. leased plant and moved here from Woburn. — Churchill & Alden, shoes, moved into larger quarters. — E. Knowlton Fogg, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 63 years.

May. New England Stock Co. began manufacturing. — W. D. Sprague & Co., shoes, moved to Newton, N. J. — C. D. Pecker & Co., shoes, shut down one day. — Arthur E.

Gloyd shut down one week for stock taking. — Walton & Logan, shoes, increased capacity. — Frank Keene Co., shoes, increased capacity. — Factory of Skinner & Scott, carriage wheels, sold at auction. — General Electric Co. started on foundation for engine room, 2 stories, 50 x 56 feet, and boiler room, 36 x 38 feet; completed in December. — Thos. Collyer, shoes, discontinued manufacturing; no successor. — Collyer & Woodman, innersoles, began manufacturing. — Granite Shirt Co. damaged by fire.

June. The XXX Shoe Co. began manufacturing. — Essex Machine Co. dissolved; Alfred Adamson continued under old name. — Thos. A. Kelly & Co., morocco, began on addition to plant. — H. W. Marden began manufacture of patterns. — Goodwin Bros., lasts, dissolved; L. T. & G. L. Goodwin continued under old name. — Twentieth Century Perfect Repair Co. succeeded to business of Sachem Shoe Manufacturing Co. of Salem. — A. E. Little & Co., shoes, shut down temporarily.

July. R. E. Hilliard, cut soles, shut down on account of loss of power. — J. B. Benton & Co., heels, shut down temporarily. — E. W. Burt & Co., Joseph Caunt & Co., A. E. Little & Co., Ingalls & Co., and Chas. F. Richardson, shut down 2 weeks on account of new rollers being installed. — Welch & Landregan, D. A. Donovan & Co., Luddy & Currier, John H. Parke, Stewart Bros., Chick & Johnson, C. J. Philbrook, C. H. Henderson & Co., W. J. Creighton & Co., and A. & A. D. Fisher, shut down week of 4th of July. — Chick & Johnson moved into larger quarters. — Joseph Caunt & Co. dissolved; Joseph Caunt continued under old firm name. — Ricker & Hilton, shoes, increased capacity. — Geo. J. Leonard began manufacture of shoes.

August. Shillaber Shoe Co. succeeded to business of Daniel H. Shillaber. — Geo. E. Bartlett & Co., shoes, dissolved. — F. L. Bubler, cut soles, moved into larger quarters. — Davis S. Packard, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 74 years.

September. North Stain & Blacking Co. dissolved; James D. North continued under old name. — General Electric Co. began foundation for new machine shop, one story, 200 x 118 feet. — Factory of Faunce & Spinney damaged by collapsing of water tank on roof. — Welch & Landregan, shoes, began on addition to plant, 5 stories, 100 x 45 feet. — Eugene W. Hunt, stitching, retired from business; succeeded by H. A. Fuller, Jan. 1, 1901. — A. E. Copp, cigars, succeeded by E. C. Copp, who, in December, discontinued manufacturing; no successor.

October. A. A. Pitman & Co., brushes, moved into larger quarters. — Henry Alberts, shoes, moved from Swampscott to this city. — Hygienic Rubber Co. succeeded to the business of the Don't-Slip Heel and Sole Co. — A. E. Little & Co. began manufacture of lasts for their own use. — Fred M. Page & Co., linings, etc., moved from Peabody to this city. — Cook & Hart, slippers, moved into larger quarters. — Luddy & Currier, shoes, increased capacity. — W. E. Goldthwaite & Co., heels, dissolved; W. E. Goldthwaite continued. — Frye & Griggs, shoes, discontinued manufacturing; no successor.

November. Stewart Bros., machinery, increased capacity. — Strout Shoe Co. succeeded to business of Lizzie Strout. — Chas. F. Richardson, slippers, increased capacity. — Morse & Logan, Shillaber Shoe Co., Dore & Fairchild, Bailey, Curtis, & Co., Chas. A. Sager, Herbert Lefavour, Alley & Newhall, J. D. Mullen & Son, Henry Alberts, J. E. Jones, and Chas. L. Gay, moved into larger quarters. — Dore & Fairchild, shoes, dissolved. — Chas. H. Richardson, slippers, increased capacity. — Phelan Shoe Manufacturing Co. began manufacture of shoes. — Eckhardt & Ford, shoes, dissolved; Harvey R. Ford & Co. continued. — Chas. H. Pinkham, president Lydia Pinkham Medicine Co., died, aged 56 years. — Lynn Board of Trade issued the following statement to manufacturers: "The temporary shipping arrangement made by the Boston and Maine Railroad at the request of the Lynn Board of Trade, has now become permanent. The amount of freight required by the railroad management in order to give daily service by the way of Boston, instead of through Salem, as heretofore, is being shipped. Under this arrangement there is positively no delay in west-bound freight, as all goods delivered to the Lynn freight station leave Boston on fast freight lines the next afternoon. We wish to impress upon Lynn shippers the importance of taking advantage of this service. If the shipments are allowed to fall below the required amount, the railroad officials will discontinue the service from lack of support, and they would have strong ground for refusing to grant any favor the people of Lynn might ask in the future. The merchants and manufacturers ought to support this arrangement. The Board of Trade has made unceasing efforts to obtain it. It has effected a considerable saving in freight rates, and should have the co-operation of every business man in making this service a success."

December. Bemis & Wright, Arthur E. Gloyd, A. & A. D. Fisher, Cross & Tucker, Geo. H. Burt & Co., and Melanson & Currier, shoes, increased capacity. — Gardiner, Beardsell, & Co. succeeded by New England Counter Co. — Redfern Shoe Co. began manufacture of shoes. — Spooner, Wise, & Co., counters, dissolved; Mr. Wise continued. —

Henry Alberts, shoes, took partner and changed firm name to Henry Alberts & Co. — Morton & Lyons dissolved; business continued under firm name of Morton & Son. — Hennessey Shoe Co. occupied new addition to factory. — The Good Wear Shoe Co. began manufacture of shoes. — Wm. Porter & Son, shoes, completed removal to new factory, leased some time ago. — Nicholas Weber, president Weber Leather Co., died, aged 54 years. — Hammond M. Samson died, aged 28 years; he was head of Samson Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of inks, stains, etc. — W. F. Hill, cut stock, died; business sold to Parker Bros. Manufacturing Co. — Joseph G. Brown, heels, succeeded by John R. Morrow.

MALDEN. In February, factories operated by Boston Rubber Shoe Co. shut down owing to the unfavorable weather conditions. — Adams Print Works incorporated; authorized capital, \$10,000. *March.* Boston Steel & Iron Co. purchased lot of land for erection of new plant. *August.* Simeon Dodge, retired carpenter and bullder, died, aged 85 years. *May.* Henry I. Jenkins, cigar manufacturer, sold to E. Hunt & Co. — Malden Metal Enamel Co. sold to Bell Manufacturing Co. *November.* Porter Manufacturing Co. started manufacture of patent hold-backs for vehicle shafts.

Manchester. In May, work was in progress on the foundations for an electric power plant. *December.* David Fenton's boat building plant destroyed by fire.

Mansfield. In March, Geo. G. Sanborn, retired straw goods manufacturer, died. *September.* Chas. F. Orr, tubular shoe laces, equipped factory with additional machinery and resumed work.

Marblehead. In January, John Lancy, Jr., shoes, moved to Lynn. — Timothy E. O'Brien, shoes, retired from business; no successor. — Chadwell Tucker, shoes, sold machinery and stock to various persons and discontinued manufacturing. — Brown & Denning, shoes, and Symonds, Coates, & Co., shoes, discontinued manufacturing; no successors. *February.* Fire damaged potato chip factory of Davis & Son. *April.* Wm. H. Green purchased building occupied by Wm. H. Boynton, and all the machinery, etc., was disposed of at auction. *May.* Russell Chase, shoes, succeeded by Mrs. J. F. Chase. *December.* William H. Boynton, shoe manufacturer, died.

MARLBOROUGH. In March, the Marlboro Automobile & Carriage Co. produced its first automobile; company was incorporated under Maine laws, Nov. 6, 1899, with authorized capital of \$100,000. *August.* Inter State Hat Co. began manufacture of hats. *September.* John H. Armitage Co. began fitting up plant for manufacture of cement pulley covering. — E. P. Longley shut down his box factory 2 weeks on account of accident to machinery; in October, began construction of engine house, 40 x 24 feet.

Maynard. In February, assignee of Assabet Manufacturing Co. announced final dividend of 12 per cent; many of the company's former employes were creditors, having deposited about \$125,000 in the bank connected with the concern; this fund was involved in the failure and the depositors received about two-thirds of the amount due them. *November.* American Woollen Co. began improvements and alterations to Assabet Mills; new looms added and preparations made for additions for wet finishing room and for waste houses.

Medway. In July, Abner M. Smith, shoes, shut down. *September.* Cole, Senior, & Co.'s woollen mill reopened for business; in November, added new electric plant, new engine, and additional boiler. *November.* Winthrop Manufacturing Co. succeeded by the New England Union Garment Co. *December.* Hodges & Burns leased and purchased property to start manufacture of straw hats.

Mendon. In May, shoddy mill of Mrs. Hannah S. Swan destroyed by fire; this was the last industry left in the town and had been recently equipped with new machinery.

Merrimac. In January, carriage factory of A. W. Chase destroyed by fire. *October.* Carriage factory of H. G. & H. W. Stevens sold at auction.

Methuen. In February, Gaunt Bros. added new engines. — Fire damaged dyehouse of Methuen Co. and high water caused several temporary shutdowns. *April.* Tenney's hat factory shut down for repairs on boilers. — Methuen Yarn Mill added new engines.

—Methuen Co. made repairs and moved dyehouse to remodelled building. — Tremont Worsted Co. added new engine. — Knitted Fabrics Co. began on addition to new dyehouse. *May.* Methuen Co. added 2 new turbine wheels and installed new dyeing machinery; in August, shut down a few days for vacation. *August.* Knitted Fabrics Co. shut down three days owing to accident to machinery. *September.* Methuen Co. added fan outside boiler house to create more draft for the boilers. — Knitted Fabrics Co. shut down dyeing and finishing departments for 10 days.

Middleborough. In February, Farwell Worsted Co. began operations in old Star Woollen Mill. *March.* Phinney & Penniman, shoes, succeeded by Penniman Bros. — Work begun on new shoe factory for Leonard & Barrows, 4 stories, 261 x 45 feet; completed in June. *April.* Star Mills added new looms. *July.* Alden, Walker, & Wilde began manufacture of men's shoes. — Keith & Pratt, shoes, shut down for a few days' vacation. — J. M. O'Donnell & Co., shoes, moved to Brockton. — Nathaniel J. Ryder, of Burbank & Ryder, died, aged 55 years. *August.* New engine at Leonard & Barrows shoe factory started. — Addition to Farwell Worsted Co. begun; in October, suspended operations in spinning department permanently, the machinery not being suitable to the class of goods produced.

Milford. In January, Milford Shoe Co. removed machinery from idle factory of Cloutman & Dunham at Hopkinton. — Magid-Hope Silk Co. bought land for new power house. *February.* Shea Pink Granite Co. and Darling Bros. combined; in April, sold property and business to the Bay State Pink Granite Co. *March.* Contract let and work begun on new mill for Magid-Hope Silk Co., 2 stories, 60 x 120 feet; in June, completed power house; in July, installed spinning frames, drying, gassing, garnetting, and carding machines, and reels and buffers; in August, purchased additional land for an extension of plant; in October, began operations. *July.* Factory of Greene Bros., shoes, repaired. — Franklin Iron Foundry shut down temporarily on account of the heat. *December.* Excavating begun for two additions to factory of Milford Shoe Co., 3 and 5 stories, 28 x 56 and 35 x 70 feet. — Clapp, Huckins, & Temple, shoes, shut down for stock taking. — W. B. Hale Cigar Manufacturing Co. damaged by fire. *During the year,* Wm. Lapworth & Sons purchased the plant occupied by them and began on enlargements and improvements.

Millbury. In February, Bowden Felting Co. began erection of new dyehouse, one story, 30 x 50 feet; in March, added new machinery. *April.* Ramshorn Manufacturing Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$20,000; to operate mill formerly run by Edwin Hoyle & Son. *May.* E. F. Rice & Co., print cloths, began closing down mill in part; in June, shut down permanently. *June.* Weaving department of Ramshorn Mill shut down temporarily to allow other departments catching up; a steam engine added to supplement water power; in September, all departments were running on double time. *September.* New engine added to plant of Whitney, McDuff, & Co. — Wood turning shop and 2 storehouses of Henry F. Glover destroyed by fire. *December.* John B. Barton, manufacturer of dress suit case frames, died. — Union Hammock Co., of Boston, leased plant and began preparations for operating 5 looms.

Mills. In June, the National Flax Fibre Co. purchased idle plant of the Steel Edge Co. and began refitting plant for manufacture of linen crash and knit linen underwear; 5,000 spindles and 400 looms comprised full equipment; company incorporated with authorized capital of \$5,000,000; in December, samples produced and looms started on full time.

Milton. In September, work begun on addition to chocolate mill of Walter Baker Co.

Monson. In January, Massasoit Woollen Mills, of Huntington, leased Branch Mill of S. F. Cushman & Sons and began work in dyehouse department; in July, shut down for repairs. *March.* Theodore Reynolds, woollen goods manufacturer, died. *May.* Solomon F. Cushman, woollen goods manufacturer, died, aged 73 years. *June.* D. W. Ellis & Son shut down mill for repairs; later, shut down on account of low water. *July.* Helman & Lichten, straw goods, began foundation for additions to their whittling room and box shop. *November.* North Mill of R. M. & Theo. Reynolds, which had been closed for 2½ years, sold to Heritage & Hirst for the manufacture of woollen dress goods; in December, second, or "new" mill sold to D. W. Ellis & Son and ground broken for addition, 2 stories, 40 x 80 feet. — Edward D. Cushman retired from firm of S. F. Cushman & Sons; business continued by surviving partner under old name. *December.*

Heritage & Hirst began weaving samples.—C. F. Grosvenor, woollen goods, began erection of storehouse.—D. W. Ellis & Sons' mill shut down owing to death of William J. Ricketts, aged 62 years, a member of the firm.

Montague. In May, Idle Marshall Paper Mill sold to Massachusetts Loan & Trust Co.; in June, plant again sold to A. W. Esleeck, formerly of the Esleeck Paper Co., of Holyoke, and work of refitting begun; in September, last of new machinery set up; in October, mill started up; later, began construction of coal sheds.—John Russell Cutlery Co. shut down for three weeks; in July, shut down for repairs; in September, shut down for one day's vacation; in December, shut down over holidays. *June.* International Paper Co. damaged by fire; in September, added new paper machine. *December.* All the mills in town shut down for Christmas holidays.

Nantucket. In September, H. N. Bennett, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 63 years.

Natick. In April, the business of the late P. T. Doherty, cut stock, sold to D. J. Murphy & Co.

Needham. In January, Roper Bros. & Co., knit goods, completed 2 story addition, 65 x 20 feet. *July.* Moseley & Co., W. Carter & Co., and Brook & Brett shut down their knitting mills for vacation. *August.* Wye Bros. & Co., knit goods, dissolved; business continued by surviving partner; in October, work on new addition begun, and machinery for athletic goods added. *December.* Moseley & Co. staked out lot for erection of addition to hosiery mill, 3 stories, 20 x 30 feet.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, New England Cotton Yarn Co. damaged by fire. *February.* Rotch Mills added new engine.—Oneko Woollen Mills and Wamsutta Mills added new machinery.—New Bedford Copper Co. voted to consolidate with the Revere and Taunton Copper Companies; in May, ceased operations as separate concerns and were merged into the Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co.—Acushnet Mills added new speeders, new looms, and completed new weave shed. *March.* New England Cotton Yarn Co. began on new mill, 2 stories, 296 x 112 feet. *June.* The Niagara Silver Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., purchased the flat-ware department of the Pairpoint Manufacturing Co., and leased a portion of plant. *July.* Hathaway and Wamsutta Mills added new humidifiers. *December.* Potomaska Mill shut down a few hours on account of accident to machinery.—Grinnell Manufacturing Co. increased capital stock \$200,000. *During the year,* Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation began on erection of addition to plant.—New England Cotton Yarn Co. built addition to Bennett Mill and installed new spindles.—Announcement made of organization of Soule Mills Corporation to manufacture lawns, and other fine goods; expect to build a new mill and become incorporated with authorized capital of \$600,000.—Pairpoint Manufacturing Co. reorganized and reduced capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$300,000.

Newbury. In February, Byfield Snuff Co. installed dynamo for power and light. *June.* Byfield Woollen Co. slightly damaged by fire; later, began work on addition to plant; in July, increased capital stock to \$50,000; in November, added new machinery.

NEWBURYPORT. In February, New England Fireproofing Co. increased capacity.—Burley & Stevens, shoes, moved into larger quarters.—Caunt & Co. established under name of Baby Shoe Co.; in July, James M. Caunt assumed sole charge of business. *March.* William Burley established Merrimac Specialty Manufacturing Co. for production of articles of household use.—Geo. D. Brown, retired pump and block manufacturer, died, aged 69 years. *April.* Machine shop of the Fiberoid Co. damaged by fire.—Burley & Usher shut down for repairs. *June.* Merrimac Hat Co. changed character of goods at factory, making women's wool hats.—John H. Teel sold to W. E. Bodine who continued under name of Newburyport Counter Co.; in November, sold to Brackett Heel Co. *July.* Towle Manufacturing Co. shut down for 4 weeks.—Eben P. Goodwin, retired sailmaker, died, aged 76 years. *August.* Merrimac Specialty Manufacturing Co. found business unprofitable and closed out; no successor.—Chase Camera Co. gave up manufacturing.—Peabody Manufacturing Co. shut down for repairs and alterations.—Dodge Bros., shoes, began on addition to factory, 2 stories, 42 x 90 feet. *November.* Doyle-Stevens Counter Co. began manufacturing. *December.* Peabody Manufacturing Co.'s No. 1 Mill shut down for an indefinite period.—Edward Perkins Lumber Co. added new boiler.

NEWTON. In February, plant of Masten & Wells, fireworks, damaged by explosion. *June.* Ezra B. Blackwell, shirt manufacturer, died, aged 75 years; business discontinued.

Norfolk. In November, City Mills of the American Felt Co. added new boiler.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, William Goodale purchased carriage factory of John Renole. — Arnold Print Works damaged by fire.

February. Nearly all of the local manufacturing plants were shut down temporarily on account of high water. — Darby & Moore, duck suits, began preparations to move plant to Conway.

March. Hygela Ice & Cold Storage Co. organized and began erection of factory building, two stories, 80 x 80 feet. — Wilkinson & Bliss, shoes, shut down permanently. — A. B. Cleveland Co. established manufacture of shoes; later, discontinued business. — Sawmill and lumber business of Canedy & Carpenter sold to A. S. Farnum & Bros. Co. of Cheshire. — Clark Bleulit Co. fined \$50 for running overtime. — Pump house of Arnold Print Works damaged by fire.

April. Boston Finishing Works shut down for repairs. — Office of N. L. Millard & Co., shoes, torn down to make room for an addition to factory. This office might be called one of the historical buildings of the city, it having been built 80 years ago by Turner & Laffin, who were the originators of the Windsor Print Works. A brick building which was demolished 50 years ago stood near, and both were a part of the same property, which was used in turn by various men and firms carrying on different kinds of business. After Turner & Laffin discontinued, a furnace was established in the brick building and stoves were cast. For a time Cook & Southwick had a sawmill there, and Darling & Rathbone had a barrel, stave, and planing mill on the premises. Briggs Bros., who later ran the Briggsville Mill, in Clarksburg, began the manufacture of woollen warp there, and for a few months, many years ago, Orrin Witherell and his son, Edward J., carried on blacksmithing in the rear of the brick building; they then built a shop in Willow Dell, where E. J. Witherell is still in business. The office, now torn down, was used as such by many of these firms, and has been so used by Millard & Co. for some years past.

May. Windsor Company began work on foundation for addition to plant, 2 stories, 100 x 60 feet. — W. G. Cady sold his interest in the shoe factory and business of W. G. Cady & Co. to N. L. Millard & Co.; new firm established under name of Fairfield, Millard, & Co. to continue the business. — James Hunter Machine Co. began foundation for new foundry, one story, 200 x 87 feet; completed and started up in November. — Dyehouse of Windsor Company shut down for repairs. — Print department of Arnold Print Works shut down for repairs; padding room damaged by fire; work begun on enlargement of storehouse.

June. Daniel Reardon, retired cigar manufacturer, died, aged 64 years. — Greylock Mills shut down 2 weeks for stock taking.

July. James Hunter Machine Co. began on pattern storehouse, 2 stories, 100 x 40 feet.

August. Fire damaged plants of James Hunter Machine Co., Eclipse Mill, and North Adams Brick Co. — Work begun on new dyehouse for Windsor Company.

October. Eagle Mill of the Windsor Company shut down owing to bursting of a water pipe.

December. Elbridge Hodskins died, aged 76 years; he was for many years engaged in the brewing business and brewed what was known as "English ale."

NORTHAMPTON. In January, Roland S. Bartlett, retired basket manufacturer, died, aged 81 years. *March.* Waldo H. Lamb bought the Cowles & Child property to manufacture wire. *April.* Fire damaged foundry of Florence Machine Co.

North Andover. In May, American Silk Wiping Cloth Co. damaged by fire; resumed operations in August and added new looms. *June.* Joseph P. Battles died, aged 78 years; he was for 37 years connected with the Atlantic Cotton Mills of Lawrence, and since 1881, principal owner and treasurer of Lawrence Machine Co. *July.* Davis & Furber Machine Co. added new boilers. — Osgood Mills shut down for repairs. *August.* American Card Clothing Co. shut down one week. — Sutton's Mills added new turbine wheel. *September.* Brightwood Manufacturing Company shut down part of a week; in October, shut down for a few days.

North Attleborough. In January, E. D. Gilmore & Co. moved into larger quarters. *February.* Plant of D. D. Codding & Co. leased and stock and fixtures bought by Daggett

Jewelry Co., the Daggett Co. moving here from Attleborough. — J. A. & S. W. Granbery bought interest of F. H. Cutter in firm of Cutter, Granbery, & Co., and removed to New-ark, N. J.; F. H. Cutter resumed business under name of F. H. Cutter & Co. *March.* Joseph Finberg purchased business of Curtin Jewelry Co. — F. M. Whiting & Co. shut down for stock taking. *May.* Coddling & Hellbrun Co. shut down one week for repairs. *June.* F. M. Whiting & Co. shut down 2 weeks for vacation. *July.* W. J. Bell & Co. shut down a few days. *August.* Globe Jewelry Co. shut down for a few days. — G. K. Webster shut down for repairs. — A. H. Bliss & Co. shut down for repairs. — Lenan, Thomas, & Co. shut down for a few days. — O. M. Draper, jewelry manufacturer, died; all the jewelry shops shut down one afternoon on this account. — George A. Dean, jewelry manufacturer, died, aged 66 years. *November.* H. F. Barrows & Co. shut down one day. — John Shepardon of H. D. Merritt & Co., jewelry manufacturers, died. *December.* Arthur E. Coddling, jewelry manufacturer, died.

Northborough. In January, Woodside Mills shut down on account of accident to engine and water main; in August, shut down finishing room, reopening later; in October, shut down part of the plant on account of lack of orders. *June.* Northborough Woollen Mills shut down 2 days on account of accident to machinery.

Northbridge. In April, Whitin Machine Works began on addition; completed in August. *June.* Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. added new machinery. *August.* Whitinsville Cotton Mills added new engine. *December.* Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co. added new spinning frames.

North Brookfield. In July, E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. shut down for stock taking; in December, cutting department shut down to allow rest of the plant to catch up.

Northfield. In November, sawmill of Alden Parker destroyed by fire.

Norwood. In February, H. M. Plympton began on addition to bindery plant, 4 stories, 50 x 60 feet.

Orange. In January, New Home Sewing Machine Co. shut down one day for inventory; in September, shut down one week for vacation; in October, began on addition, 2 stories, 200 x 40 feet. *July.* Orange Shirt Co. shut down 2 months.

Oxford. In April, the Rhodes Mill property sold to Thayer Woollen Co. — Texas Mill of Thayer Woollen Co. damaged by fire. — Work started on erection of new weave shed and dyehouse plant for David N. Taft. *November.* Chaffee Bros. Co. began erection of lumber mill, 3 stories, 50 x 75 feet; incorporated as Chaffee Bros. Co. *December.* Glen Woollen Mill shut down on account of accident to machinery.

Palmer. In February, mills in the several villages affected by high water causing temporary shutdown. *March.* Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co. began adding machinery and making preparations to add the manufacture of wire nails to its product. *April.* Potter & Bond installed new edger and blower in their sawmill. — Henry P. Holden of Holden & Fuller, woollen goods, died. *July.* Dyehouse of Palmer Carpet Manufacturing Co. struck by lightning and damaged by fire. *August.* A. E. West of New York leased vacant factory of O. J. Powers & Sons for manufacture of straw hats. — Thorndike Co. shut down for one week. *September.* Owing to low water, Thorndike Mills were not able to run continuously on full time.

Peabody. In February, National Calfskin Co. began manufacturing. *March.* Joseph S. Hodgkins, retired tanner, died, aged 86 years. *April.* Factories of W. P. Clark & Co. shut down on account of dull trade. — Enos Sheet Holder Co. began erection of factory, foundry, and power house, 125 x 45, 45 x 75, and 40 x 25 feet, respectively. — Fire damaged stock room of F. M. Shaw & Co.'s shoe factory. *May.* Joseph S. Needham, clder manufacturer, died. *June.* W. P. Clark & Co., leather, dissolved; in August, A. W. Clark started shop to continue the business. — E. E. Stevens & Co. built addition to plant. *July.* Cider mill of E. A. Needham destroyed by fire; not rebuilt. — Fred M. Shaw & Co. retired from business and sold plant to Bowers & Shaw; latter firm started August 1. — F. P. Osborn succeeded to cut stock business of Prescott, Osborn, & Co. *August.* National Calfskin Co. added new boiler. — Finishing

department of Franklin Osborn Co.'s leather factory shut down indefinitely. — Business of Alexander B. Clark, sheepskins, incorporated as the A. B. Clark Co.; authorized capital, \$500,000. *September.* Danvers Bleachery & Dye Works shut down one week for repairs. — National Calfskin Co. began erection of addition, 6 stories, 180 x 80 feet. — E. F. Mulholland, treasurer A. B. Clark Co., died. — Calvin J. Larrabee, morocco, sold to J. E. Osborn & Co. *October.* Sheepskin factory of Geo. E. Hayes & Co. destroyed by fire and morocco factory of Geo. M. Hayes & Son damaged by fire. — Fred. M. Page & Co., linings, etc., moved to Lynn. *November.* After a season of curtailment, tannery of Franklin Osborn Co. shut down indefinitely; windows were boarded up and belts removed from machinery. — Rice & Hutchins leased currying shop of Leverett Poor for purpose of manufacturing split leather for their various shoe factories. *December.* Massachusetts Glove Co. moved here from Salem. *During the year,* Southwick & Hackett erected new building and began manufacture of elder.

Pelham. In November, steam sawmill of L. W. Dillon destroyed by fire.

Pepperell. In September, Pepperell Card & Paper Co. began on addition, 200 x 14 feet, to west side of mill. *October.* Henry A. Parker added new boiler to his paper mill. *December.* Gregory, Shaw, & Co., shoes, shut down plant permanently; no successor.

Peru. In December, the Mill Brook Mining Co. organized in Pittsfield to develop a supposed gold mine in this town; incorporated under laws of New Jersey and \$100,000 authorized as capital stock; the company secured 50 acres of land and began mining.

PITTSFIELD. In January, E. D. Jones Son's Co. shipped eight engines to Japan. — Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. incorporated under laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000; the company shut down a few days for inventory. — Taconic Mills started up in part. — Berkshire Manufacturing Co., overalls, etc., increased its capital stock \$20,000. — Pomeroy Mill damaged by fire.

February. Musgrove Knitting Co. increased capital stock \$10,000 and began on enlargement of plant. — Taconic Mills shut down temporarily on account of lack of stock.

March. Musgrove Knitting Co. and Helliwell Manufacturing Co. added new machinery.

April. H. W. Clark Manufacturing Co., cigars, moved into larger quarters. — New company formed to operate shoe factory of O. W. Robbins Co.; authorized capital, \$50,000, a decrease of \$50,000 from authorized capital of old concern. — Eaton-Hurlbut Stationery Co. began erection of addition to factory, 2 stories, 50 x 200 feet; completed in June. — S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co. began foundation for addition to dyehouse.

June. A. H. Rice & Co., silk goods, shut down for repairs and inventory. — Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. shut down one day on account of accident to power motor. — Osceola Manufacturing Co. incorporated to manufacture textiles, with authorized capital of \$25,000.

July. H. W. Clark Manufacturing Co. shut down one week for vacation. — Smith-Hadley Shirt Co. shut down one month for stock taking. — Helliwell & Co., woollens, shut down for stock taking. — The so-called Barkerville Mill property and certain other real estate in that section of the city transferred to the new corporation, Osceola Manufacturing Co. The mills had not been run for years, and the upper mill, in its day a valuable plant, had been allowed to deteriorate. — Pittsfield Shoe Stock Co. shut down indefinitely. — S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co. added 2 new planing machines.

August. Berkshire Tack Co. shut down indefinitely; resumed in October. — Taconic Mills shut down in all departments owing to dull trade; later, resumed.

September. Collins Mill and Tillotson Mill shut down on account of the death of Mrs. D. M. Collins. — S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co. added new boiler. — Pontoosuc Woollen Co. began erection of addition to mill; drug room addition completed. — W. E. Tillotson began erection of new office building, 2 stories, 21 x 21 feet. — Hamilton Gold Mining Co. began excavating. — Carding and spinning rooms of Taconic Mills shut down owing to accumulation of stock. — Pontoosuc Mills installed electric lighting system; later, shut down in part one week owing to dullness of some lines of goods and dedicated newly erected weave shed with a dance.

November. Cheshire Shoe Manufacturing Co. and O. W. Robbins Co. shut down 2 weeks for stock taking. — Pontoosuc Mills shut down for 3 weeks. — James C. McGowan, proprietor Oriental Silk Thread Co., a new concern, added machinery to spool black silk thread. — Massachusetts Steam Wagon Co. formed to manufacture what had been known as the Cunningham steam wagon or truck. — D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, shut down for stock taking.

December. J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. began on addition to storehouse, 40 x 97 feet, at lower mill, and added new boiler to upper mill. — Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. shut down for stock taking. — Helliwell Mills shut down for stock taking.

Plymouth. In January, Standish Worsted Co. installed electric light plant; in February, completed new weave shed and installed new looms; in May, purchased new building and equipped it for manufacture of woollens; in July, incorporated under Massachusetts laws with capital stock of \$240,000, divided into 2,400 shares of \$100 each. **July.** Puritan Mills shut down for 5 weeks; replaced carding and spinning machinery with looms. — George Mabbett & Sons began manufacturing woollen cloth.

Princeton. In May, Mineral Tanning Co. succeeded by Paul A. Pouppeville.

QUINCY. In February, boat building establishment of John Stuart destroyed by fire. **March.** Most of the granite quarries passed into the control of a syndicate to be known as the Quincy Granite Quarries Co. and include Quincy Quarry Co., Berry Bros., John Cashman, Prout Bros., Milne & Chalmers, W. R. Thomas, John Fallon & Sons, Field & Wilde, G. H. Hitchcock & Co., G. S. Patterson, Gold Leaf Quarry Co., Craig & Richards, Lewis Dell & Co., Carr & Spear, McKenzie & Patterson, Blue Hill Granite Co., Lyons Granite Co., and O. T. Rogers Granite Co.; the capitalization was placed at \$1,750,000. — Columbia Granite Co. sold plant and business to John McQueen. **April.** Prout Bros. engaged in manufacture of monuments after sale of quarry; later, shut down 2 months. — All of the granite manufacturers shut down 2 months on account of labor difficulty. **May.** Fore River Engine Co. purchased 50 acres of land along the Weymouth Fore River at Quincy Point and Quincy Neck for purpose of erecting large shipbuilding plant; foundations were started for 4 buildings, 600 x 80, 600 x 80, 800 x 100, and 400 x 180 feet, respectively; harbor to be dredged 25 feet at low tide and to have a concrete bottom.* **August.** Work suspended temporarily in the majority of the quarries owing to the extreme heat. — John F. Merrill Co. incorporated to manufacture shoes; authorized capital, \$5,000. **September.** United States Standard Scale Co. began manufacture of slot weighing machines.

Randolph. In February, Hagerty & Sullivan dedicated their new shoe factory addition. **November.** Merchandise in factory of Tileston Bros. Shoe Co. sold at auction.

Reading. In December, Oliver-Whiteman Shoe Co. shut down indefinitely.

Revere. In June, Anthony & Laskey began manufacture of shoes.

Rockland. In March, C. E. Lane, shoes, shut down permanently; no successor. **April.** Hub Gore Co. shut down on account of dull trade. — S. E. Packard & Son of Brockton purchased plant of Nesmith Paper Box Co. and continued operations. — Geo. W. Hall, shoes, shut down for 2 months. **June.** Chas. H. Dill, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 86 years. **August.** Gideon Studley began erection of new box factory to replace one destroyed by fire, 2 stories, 80 x 195 feet; completed in December. **November.** Fred F. Prior Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$6,000; to manufacture stays, etc.; later, added machinery to re-make old shoes by adding new bottoms, after which they were treed and finished.

Rockport. In February, Tarr's Isinglass Factory shut down for the season.

Russell. In January, the glove factory of W. B. Shelley destroyed by fire. **December.** Blandford Brick & Tile Co. completed repairs on plant.

SALEM. In January, John J. Connolly, Cass & Daley, and Cole & Woodbury, shoes, moved into larger quarters. — Young & Sampson, counters, increased capacity. — Morrill Leather Co. began on addition to plant. — Chas. P. Buckley, innersoles, moved here from Lynn. — Solo Leather Co. began manufacturing. — Sachem Shoe Co. leased plant to make, sell, and repair fine shoes; in June, went out of existence and machinery moved to Lynn. — J. A. Lord and Young & Sampson shut down owing to accident to ma-

* See BATTLE SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN MASSACHUSETTS, page 54.

chinery. *March.* John M. Anderson, retired soap manufacturer, died, aged 88 years. — Storehouse of E. F. Bell & Co., shoes, damaged by fire. — Massachusetts Glove Co. moved here from Danvers; in December, moved to Peabody. *April.* Mills 1 and 3 of Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills shut down on account of accident to engine. *May.* N. P. Gifford began erection of new factory for use of W. A. Irving, box manufacturer. — Michael Kelley began repairing Nichols factory for occupancy as a morocco shop. — Warren Page of Warren Page & Co., shoe stock, died. — Fire damaged barrel factory of H. & H. O'Donnell. *June.* Fire damaged plants of J. A. Lord, leather stiffenings, and Chas. H. Carey & Co., heels. *July.* Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills shut down one week for repairs. — Essex Shoe Co. began manufacture of shoes. *August.* Glerger & Brenning began manufacture of motors for automobiles. — Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills shut down one week for repairs. *September.* Cass & Daley added men's shoes to product. — P. Lennox & Co., leather, shut down 4 weeks. *October.* Fire destroyed morocco factory of Christopher Carter. *November.* Fire damaged cotton waste room at Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills. — Leonard Shoe Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$15,000.

Sandwich. In August, fire damaged old Cape Cod Glass Co.'s plant which had been idle for some time past.

Saugus. In November, F. Scott & Son, woollen goods, installed new looms.

Seituate. In May, E. O. Stoddard, shoes, retired from business; no successor.

Sharon. In October, factory property of Geo. R. & W. E. Mann sold to New Century Roll Screen Co.; repairs and improvements begun; manufacturing to begin after January 1, 1901.

Shelburne. In March, Thos. W. Mayhew, retired silk manufacturer, died at Pater-son, N. J., aged 70 years. *April.* American Metallic Casket Co. set up last of its machinery; in August, purchased a building to use as storehouse and began work on addition to plant. *June.* Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Co. shut down for stock taking and repairs; in December, shut down 2 weeks for vacation. *July.* Bickel Manufacturing Co. incorporated to manufacture improved bicycle pedal and wrench and began fitting up quarters in old silk mill building.

Shirley. In January, S. Gould, shoddy, moved here from West Boylston, and in May became incorporated under Massachusetts laws as Gould Manufacturing Co.; authorized capital, \$10,000. *June.* Samson Cordage Works began on addition, 2 stories, 100 x 90 feet; in August, shut down braiding room for 2 weeks; later, finishing and store rooms damaged by fire; in November, picker room damaged by fire. *August.* C. A. Edgarton Manufacturing Co. began on addition to boiler and engine room.

Shrewsbury. In February, Green & Hickey Leather Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$75,000.

Somerset. In May, Mount Hope Iron Co. shut down for 2 weeks; in June, shut down for stock taking; in November, shut down one week; and in December, shut down for 2 days. *August.* All foundries shut down temporarily on account of the excessive heat. *October.* Somerset Fire Brick & Tile Co. incorporated under New Hampshire laws; authorized capital, \$125,000. *December.* Somerset Foundry Co. shut down one week for vacation.

SOMERVILLE. In January, Martin W. Carr began foundation for box factory, 58 x 40 feet, 3 stories. — New England Glass Co.'s plant destroyed by fire. *February.* J. D. Campbell, proprietor of National Plating Works, Boston, died. *During the year,* Cushman Bros. & Co., curtains, fixtures, etc., shut down. — Birch Bros. added room for drafting department and connected various parts of works by telephone; also, added new boiler.

Southborough. In March, Cordaville Woollen Mill installed new felt department and, during the year, added new machinery and improved the plant generally.

Southbridge. In March, Central Mills shut down temporarily on account of accident to machinery. *May.* Southbridge Manufacturing Co., shoe tools, discontinued business; no successor. *June.* Work begun on clearing land for erection of box factory for Providence, R. I., capitalists. *July.* Southbridge Printing Co. shut down owing to dull trade. — Central Mills Co. added new machinery. — Litchfield Shuttle Co. added new machinery. *December.* American Optical Works began on addition to its glass factory.

South Hadley. In July, Hampshire Paper Co. shut down for repairs. *August.* Carew Manufacturing Co. shut down for one week; later, shut down for 2 weeks. *December.* Mills of Glasgow Co. shut down entire year.

Spencer. In May, Beebe, Webber, & Co., woollen goods, shut down on account of accident to machinery. *June.* E. F. Sibley, shoes, and Brookfield Counter Co. burned out; in July, Sibley retired from business with no successor, and in the same month Brookfield Counter Co. was succeeded by the Columbla Counter Co. and business moved to South Boston. — Ebenezer Howe, boxes, shut down; in September, sold to Henry Howe. *July.* Green & Green, underwear, moved to Worcester. — The Red Mill recently sold to Newton Darling, again sold by auction and bid in by F. S. Pratt. *September.* Isaac Prouty & Co., shoes, shut down until new run was ready. *October.* Nipmuc Paper Box Co. burned out and leased new plant. — Work begun on artesian well for Ne Plus Ultra Yeast Co. and new factory occupied. — Fire destroyed coal shed of Isaac Prouty & Co. — Spencer Textile Co. leased plant and set up machinery; began operations in November. *November.* Spencer Wire Co. damaged by fire. *December.* Isaac Prouty & Co. shut down over holidays. — Dufton Bros.' Westville Mill damaged by fire. — Lorenzo Watson, pioneer in boot industry in Spencer, died, aged 82 years.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, Waltham Watch Tool Co. moved into its new building. — Boston Insole Co. went out of business; no successor. — P. R. Wagon of P. R. Wagon & Co., wire workers, withdrew from active management of the business, which was continued under the name of The P. R. Wagon Manufacturing Co.; in August, Mr. Wagon died. — Fire damaged plant of Dickinson Hard Rubber Co.

February. Knox Automobile Co. reorganized with capital stock of \$50,000; began manufacturing in March.

March. Indian Orchard Co. broke ground for addition to plant, 214 x 75 feet, 5 stories, with picker room, 50 x 65 feet, one story.

April. Ground broken for erection of addition to the collar factory of the M. & M. Manufacturing Co., 45 x 45 feet.

May. Springfield Knitting Co. bought entire plant and machinery of Alaska Knitting Co.; later, began construction of 2 additions to mill, 3 stories, 100 x 60 and 20 x 35 feet, respectively.

June. Springfield Webbing Co. began on erection of new weave room, one story, 42 x 105 feet, and added new looms. — Meyer Thread Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$500,000; succeeded to business of Whitcomb Winding Co. formerly of Holyoke.

July. Smith & Wesson, revolvers, shut down 3 days for vacation. — Bliss Charcoal Stove Co. organized to manufacture a charcoal stove or broiler, the invention of Mrs. A. L. Bliss. — Indian Orchard Co. increased capital stock \$125,000. — Hodges Fibre Carpet Co. leased part of Indian Orchard Co.'s new mill to increase their capacity. — Planet Manufacturing Co. increased its capital stock \$5,000. — Church & Richards, cotton yarn, succeeded by Fred. G. Richards.

September. The following city ordinance went into effect:

Section 1. In the city of Springfield the emission into the open air of dark smoke or dense gray smoke for more than two minutes continuously, or the emission of such smoke during 12 per cent of any continuous period of 12 hours, is hereby declared a nuisance.

Section 2. Whoever commits such nuisance or suffers the same to be committed on any premises owned or occupied by him, or in any way participates in committing the same, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each week during any part of which such nuisance exists.

Section 3. The mayor of the city shall designate some proper person among the officers of the city, who shall be charged with the enforcement of this law. Such designation shall be made in January of each year, but shall be subject to change at any time.

Section 4. The officer so designated may apply to the supreme judicial or superior court or to any justice thereof for an injunction to restrain the further operation of any furnace, steam boiler or boilers which are being operated in such a manner as to create

a nuisance as herein defined; and said court or justice may after hearing the parties enjoin the further operation of any such furnace, boiler or boilers.

Section 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, in the year 1900.

October. Confectioners' Machinery & Manufacturing Co. incorporated under Delaware laws with authorized capital of \$200,000, half in common and half in preferred stock; the product to be a candy machine known as the "Mogul." — Moore Drop Forging Co. organized with authorized capital of \$25,000, location secured for new plant, and work of construction begun. — Indian Orchard Co. began erection of new boiler house, one story, 40 x 40 feet. — Goessman Parchment Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$200,000. — John H. Rodgers, carriage manufacturer, died, aged 60 years.

November. Sawmill of Chas. A. Bartholomew partially destroyed by fire.

December. S. P. Burgess, boxes, sold to the Burgess Paper Box Co. — Fire damaged cigar factory of Thos. H. Kelley. — Plants of Golden Spring Hook & Eye Co. and C. W. Mutell Manufacturing Co., regallas, not operated entire year.

Stockbridge. In March, paper mill of Chas. E. Callender destroyed by fire; not to be rebuilt.

Stoneham. In March, T. H. Jones Co., shoes, added new machinery. **June.** L. V. Colahan & Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws to manufacture shoes; authorized capital, \$10,000.

Stoughton. In April, Alanson Belcher, shoe manufacturer, died. **October.** James Hill, retired boot manufacturer, died, aged 70 years. **November.** Foss & Co., shoddy, disposed of their property to the Stoughton Mills.

Sturbridge. In January, Fiskdale Mills added 2 new engines and electric light plant; in August renovated spinning frames and set up new spoolers.

Sudbury. In August, J. B. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., purchased 90,000 feet of land for purpose of erecting mill for manufacture of cotton mill woodenware.

Sutton. In May, Dudley Shuttle Co. began erection of new boiler and engine house.

Swampscott. In October, Henry Alberts, shoes, moved to Lynn.

TAUNTON. In January, Taunton Rivet Works began on addition to plant. — Cohanet Mill added new engine. — Engine at Taunton Locomotive Works damaged by explosion. **February.** Taunton Iron Works shut down on account of accident to engine. **March.** Lincoln & Wood shipped twist drills to Honolulu. — Mason Machine Co. shut down on account of accident to machinery. **April.** Atlas Tack Corporation added new packing machines. — Estate of F. W. R. Emery, blank books, succeeded by Emery Record Preserving Co. — A. B. Staples, bricks, went out of business; no successor. **June.** The new Winthrop Mill ran off its first cotton on the 14th. **July.** Eldridge & Co., casket hardware, absorbed by American Silver & Casket Co., organized under New Jersey laws, with authorized capital of \$500,000. **August.** Taunton Iron Works installed new boiler. — The several foundries compelled to shut down temporarily on account of the heat. **October.** New Winthrop Mill in full operation. — Elizabeth Poole Mills ran on three days' time. — Massachusetts Pearl Works began operations. — Fire damaged plant of American Smelting & Refining Co., formerly the Phoenix Crucible Works, and cabinet factory of Benj. F. Cunningham. **December.** Rebuilding of burned crucible works begun. — Whittenton Mills shut down for 3 days' vacation.

Templeton. In October, Brown, Bradley, & Co., chairs, shut down on account of accident to boiler.

Tewksbury. In May, buildings and machinery of Atherton Machine Co. sold at auction. The business of the Atherton Machine Co. was originated by Mr. Wm. E. Whitehead, now deceased, who came to this country from Miles Platten, England, and became one of the most resourceful inventors of special cotton machinery of his day, and the organizer of the manufacture of same. Later he associated with himself Mr. A. T. Atherton of Lowell, then a patent lawyer, forming the firm of Whitehead & Atherton. Starting with a limited capital, in a small shop in Lowell, the firm rapidly developed a very large business in cotton picking machinery, in fact, taking the lead in the business world

In this specialty. Finding their quarters in Lowell inadequate to their growing business, they purchased a large tract of land in Tewksbury upon which was begun the erection of the present immense plant occupied by the Atherton Machine Co. Soon after moving to Tewksbury the firm was incorporated as the Whitehead & Atherton Machine Co., and after the death of Mr. Whitehead, in 1884, the property was sold to the Atherton Machine Co., incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts for the purpose of purchasing the plant. Its capital was \$300,000. In 1887 Mr. A. A. Coburn of Lowell, then the largest stockholder in the company, took charge of the concern and practically became the manager of the company and its business. From this time until August, 1893, when the financial and business depression enveloped the country, the Atherton Machine Co. was highly successful. In 1895, several unfortunate financial losses, largely outside the regular channels of the company's business, crippled its credit to such an extent that it was forced into insolvency in July, 1898.

Townsend. In February, new steam lumber and stave mill of A. D. Fessenden dedicated.

Uxbridge. In January, Edwin Whitin purchased the Capron Woollen Mill. *February.* C. A. Root & Co. cotton worsteds, began manufacturing. *March.* Calumet and Hecla Woollen Mills shut down temporarily on account of high water. *July.* Hecla Mill shut down temporarily. — Fire damaged picker room of Capron's Mill. *September.* Uxbridge Cotton Mill let contract for addition to be built between Uxbridge and Whitinsville. *During the year,* the Uxbridge Cotton Mill added new spindles, looms, and cards. — Ironstone Mill closed entire year and advertised for sale. — The Capron Mills operated by Norfolk Woollen Co. of Franklin.

Wakefield. In May, cane-cutting factory of Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. destroyed by fire; rebuilt. *July.* Fire destroyed factory of Wakefield Reed Chair Co.

Walpole. In May, Walpole Dye & Chemical Works sold at auction. *June.* Fire destroyed building of Massachusetts Chemical Co.; rebuilt. *July.* Walpole branch of the American Card Clothing Co. closed and the Walpole Card Clothing Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$15,000. *August.* Waterproof paper department of F. W. Bird & Son destroyed by fire; rebuilt. *October.* Walpole Card Clothing Co. added 2 new water wheels; in operation in November.

WALTHAM. In January, fire damaged machine shop of F. C. Gifford and the plant of Waltham Electrotyping Co. — American Waltham Watch Co. shut down 8 days for stock taking. *February.* Addition to New England Motor Carriage Co.'s factory completed. *May.* S. A. Arneson Organ Co. began equipping factory to manufacture organs. *July.* American Waltham Manufacturing Co., bicycles, cut down its force on account of dull trade. — American Waltham Watch Co., United States Watch Co., Columbia Watch Co., Judson L. Thompson Manufacturing Co., and Godber Jewel Co., shut down 2 weeks for vacation. — Davis & Farnum Manufacturing Co. shut down temporarily on account of excessive heat. *August.* Boston Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, shut down 2 weeks for curtailment of production. — All factories shut down for muster day. — American Waltham Watch Co. and O'Hara Dial Co. shut down temporarily on account of the heat. — New England Motor Carriage Co. sold to Waltham Motor Carriage Co.; in November, resold to Stanton Manufacturing Co. who combined the business with their own. *September.* Boston Manufacturing Co. shut down one week for repairs. — American Watch Tool Co. added new engine. *December.* American Waltham Watch Co. shut down for holidays.

Ware. In February, mills obliged to shut down on account of high water. — Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. added machinery to worsted spinning department; in July, shut down on account of accident to machinery. *July.* Otis Company added new battery of boilers; in August, shut down in part owing to lack of power.

Warren. In January, Thorndike Co. equipped No. 4 mill with machinery for manufacture of stockinet; in April, added more machinery; in May, began erection of new cloth room and storehouse; in September, shut down for repairs; in November, added new water wheel; in December, shut down on account of ice getting into water wheel. — Torkelson Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of accident to machinery; in December, shut down for holiday vacation. *November.* Sayles & Jenks Manufactur-

ing Co. shut down on account of dull trade; in December, shut down a second time for same reason.

Watertown. In May, Falcon Worsted Co. leased 20 looms and began manufacturing. *October.* Bemis Mills shut down indefinitely. — Hood Rubber Co. began on addition to factory, 4 stories, 80 x 100 feet; later, increased capital stock to \$750,000; in December, shut down for 10 days.

Wayland. In May, Caswell Bros. succeeded by Caswell Shoe Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$7,000. *September.* Shoe factory of R. C. Dean destroyed by fire.

Webster. In February, mills were generally shut down on account of high water. — Eben S. Stevens of Quinnebaug, Conn., began erection of new woollen mill, 2 stories, 90 x 90 feet; completed in July. *March.* L. D. Perry, woollen yarn, added new cards; in September, began erection of new mill and other buildings as follows: yarn mill, 120 x 80 feet; picker house, 30 x 40 feet; and boiler house, 40 x 20 feet. *August.* H. N. Slater Manufacturing Co., cotton goods, shut down for repairs; in December, added new spindles and looms. *October.* A. J. Bates & Co., shoes, began on addition and improvements to factory.

Wellesley. In May, R. T. Sullivan Co., wool extracts, completed new dry house.

Wendell. In June, Farley Paper Co. shut down for repairs on mill and dam. *July.* Orange Knitting Co. shut down 2 weeks for vacation.

Westborough. In September, Geo. B. Brigham & Sons shut down cutting department for one week. *November.* F. W. Forbes, retired sleigh manufacturer, died.

West Boylston. In January, S. Gould, shoddy, moved machinery to Shirley. *February.* Clarendon Mills completed removal of machinery to its new mill at West Peterboro, N. H.

West Bridgewater. In January, A. S. Lyons began operations with a new sawmill purchased in Vermont; in April, totally destroyed by fire. — Sawmill of Daniel B. Davis damaged by fire. *October.* Chas. E. Tisdale & Co., shoes, shut down 2 days for vacation.

West Brookfield. In July, Olmstead-Quabog Corset Co., owing to increase of business, leased vacant Wood shoe factory; in August, shut down for stock taking. *August.* Standard Fishing Rod Co. formed; leased plant and began equipping for manufacturing; first shipment of product made in October; in December, shut down for holiday vacation.

Westfield. In January, W. Warren Thread Co. began erection of addition, 3 stories, 50 x 165 feet; in December, began on another addition, 3 stories, 50 x 160 feet. *February.* Hial Holcomb, retired whip manufacturer, died, aged 82 years. *March.* Dewitt C. Sackett, cigar manufacturer, died, aged 57 years. *June.* Solar Paper Co. went out of business and was succeeded by the Columbian Paper Co., a combination of the Solar Paper Co. and the Western Photo Paper Co. of Chicago. *July.* Emmons Howard, organ manufacturer, purchased good will and name of the Johnson & Son organ business. — The American Cabinet Hardware Co. and Textile Manufacturing Co. absorbed by the American Silver & Casket Co., a new combination comprising the above companies and the following: Eldridge & Co., Taunton, Mass.; Strong Manufacturing Co. and Morgan Silver Plate Co., Winsted, Conn.; Westfield Plate Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; and Grilley Co. and United States Casket Hardware Co., New Haven, Conn.; incorporated under New Jersey laws with authorized capital of \$500,000. — H. B. Smith of H. B. Smith Co. died, aged 83 years. *September.* Owen Rockwell died, aged 86 years; he was one of the veteran powder manufacturers of Western Massachusetts. *December.* James C. Alden, formerly a woollen goods manufacturer in Westfield, died in Providence, R. I., aged 55 years.

The Westfield Board of Trade gave notice of a meeting to be held after the first of the year to consider a communication received from the American Bicycle Co. relative to the plant of the Lozier Manufacturing Co. This company was anxious to obtain the deeds of the plant which were held by the Board of Trade in the interest of the subscribers, who had contributed a large sum to bring the Lozier bicycle business to Westfield. The contract between the Lozier company and the Board of Trade has $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to run. The

proposition was that the deeds of the property be turned over to the American Bicycle Co. which wrote, in substance, as follows: "Upon the delivery of the deeds we will build, with due diligence, an addition, or additions, having a total floor space of not less than 30,000 square feet, and to cost not less than \$15,000, and will, to the best of our ability and so far as good business will permit, equip and operate the factory for manufacturing purposes for three years from the first day of January, 1901; and will not, for the period of four years next ensuing from January 1, 1901, sell the property; with the understanding that so fast as the addition or additions are constructed the deposit of \$15,000 may be drawn upon on account of the erection, in manner and form as in the case of the construction of the original plant."

Westford. In April, Allan Cameron died, aged 77 years; in 1858, Mr. Cameron came to this town and bought an interest in the Abbot Worsted Co. forming a partnership with John Abbot which connection continued to the time of his death; in October, the company was changed from a private firm to a corporation with an authorized capital of \$600,000, with the sons of the two partners as principal incorporators.

Westhampton. In November, W. H. Lyman leased his sawmill to the Columbian Specialty Co. of Easthampton.

West Newbury. In January, West Newbury Co-operative Creamery began operations. *September.* S. C. Noyes & Co., combs, and Wm. R. Chaplin, shoes, shut down one day for vacation. *November.* S. C. Noyes & Co. shut down for election day and for the Thanksgiving holiday season.

Weston. In June, Thomas Faber & Son, sash cord, retired from business; no successor.

Weymouth. In February, Benj. S. Lovell, president of the John P. Lovell Arms Co., died, aged 56 years. *July.* M. Sheehy & Co., shoes, shut down one week. *August.* E. H. Stetson & Co. succeeded by Stetson Shoe Co., Incorporated; authorized capital, \$40,000. *December.* Fireworks factory of Edmund S. Hunt & Sons damaged by fire and explosion.

Whitman. In January, Commonwealth Shoe Co. added women's shoes to product. — L. C. Bliss & Co. shut down at close of season's run for a few days. *April.* United States Shoe Co. shut down one week. *June.* Old Colony Boot & Shoe Co. shut down one week for stock taking. *September.* L. C. Bliss & Co. began on addition to be used as last department. *October.* Atwood Bros. installed new boiler in their box factory.

Wilbraham. In December, Collins Manufacturing Co., paper, shut down for repairs.

Williamsburg. In February, Haydenville Co. began erection of new melting furnaces; in July, installed new boiler; in December, shut down for stock taking. *November.* Hill Bros.' button shop shut down for repairs.

Williamstown. In January, Williamstown Manufacturing Co. shut down owing to accident to main shaft; in September, fire damaged picker room. *February.* Local mills shut down temporarily on account of high water. *August.* Boston Finishing Co. shut down in part; in September, shut down for one week; later, shut down on account of accident to machinery; in October, began on addition to be used as a dye room, one story, 66 x 64 feet; new engine also installed.

Winchendon. In August, White Bros., cotton goods, began on erection of new mill.

Winchester. In November, United Shoe Machinery Co. began erection of new factory, 300 x 80 feet, for manufacture of drop forgings and other heavy work.

Winthrop. In January, S. Payne & Co. discontinued currying leather; no successor.

WOBURN. In April, new currying shop of Beggs & Cobb completed. *September.* Freeman A. Loring died; he formerly operated the Bryant & King tannery, retiring from business in 1895. *November.* James Robertson bought the Pollard factory and began manufacture of leather. — N. J. Simonds, retired manufacturer of counters, died.

WORCESTER. In January, the Eastern Bridge and Structural Company organized under Massachusetts laws; authorized capital, \$75,000; leased plant and began operations. — James H. Whittle began excavating for addition to his machine shop, 3 stories, 50 x 160 feet. — L. A. Hastings, harnesses, incorporated as L. A. Hastings Co. — Stockholders of Worcester Optical Company voted to increase their holdings and subscribe funds for enlarging the plant and adding new machinery; in July, plant shut down indefinitely owing to business complications. — Parker Hat Company incorporated; authorized capital, \$5,000.

February. Harrington & Richardson Arms Company began manufacture of guns, a branch which they abandoned in 1886 to confine themselves to the manufacture of revolvers. — Sherman Envelope Co. moved into larger quarters. — Abraham Burlingame died, aged 58 years; he was proprietor of the Burlingame Engine Works and inventor of the Burlingame pulley and engine. — Edward H. Stark died, aged 71 years; he was one of the oldest boot manufacturers in Worcester; in 1863 he opened a small shop with his brother as partner and increased the business, retiring about two years ago. — Fire damaged plants of National Biscuit Company and Hamblin & Russell Manufacturing Company, wire goods.

March. A number of local mills and factories compelled to shut down for different periods on account of high water. — Queensbury Mills began removing its machinery from Hudson to a plant at South Worcester; company manufactured worsteds and moved 8 years ago from Sanford, Maine, to Hudson manufacturing as the Hudson Spinning Co.; a corporation purchased the business and organized as the Queensbury Mills Co. — National Biscuit Co. decided to discontinue manufacturing in this city. — Morris Cohen, wrappers, fined for running plant on Sunday. — Wachusett Mills Co. began operations with 25 looms. — John C. Otis died; he was president and treasurer of the Union Water Meter Co.

April. Ætna Knitting Co. occupied new quarters. — Worcester Machine Screw Co. with the Chicago Screw Co. and Detroit Machine Screw Co. absorbed by a combination known as Standard Screw Co.; incorporated under New Jersey laws; authorized capital, \$1,500,000. — Washburn & Moen branch of American Steel Wire Co. shut down 3 days. — Washburn Wire Co. incorporated under Maine laws; authorized capital, \$1,500,000. — New factory, 3 stories, 40 x 160 feet, begun for occupancy by Vocallon Organ Co. — A. Burlingame Co. incorporated from private firm of A. Burlingame & Co.; authorized capital, \$20,000. — Fire damaged dry house of Baker, Ricketson Co.'s factory twice; knife factory of L. Hardy & Co.; and dressmaking establishment of M. E. Burnes.

May. Washburn & Moen began erection of addition to wire works, one story, 60 x 100 feet. — Harrington & Richardson Arms Co. began erection of addition for manufacture of new gun recently put on the market; one story, 50 x 60 feet. — Worcester Carpet Co. shut down for stock taking. — Gilman & Moffett succeeded C. A. Moffett, candy manufacturer; in July, moved into larger quarters.

June. Worcester Brewing Co. installed a 150 ton ice refrigerating plant, and new boiler. — The Locomobile Co. of America leased the balance of building partially occupied and the former occupants removed. — Washburn & Moen shut down for the summer months. — Junction Foundry Co. began manufacturing in plant formerly run by A. B. Davidson who retired from business in May, 1899.

July. Massasoit Knitting Co., of Spencer, leased quarters and began removal of plant to this city. — N. A. Lombard & Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws; authorized capital, \$20,000; to manufacture woollen machinery. — Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co. shut down one week for repairs. — The United States Lunch Wagon Co. bought out the T. H. Buckley Lunch Wagon & Catering Co., thus controlling the lunch wagon business of the United States and Canada. — Fire destroyed drop forging shop of Locomobile Co. of America. — John R. Scott, woollen goods, shut down 3 weeks; in December, shut down 10 days.

August. Merrick D. Marcy died, aged 68 years; he was for many years a manufacturer of spinning rings but had retired. — Fire damaged dyehouse of Charles W. Crough.

September. Southgate Woollen Co. shut down during month.

October. Clarendon Counter Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$5,000; to manufacture shoe counters, as successor to C. H. Clarendon.

November. Curtis Manufacturing Co. began addition to plant. — Morgan Spring Co. began erection of new factory, 2 stories, 140 x 40 feet. — Charles Case Shoe Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws; authorized capital, \$28,000; to manufacture men's and women's shoes. — Fire slightly damaged plant of Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. — George L. Allen died, aged 47 years; he was a member of William Allen & Sons, builders of steam boilers.

December. Parisian Wrapper Manufacturing Co. shut down owing to business complications. — The Natural Food Company organized with authorized capital of \$10,000,000. This company becomes the licensee of the Worcester plant of the Shredded Wheat Co. Until the new factory, which will be located at Niagara Falls, N. Y., is completed, the shredded wheat biscuits are to be made at Worcester; after that, the Worcester plant may be devoted to the manufacture of the machinery used in preparing the food products made by the Natural Food Co. as well as the biscuit. The plan of the deal made comprehended that the stockholders in the Shredded Wheat Co. were to be granted a yearly dividend of 8 per cent for 13 years, which is the corporate life of the company; at the close of this term of years, the capital stock of \$1,400,000 will be bought for cash, the stockholders receiving par for their holdings. — Silas Garfield died, aged 68 years; he was one of the founders of the Washburn & Garfield Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of steam, water, and gas pipe and fittings. — Mill of the Southgate Woollen Co. destroyed by fire; rebuilt. — Fire damaged plant of Stewart Specialty Manufacturing Co., makers of cardboard photograph cases. *During the year*, the Wachusett Thread Co. increased capital stock \$50,000 and installed new machines.

THE STATE. As in past years, the preceding chronology has been prepared from information supplied by manufacturers, and from other sources. It includes the more important events affecting the conduct of the industrial enterprises of the Commonwealth. Returns are made from 211 cities and towns as against 224 cities and towns reported in the volume for 1899.

In the following summary will be found a statement of the principal industrial events arranged by subjects and industries. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: In 1900, there were 156 instances of new firms or industries established in the several cities and towns; of these, three were established to manufacture artisans' tools; 52 for the manufacture of boots and shoes; 7, clothing; 5, cotton goods, etc. There were 119 new buildings constructed during the year, 6 for firms engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; 16, cotton goods; 15, woollen goods, etc. Other lines may be read in a similar manner.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
New Establishments, etc.	156	New Establishments, etc.—Con.	
Artisans' tools, ...	3	Leather, ...	5
Boots and shoes, ...	52	Machines and machinery, ...	10
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1	Metals and metallic goods, ...	11
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, ...	1	Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	2
Brooms, brushes, and mops, ...	1	Musical instruments and materials, ...	1
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., ...	1	Paper, ...	3
Carriages and wagons, ...	6	Pollishes and dressing, ...	1
Clothing, ...	7	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	2
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, ...	1	Shipbuilding, ...	1
Cordage and twine, ...	1	Silk and silk goods, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	5	Sporting and athletic goods, ...	1
Electrical apparatus and appliances, ...	1	Straw and palm leaf goods, ...	2
Fireworks and matches, ...	1	Wooden goods, ...	1
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, ...	1	Woollen goods, ...	12
Food preparations, ...	5	Worsted goods, ...	3
Furniture, ...	1	Buildings Constructed during the Year.	119
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	4	Arms and ammunition, ...	1
Ink, mucilage, and paste, ...	1	Artisans' tools, ...	2
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	4	Boots and shoes, ...	6
Jewelry, ...	3	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	6
		Carpetings, ...	1

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Buildings Constructed during the Year—Con.		Machinery added to Plants—Con.	
Carriages and wagons, ...	2	Machines and machinery, ...	9
Clothing, ...	1	Metals and metallic goods, ...	2
Cordage and twine, ...	1	Paper, ...	7
Cotton goods, ...	16	Rubber and elastic goods, ...	1
Electrical apparatus and appliances, ...	8	Silk and silk goods, ...	3
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, ...	2	Stone (quarried), ...	1
Food preparations, ...	5	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, ...	1
Furniture, ...	1	Woollen goods, ...	30
Glue, isinglass, and starch, ...	1	Worsted goods, ...	8
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	5	Other Additions to Plants.	186
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	1	Arms and ammunition, ...	1
Jewelry, ...	2	Artisans' tools, ...	2
Leather, ...	2	Boots and shoes, ...	17
Liquors (malt), ...	2	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	2
Lumber, ...	1	Building materials, ...	2
Machines and machinery, ...	8	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., ...	1
Metals and metallic goods, ...	6	Carriages and wagons, ...	4
Musical instruments and materials, ...	1	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, ...	1
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, ...	1	Clothing, ...	3
Paper, ...	2	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, ...	1
Paper goods, ...	2	Cordage and twine, ...	1
Printing, publishing, and book-binding, ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	25
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	5	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., ...	1
Rubber and elastic goods, ...	6	Flax, hemp, and jute goods, ...	2
Shipbuilding, ...	1	Food preparations, ...	1
Silk and silk goods, ...	1	Hosiery and knit goods, ...	2
Stone (cut and monumental), ...	1	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	1
Straw and palm leaf goods, ...	1	Leather, ...	5
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, ...	1	Leather goods, ...	1
Wooden goods, ...	1	Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages, ...	1
Woollen goods, ...	15	Liquors (malt), ...	1
Machinery added to Plants.	146	Lumber, ...	1
Artisans' tools, ...	1	Machines and machinery, ...	11
Boots and shoes, ...	9	Metals and metallic goods, ...	5
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1	Musical instruments and materials, ...	1
Buttons and dress trimmings, ...	1	Paper, ...	7
Cotton goods, ...	63	Paper goods, ...	1
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, ...	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	6
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., ...	1	Rubber and elastic goods, ...	2
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	2	Silk and silk goods, ...	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	2	Stone (quarried), ...	2
Leather, ...	1	Straw and palm leaf goods, ...	1
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages, ...	1	Wooden goods, ...	1
Lumber, ...	1	Woollen goods, ...	19
		Worsted goods, ...	3

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Addition of New Class of Product.	20	Increased Capacity of Plants—Con.	
Arms and ammunition, ...	1	Carpetings, ...	1
Artisans' tools, ...	1	Clothing, ...	2
Boots and shoes, ...	7	Leather, ...	1
Clothing, ...	1	Machines and machinery, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	2	Metals and metallic goods, ...	2
Food preparations, ...	2	Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	1
Liquors (distilled), ...	1	Changes from Private Firms to Corporations.	23
Machines and machinery, ...	1	Boots and shoes, ...	8
Rubber and elastic goods, ...	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1
Woollen goods, ...	3	Cotton goods, ...	1
Rebuilding of Burned Factories, etc.	15	Food preparations, ...	2
Boots and shoes, ...	2	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1	Jewelry, ...	1
Chemical preparations (compounded), ...	1	Leather, ...	1
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., ...	1	Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages, ...	1
Food preparations, ...	1	Machines and machinery, ...	2
Furniture, ...	2	Polishes and dressing, ...	1
Metals and metallic goods, ...	1	Saddlery and harness, ...	1
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, ...	1	Woollen goods, ...	2
Paper, ...	1	Worsted goods, ...	1
Silk and silk goods, ...	1	Changes in Firms, Firm Names, etc.	77
Woollen goods, ...	3	Boots and shoes, ...	33
Removals to New or Larger Quarters.	46	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	3
Artisans' tools, ...	1	Building materials, ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	33	Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc., ...	1
Buttons and dress trimmings, ...	1	Carriages and wagons, ...	2
Carriages and wagons, ...	2	Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, ...	1
Food preparations, ...	1	Clothing, ...	3
Hose: rubber, linen, etc., ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	1
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1	Food preparations, ...	2
Jewelry, ...	1	Furniture, ...	2
Leather goods, ...	1	Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1
Machines and machinery, ...	1	Leather, ...	3
Paper goods, ...	1	Machines and machinery, ...	1
Polishes and dressing, ...	1	Metals and metallic goods, ...	3
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, ...	1	Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	2
Resumption of Business after Protracted Shutdowns.	5	Paper, ...	2
Paper, ...	1	Polishes and dressing, ...	2
Stone (quarried), ...	1	Printing, publishing, and book-binding, ...	2
Woollen goods, ...	3	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	3
Increased Capacity of Plants.	31	Rubber and elastic goods, ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	21	Stone (quarried), ...	2
Boxes (paper), ...	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, ...	2
Buttons and dress trimmings, ...	1	Woollen goods, ...	4

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Changes in Character of Product.	5	Suspensions for Vacations.	81
Boots and shoes, ...	2	Arms and ammunition, ...	2
Carriages and wagons, ...	1	Artisans' tools, ...	4
Cotton goods, ...	1	Bicycles, tricycles, etc., ...	2
Woollen goods, ...	1	Boots and shoes, ...	14
Changes in Character of Machinery.	11	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	2	Buttons and dress trimmings, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	6	Clocks and watches, ...	7
Food preparations, ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	11
Woollen goods, ...	2	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc., ...	1
Consolidations of Firms and Corporations.	6	Fancy articles, etc., ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	1	Furniture, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	1	Hosiery and knit goods, ...	4
Metals and metallic goods, ...	3	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	3
Stone (quarried), ...	1	Jewelry, ...	5
Removals of Firms and Industries from Massachusetts to Other States.	15	Leather goods, ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	5	Machines and machinery, ...	2
Cotton goods, ...	1	Metals and metallic goods, ...	7
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1	Paper, ...	3
Jewelry, ...	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	1
Machines and machinery, ...	2	Silk and silk goods, ...	1
Stone (quarried), ...	1	Sporting and athletic goods, ...	1
Wooden goods, ...	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, ...	1
Woollen goods, ...	3	Woollen goods, ...	2
Removals from one Town to another in Massachusetts.	19	Worsted goods, ...	5
Arms and ammunition, ...	1	Suspensions for Stock Taking.	50
Boots and shoes, ...	6	Artisans' tools, ...	1
Clothing, ...	5	Boots and shoes, ...	25
Cotton goods, ...	1	Carpets, ...	1
Jewelry, ...	1	Clocks and watches, ...	1
Lumber, ...	1	Clothing, ...	4
Machines and machinery, ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	2
Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	1	Electrical apparatus and appliances, ...	2
Straw and palm leaf goods, ...	1	Furniture, ...	1
Woollen goods, ...	1	Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1
Introduction of Electric Lighting and Power into Factories, etc.	9	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	4	Leather, ...	1
Clothing, ...	1	Machines and machinery, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	1	Metals and metallic goods, ...	3
Woollen goods, ...	2	Scientific instruments and appliances, ...	1
Worsted goods, ...	1	Silk and silk goods, ...	1
		Toys and games (children's), ...	1
		Woollen goods, ...	2
		Worsted goods, ...	1

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Suspensions on account of Low Water.	15	Suspensions for Curtailment of Production.	70
Arms and ammunition, ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	70
Clothing, ...	1	Suspensions on account of Accidents.	78
Cotton goods, ...	7	Arms and ammunition, ...	1
Machines and machinery, ...	1	Boots and shoes, ...	14
Metals and metallic goods, ...	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1
Paper, ...	2	Cotton goods, ...	37
Wooden goods, ...	1	Electrical apparatus and appliances, ...	1
Woollen goods, ...	1	Furniture, ...	1
Suspensions on account of High Water.	65	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1	Leather, ...	1
Carpetings, ...	2	Machines and machinery, ...	3
Cotton goods, ...	20	Metals and metallic goods, ...	1
Furniture, ...	1	Musical instruments and materials, ...	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	3	Paper, ...	1
Leather, ...	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	2
Lumber, ...	2	Woollen goods, ...	10
Machines and machinery, ...	11	Worsted goods, ...	3
Metals and metallic goods, ...	1	Suspensions on account of Dull Trade.	27
Paper, ...	8	Bicycles, tricycles, etc., ...	1
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	2	Boots and shoes, ...	2
Woollen goods, ...	8	Carpetings, ...	1
Worsted goods, ...	5	Leather, ...	1
Suspensions on account of Repairs and Improvements.	80	Metals and metallic goods, ...	1
Artisans' tools, ...	1	Paper, ...	2
Boots and shoes, ...	11	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	2
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, ...	1	Rubber and elastic goods, ...	2
Buttons and dress trimmings, ...	1	Woollen goods, ...	12
Clothing, ...	3	Worsted goods, ...	3
Cotton goods, ...	9	Suspensions (Temporary as to Duration).	111
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	1	Agricultural implements, ...	1
Jewelry, ...	3	Artisans' tools, ...	1
Lumber, ...	2	Boots and shoes, ...	18
Metals and metallic goods, ...	4	Carpetings, ...	1
Paper, ...	23	Clocks and watches, ...	2
Printing, publishing, and book-binding, ...	1	Clothing, ...	2
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	6	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, ...	3
Silk and silk goods, ...	2	Cotton goods, ...	4
Woollen goods, ...	10	Drugs and medicines, ...	1
Worsted goods, ...	2	Glue, isinglass, and starch, ...	1
Suspensions on account of Shortage of Materials.	5	Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1
Carpetings, ...	1	Jewelry, ...	19
Cotton goods, ...	3	Machines and machinery, ...	1
Worsted goods, ...	1		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Suspensions (Temporary as to Duration) — Con.		Suspensions on account of Retirement from Business (No Successor) — Con.	
Metals and metallic goods, ...	4	Clothing, ...	8
Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	1	Cordage and twine, ...	1
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	2
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	1	Food preparations, ...	1
Rubber and elastic goods, ...	2	Furniture, ...	1
Stone (quarried), ...	18	Glass, ...	1
Stone (cut and monumental), ...	19	Leather, ...	3
Woollen goods, ...	8	Leather goods, ...	1
Worsted goods, ...	2	Machines and machinery, ...	4
		Metals and metallic goods, ...	1
Suspensions (Indefinite as to Duration).	17	Musical instruments and materials, ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	2	Paper, ...	1
Carriages and wagons, ...	1	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc., ...	1
Clothing, ...	1	Scientific instruments and appliances, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	2	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, ...	1
Leather, ...	1	Toys and games, ...	1
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, ...	1	Wooden goods, ...	1
Rubber and elastic goods, ...	1		
Scientific instruments and appliances, ...	1	Sales of Plants in Whole or in Part.	73
Woollen goods, ...	3	Bicycles, tricycles, etc., ...	1
Worsted goods, ...	4	Boots and shoes, ...	11
		Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1
Suspensions (cause not given).	59	Boxes (paper), ...	3
Boots and shoes, ...	22	Building materials, ...	1
Buttons and dress trimmings, ...	1	Carriages and wagons, ...	5
Clothing, ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	2
Cordage and twine, ...	1	Dyestuffs, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	3	Fancy articles, etc., ...	1
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware, ...	1	Food preparations, ...	3
Jewelry, ...	4	Glass, ...	1
Leather, ...	2	Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1
Machines and machinery, ...	1	Jewelry, ...	8
Metals and metallic goods, ...	8	Leather, ...	1
Paper, ...	3	Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages, ...	2
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	2	Liquors (malt), ...	1
Woollen goods, ...	7	Liquors (distilled), ...	1
Worsted goods, ...	3	Lumber, ...	3
		Machines and machinery, ...	3
Suspensions on account of Retirement from Business (No Successor).	62	Metals and metallic goods, ...	5
Artisans' tools, ...	1	Musical instruments and materials, ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	33	Paper, ...	4
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1	Stone (quarried), ...	1
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, ...	1	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, ...	1
Building materials, ...	1	Toys and games (children's), ...	2
		Wooden goods, ...	1
		Woollen goods, ...	12
		Worsted goods, ...	1

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Sales of Plants to Industrial Combinations.	55	Fires during the Year—Con.	
Boots and shoes, ...	1	Lumber, ...	8
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, ...	14	Machines and machinery, ...	6
Carriages and wagons, ...	1	Metals and metallic goods, ...	5
Food preparations, ...	1	Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	1
Furniture, ...	1	Musical instruments and materials, ...	1
Liquors (malt), ...	10	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, ...	2
Machines and machinery, ...	8	Paper, ...	6
Metals and metallic goods, ...	4	Printing, publishing, and book-binding, ...	7
Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	3
Stone (quarried), ...	19	Rubber and elastic goods, ...	2
Plants Damaged by Explosions.	6	Saddlery and harness, ...	1
Boots and shoes, ...	1	Shipbuilding, ...	4
Fireworks and matches, ...	2	Silk and silk goods, ...	1
Gas and residual products, ...	1	Straw and palm leaf goods, ...	2
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, ...	1	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, ...	1
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, ...	5
Fires during the Year.	185	Trunks and valises, ...	1
Arms and ammunition, ...	1	Wooden goods, ...	8
Artisans' tools, ...	1	Woollen goods, ...	14
Boots and shoes, ...	24	Worsted goods, ...	2
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	4	Deaths of Manufacturers.	120
Boxes (paper), ...	1	Arms and ammunition, ...	2
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, ...	1	Awnings, sails, tents, etc., ...	2
Building, ...	1	Boots and shoes, ...	27
Carpetings, ...	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., ...	1
Carriages and wagons, ...	5	Building, ...	3
Chemical preparations (compounded), ...	1	Carriages and wagons, ...	2
Clothing, ...	3	Chemical preparations (compounded), ...	1
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, ...	1	Clothing, ...	3
Cordage and twine, ...	2	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus, ...	1
Cotton goods, ...	24	Cordage and twine, ...	1
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., ...	1	Cotton goods, ...	4
Electroplating, ...	1	Drugs and medicines, ...	1
Fancy articles, etc., ...	1	Electroplating, ...	1
Fireworks and matches, ...	2	Food preparations, ...	1
Food preparations, ...	5	Glass, ...	1
Furniture, ...	11	Jewelry, ...	8
Gas and residual products, ...	2	Leather, ...	5
Glass, ...	2	Leather goods, ...	1
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	2	Liquors (malt), ...	2
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc., ...	2	Machines and machinery, ...	10
Leather, ...	4	Metals and metallic goods, ...	8
Leather goods, ...	1	Models, lasts, and patterns, ...	1
Liquors (malt), ...	1	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals, ...	2
		Paper, ...	2
		Saddlery and harness, ...	1

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Deaths of Manufacturers — Con.		Deaths of Manufacturers — Con.	
Scientific instruments and appliances, ...	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . .	2
Silk and silk goods, ...	2	Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . .	1
Stone (cut and monumental), . . .	1	Wooden goods, ...	3
Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	1	Woollen goods, ...	12
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease, .	2	Worsted goods, ...	4

Corporations and Capital Stock.

In the following table, the number of new corporations formed during the year is shown, together with the amount of capital authorized by their charters; also increases and decreases in capital stock, classified by industries. These figures do not include private firms which, during 1900, changed from the individual form to the corporate form of management.

SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	Amount of authorized Capital
New Corporations.	48	\$10,535,500
Artisans' tools, ...	1	25,000
Boots and shoes, ...	11	260,000
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, ...	1	125,000
Carriages and wagons, ...	2	150,900
Clothing, ...	3	25,000
Cotton goods, ...	3	542,500
Electrical apparatus and appliances, ...	1	100,000
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, ...	1	5,000,000
Food preparations, ...	2	220,000
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1	10,000
Jewelry, ...	1	3,000
Leather, ...	2	85,000
Machines and machinery, ...	4	1,050,000
Metals and metallic goods, ...	4	1,700,000
Paper, ...	1	200,000
Polishes and dressing, ...	1	10,000
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries, ...	2	610,000
Rubber and elastic goods, ...	1	25,000
Woollen goods, ...	5	155,000
Worsted goods, ...	1	240,000
Increases in Capital Stock.	12	\$1,983,000
Boots and shoes, ...	1	3,000
Clothing, ...	1	20,000
Cotton goods, ...	8	1,730,000
Hosiery and knit goods, ...	1	10,000
Rubber and elastic goods, ...	1	150,000
Woollen goods, ...	1	25,000
Decreases in Capital Stock.	2	\$750,000
Boots and shoes, ...	1	50,000
Metals and metallic goods, ...	1	700,000

RECAPITULATION. 1899, 1900.

In the following table, we bring forward the subjects shown in the two preceding presentations in comparison with similar data contained in the Chronology for 1899:

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.	
	1899	1900
New establishments, etc., ...	160	156
Buildings constructed during the year, ...	73	119
Machinery added to plants, ...	175	146
Other additions to plants, ...	178	186
Addition of new class of product to manufacture, ...	28	20
Rebuilding of burned factories, etc., ...	19	15
Removals to new or larger quarters, ...	43	46
Resumption of business after protracted shutdowns, ...	29	5
Increased capacity of plants, ...	-	31
Changes from private firms to corporations, ...	20	23
Changes in firms, firm names, etc., ...	64	77
Changes in character of product, ...	7	5
Changes in character of machinery, ...	12	11
Consolidations of firms and corporations, ...	12	6
Removals of firms and industries to Massachusetts from other States, ...	3	-
Removals of firms and industries from Massachusetts to other States, ...	9	15
Removals from one town to another in Massachusetts, ...	27	19
Introduction of electric lighting and power into factories, etc., ...	19	9
Suspensions for vacations, ...	65	81
Suspensions for stock taking, ...	46	50
Suspensions on account of low water, ...	24	15
Suspensions on account of high water, ...	8	65
Suspensions on account of repairs and improvements, ...	68	80
Suspensions on account of shortage of materials, ...	-	5
Suspensions for curtailment of production, ...	1	70
Suspensions on account of accidents to machinery, etc., ...	78	78
Suspensions on account of dull trade, ...	13	27
Suspensions (temporary as to duration), ...	-	111
Suspensions (indefinite as to duration), ...	54	17
Suspensions (cause not given), ...	99	59
Suspensions on account of retirement from business (no successor), ...	65	62
Sales of plants in whole or in part, ...	137	72
Sales of plants to industrial combinations, ...	91	55
Plants damaged by explosions, ...	5	6
Fires during the year, ...	275	185
Deaths of manufacturers, ...	111	120
New corporations, ...	47	48
Amount of authorized capital, ...	\$5,721,000	\$10,535,500
Increases in capital stock, ...	20	12
Amount of increase, ...	\$4,225,500	\$1,938,000
Decreases in capital stock, ...	7	2
Amount of decrease, ...	\$1,110,800	\$750,000
Net increase of capital stock, ...	\$3,114,700	\$1,188,000

INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS.

In the following table, we reproduce, as a matter of record, the annual dividends paid in certain manufacturing corporations doing business in this Commonwealth as compiled by Joseph G. Martin of Boston. Comparison is made between the rates paid in 1899 and 1900.

Dividends.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS		NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS	
	1899	1900		1899	1900
Acushnet Mill Corporation, .	\$16	1820	City Manufacturing Co., .	6%	8
Ætna Mills, ...	2	9	Conanicut Mills, ...	6	8
A. L. Blackmer Co., ...	5	6	Cordis Mills, ...	10	10
Am. Agricultural Chemical,			Cornell Mills, ...	12½	13
(pref.), ...	1½	6	Crystal Spring M'fg Co., .	5¼	4½
American Glue Co. (pref.), .	8	8	Dartmouth M'fg Corporation,	4½	10
American Linen Co., ...	4¼	6½	Davol Mills, ...	5½	8
Am. Soda Fountain Co.			Diamond Match Co., ...	10	10
(1st pref.), ...	-	3	Dwight Manufacturing Co., .	10	12
Am. Steel & Wire Co., ...	-	5¼	Everett Mills, ...	5	6
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (pref.),	5¼	5¼	Fisher Manufacturing Co., .	5	6
Am. Sugar Refinery Co., . .	12	7½	Fiskdale Mills, ...	-	4
Am. Sugar Refinery Co.			Flint Mills, ...	6	8
(pref.), ...	7	7	General Electric Co., ...	3	6½
Am. Waltham Watch Co., . .	20	10	General Electric Co. (pref.),	7	7
Am. Woollen Co. (pref.), . .	3½	7	Globe Buffer Co., ...	8	7
Appleton Co., ...	6	7	Granite Mills, ...	6	8
Arkwright Mills, ...	0	4½	Grinnell M'fg Corporation, .	10	10
Arlington Mills, ...	6	6	Hamilton Manufacturing Co.,	4½	6
Ashton Valve Co., ...	7	7	Hamilton Woollen Co., ...	1	4
Atlantic Mills, ...	0	4	Hargraves Mills, ...	6	6
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.,	6	3	Hathaway M'fg Co., ...	10	12½
Barnard Manufacturing Co.,	3¼	8	Hathaway, Soule, & Harring-		
Bigelow Carpet Co., ...	4	1½	ton, Inc., ...	4½	2
Boott Cotton Mills, ...	3	6	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield		
Border City M'fg Co., ...	6	58	Co. (pref.), ...	4	4
Boston Belting Co., ...	8	8	Holyoke Water Power Co., .	10	10
Boston Duck Co., ...	8	10	International Paper Co.		
Boston Woven Hose & Rub-			(pref.), ...	6	6
ber Co. (pref.), ...	3	3	King Phillip Mills, ...	7½	58
Bowker Fertilizer Co., ...	7	6	Lancaster Mills, ...	8	8
Bristol Manufacturing Co., .	4½	6¾	Laurel Lake Mills, ...	3¾	6
Chace Mills, ...	6	6	Lawrence M'fg Co., ...	6	8
Chapman Valve Co., ...	12	12	Lowell Bleachery, ...	4	4
Chilcopee Manufacturing Co.,	6	6	Lowell Hosiery Co., ...	4	4

¹ \$4 of this extra in April.

² Also 16½ stock dividend Oct. 12, when capital stock was increased \$1,000,000.

³ One per cent of this extra.

⁴ See Lowell Manufacturing Co.

⁵ Also a cash dividend of 50 per cent.

⁶ 5 of this extra, in 1899 and 1900.

⁷ Capital increased from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, and a cash dividend of \$75 per share paid Dec. 1 from proceeds of sale of stock and 1st mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

⁸ 2½ of this extra in April.

Dividends — Concluded.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS		NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS	
	1899	1900		1899	1900
Lowell Machine Shops, ...	9	10	Revere Rubber Co., ...	4	4
Lowell Manufacturing Co., ...	1	1	Reversible Collar Co., ...	10	12½
Lyman Mills, ...	4	4	Richard Borden M'fg Co., ...	7½	9
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, ...	6	6	Robeson Mills, ...	8	6
Mechanics Mills, ...	5	6	Saco & Pettee Machine Co., ...	6	6
Merchants M'fg Co., ...	1	6	Sagamore M'fg Co., ...	5½	9
Merrimack Chemical Co., ...	7	7	Seaconnet Mills, ...	6	7
Merrimack M'fg Co., ...	6	26	Shaw Stocking Co., ...	6	6
Metacomet M'fg Co., ...	0	2	Shove Mills, ...	2½	14½
Middlesex Co., ...	6	6	Stafford Mills, ...	14	8
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., ...	1	1	Stevens Manufacturing Co., ...	8	8
Narragansett Mills, ...	5	8	Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., ...	-	23
National Biscuit Co., ...	1	4	Tecumseh Mills, ...	5	7½
National Biscuit Co. (pref.), ...	7	7	Thorndike Co., ...	8	8
National Lead Co., ...	1	1	Tremont & Suffolk Mills, ...	107	8
National Lead Co. (pref.), ...	7	7	Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory, ...	18	27
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., ...	2	4	Union Bag & Paper Co. (pref.), ...	3½	7
New Bedford Copper Co., ...	6	43	Union Cotton M'fg Co., ...	8½	110
New Bedford Cordage Co., ...	6	6	United Shoe Machinery Co., ...	4½	8
New England Cotton Yarn Co. (pref.), ...	0	6¾	United Shoe Machinery Co. (pref.), ...	3	6
New England Piano Co., ...	3	6	U. S. Envelope Co. (pref.), ...	7	7
Osborn Mills, ...	5	58½	U. S. Leather Co. (pref.), ...	5	6
Otis Mills, ...	10	10	U. S. Rubber Co., ...	2	2
Pacific Mills, ...	10	30	U. S. Rubber Co. (pref.), ...	8	8
Parker Mills, ...	5¾	6¼	Wampanoag Mills, ...	6	7
Pierce M'fg Corporation, ...	7	8	Wamsutta Mills, ...	6	6
Pocasset Manufacturing Co., ...	4½	6	Weetamoe Mills, ...	4½	6
Potomska Mills Corporation, ...	5	6	Whitman Mills, ...	6	7
Putnam Nail Co., ...	5	0			
Reece Button Hole Machine Co., ...	12	10			

¹ \$25 per share in 1899; combined with Bigelow Carpet Co. in 1900.

² Increased capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$2,750,000 in July, and reduced par value of stock from \$1,000 to \$100 — 10 shares for one.

³ \$8 per share in 1899 and 1900.

⁴ Consolidated with Revere Copper Co. and Taunton Copper Co.

⁵ Also a stock dividend of 25 per cent, and capital stock increased from \$600,000 to \$750,000.

⁶ Increased capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 in March, and at same time paid extra cash dividend of 20 per cent which just covered the increase.

⁷ Also a cash dividend of 25 per cent.

⁸ 6½ of this extra.

⁹ Organized in 1900 from a combination of Revere Copper Co., Taunton Copper Co., and New Bedford Copper Co.

¹⁰ 33½ extra dividend Oct. 27 when capital stock was increased \$500,000.

¹¹ Also a cash dividend of 15 per cent and stock dividend of 60 per cent when capital was increased from \$750,000 to \$1,200,000.

STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS.

In the following table is shown the highest and lowest stock price quotations for 1899 and 1900, together with the amount of capital stock on January 1, 1901, and the par value of stock. The figures were compiled by Joseph G. Martin of Boston.

Stock Price Quotations.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1901	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1899		1900	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Acushnet Mills, ...	\$500,000	\$100	-	-	326	319½
Am. Agricultural Chemical Co., ...	20,000,000	100	45	23½	34	20
Am. Agricultural Chem. Co. (pref.), ...	20,000,000	100	85	74	81	70
American Linen Co., ...	800,000	100	108	90	105	85
Am. Soda Fountain Co., ...	1,250,000	100	6	5	0	0
Am. Soda Fountain Co. (1st pref.), ...	1,250,000	100	52	43	*45	-
Am. Soda Fountain Co. (2d pref.), ...	1,250,000	100	11	9	0	0
Am Steel & Wire Co., ...	50,000,000	100	†72	†32	†59½	†28½
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (pref.), ...	40,000,000	100	†106¾	†84	†95	†69½
Am. Sugar Refinery Co., ...	36,968,000	100	186	114½	148½	96
Am. Sugar Refinery Co. (pref.), ...	36,968,000	100	122	110½	118	107
Am. Waltham Watch Co., ...	4,000,000	100	175	120	158½	137
American Woollen Co., ...	25,000,000	100	26¼	19	25¼	11¼
American Woollen Co. (pref.), ...	16,000,000	100	100	75	82¼	67
Appleton Co., ...	450,000	100	106	101	107½	104½
Arkwright Mills, ...	450,000	100	*92½	-	90	85
Arlington Mills, ...	2,500,000	100	106¾	100	105¼	100
Ashton Valve Co., ...	150,000	100	95	92½	100	87
Atlantic Mills, ...	1,000,000	100	65	44	67½	53½
Barnaby Manufacturing Co., ...	400,000	100	90	70	85	82½
Barnard Manufacturing Co., ...	495,000	100	100	77½	108	95
Bigelow Carpet Co., ...	4,020,000	100	†-	†-	95	80¼
Boott Cotton Mills, ...	1,200,000	1,000	822½	700	817½	760
Border City Manufacturing Co., ...	1,000,000	100	147½	105	155	100
Boston Belting Co., ...	1,000,000	100	210¼	185	211½	200
Boston Duck Co., ...	350,000	700	975	860	0	0
Boston Manufacturing Co., ...	800,000	1,000	462½	447½	376	350
Bowker Fertilizer Co., ...	1,000,000	100	122	91	85	80
Bristol Manufacturing Co., ...	500,000	100	-	-	100	91
Chace Mills, ...	750,000	100	110	95	98	88½
Chicopee Manufacturing Co., ...	1,000,000	100	95½	77¾	95	87
City Manufacturing Co., ...	750,000	100	-	-	125	118¾
Conanicut Mills, ...	120,000	100	-	-	102	100
Cornell Mills, ...	400,000	100	130	100	130	127½
Cornell Stocking Co., ...	23,000	100	-	-	100	98
Corr Manufacturing Co., ...	500,000	100	*87½	-	-	-
Dartmouth Manufacturing Co., ...	600,000	100	-	-	141	123
Davol Mills, ...	400,000	100	110	100	110	100
Dwight Manufacturing Co., ...	1,200,000	500	957½	852½	1,020	980
Everett Mills, ...	800,000	100	97	73¼	97½	95
Fisher Manufacturing Co., ...	500,000	100	-	-	*100	-

* Only sale.

† New York prices.

‡ See Lowell Manufacturing Co.

Stock Price Quotations—Continued.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1901	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1899		1900	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Flint Mills, ...	\$580,000	\$100	110	95	109	100
General Electric Co., ...	18,276,000	100	132	96	198¾	121
General Electric Co. (pref.), . .	2,551,200	100	166	135	156	135
Globe Yarn Mills, ...	1,200,000	100	90	65	-	-
Granite Mills, ...	1,000,000	100	110	95	125	110
Grinnell M'fg Corporation, . . .	1,000,000	100	*185	-	212	130
Hamilton Manufacturing Co., . .	1,800,000	1,000	855	657½	900	835
Hamilton Woollen Co., ...	1,000,000	100	51¼	40	51	48
Hargraves Mill, ...	800,000	100	110	100	110	99½
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co.,	2,000,000	100	0	0	15¼	12
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. (pref.), ...	4,000,000	100	0	0	91	85
International Paper Co., ...	20,000,000	100	†68½	†17	†26½	†14½
International Paper Co. (pref.), .	25,000,000	100	†95	†62¼	†75	†58
King Philip Mills, ...	1,000,000	100	135	102½	105	92
Knitted Fabrics Co., ...	100,000	100	-	-	*28	-
Lancaster Mills, ...	1,200,000	400	451¼	425	450	344
Laurel Lake Mills, ...	800,000	100	122	35	135	122½
Lawrence Manufacturing Co., . .	750,000	100	127¼	108½	150½	125
Lowell Bleachery, ...	400,000	100	82¼	75¼	75	69
Lowell Hosiery Co., ...	200,000	100	86¼	85¼	88½	84
Lowell Machine Shops, ...	900,000	500	800	651¼	797½	777½
Lowell Manufacturing Co., . . .	2,000,000	690	602½	520	†-	†-
Lyman Mills, ...	1,470,000	100	71½	52¼	74	66¼
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, . .	1,800,000	100	106¼	90½	104¼	98
Mechanics Mills, ...	750,000	100	90	70	98½	78
Merchants Manufacturing Co., . .	800,000	100	105	75	110	92½
Merrimack Chemical Co., ...	600,000	50	52¼	48	*52	-
Merrimack Manufacturing Co., . .	2,750,000	100	1,170	965	\$1,165	\$108
Metacomet Manufacturing Co., . .	238,000	100	-	-	*45	-
Middlesex Co., ...	750,000	100	118¼	115	118¾	109
Morley Button Hole Mach. Co., .	500,000	10	7½	4½	0	0
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co.,	600,000	50	-	-	180	177¾
Narragansett Mills, ...	400,000	100	108	90	108	100
National Biscuit Co., ...	30,000,000	100	†62	†31	†40½	†23
National Biscuit Co. (pref.), . .	25,000,000	100	†107½	†59	†96	†79½
National Lead Co., ...	14,905,400	100	†40½	†22½	†28¼	†15½
National Lead Co. (pref.), . . .	14,904,000	100	†115	†103½	†106½	†83
National Tube Co., ...	40,000,000	100	47	43½	69¾	41¾
National Tube Co. (pref.), . . .	40,000,000	100	98½	93½	106¼	88
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., . .	1,500,000	100	71	51¼	67½	60¼
New Bedford Copper Co., ...	250,000	100	-	-	120	120
New Bedford Cordage Co., . . .	225,000	100	-	-	113	103
N. E. Cotton Yarn Co. (pref.), . .	5,000,000	100	107½	101	103¼	96

* Only sale.

† New York prices.

‡ See Bigelow Carpet Co., successors.

§ Par value of stock reduced from \$1,000 to \$100 in July.

|| See Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., successors.

Stock Price Quotations — Concluded.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1901	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1899		1900	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
N. E. Gas & Coke Co., ...	\$14,000,000	\$100	37	16½	24	7½
Otis Co., ...	800,000	1,000	1,830	1,640	*1,852½	-
Pacific Mills, ...	3,000,000	1,000	2,225	2,000	2,520	1,950
Fairpoint Manufacturing Co., . .	300,000	100	-	-	75	75
Osborn Mills, ...	750,000	100	110½	90	112½	97½
Parker Mills, ...	800,000	100	110	100	108	100
Pierce Manufacturing Co., . . .	600,000	100	-	-	150	145
Pocasset Manufacturing Co., . .	600,000	100	117½	107	120	110
Potomaska Mills, ...	1,200,000	100	90	85¼	97	89¼
Putnam Nail Co., ...	300,000	100	101¾	70	64	50
Reece Button Hole Machine Co., .	1,000,000	10	14	11	12½	8½
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.,	800,000	100	121	105	133	112½
Robeson Mills, ...	78,000	100	*72	-	0	0
Saco & Pettee Machine Co., . .	800,000	100	-	-	*95	-
Sagamore Manufacturing Co., . .	900,000	100	117½	98	113	100
Sanford Spinning Co., ...	500,000	100	*97½	-	0	-
Seaconnet Mills, ...	600,000	100	105	100	105	90
Shaw Stocking Co., ...	360,000	100	120¼	119	0	0
Shove Mills, ...	550,000	100	105	85	105	65
Slade Mills, ...	200,000	100	102½	100	*100	-
Stafford Mills, ...	1,000,000	100	116½	105	112¼	100
Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co.,	577,000	100	†-	†-	102	90
Tecumseh Mills, ...	500,000	100	117½	90	117½	103½
Thorndike Co., ...	450,000	1,000	1,075	1,037½	0	0
Tremont & Suffolk Mills, . . .	2,000,000	100	140	134	157½	138¾
Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory,	300,000	500	1,225	1,100	1,300	1,250
Union Bag & Paper Co., ...	16,000,000	100	†45	†17¼	†25	†10
Union Bag & Paper Co. (pref.), .	11,000,000	100	†89	†71	†77¾	†56¾
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., .	1,200,000	100	200	137½	215	128
United Shoe Machinery Co., . .	8,930,800	25	39¾	28	33½	28
United Shoe Machinery Co. (pref.),	9,240,875	25	29½	22¼	25	22½
United States Leather Co., . . .	62,869,800	100	40½	5½	18½	8
United States Leather Co. (pref.),	62,869,800	100	85½	64½	78	65¾
United States Rubber Co., . . .	23,666,000	100	56¾	38¾	43	21
United States Rubber Co. (pref.),	23,525,500	100	120	100	105½	75
Wamsutta Mills, ...	3,000,000	100	110¼	95¼	107¾	104
Wampanoag Mills, ...	750,000	100	107½	92½	105¼	92½
Wason Manufacturing Co., . . .	300,000	100	*75½	-	-	-
Weetamoo Mills, ...	550,000	100	67½	55	67	57½
Whitman Mills, ...	550,000	100	-	-	115	105

* Only sale.

† New York prices.

‡ See New Bedford Copper Co.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The number of commercial failures in the United States in 1900 was 10,774. The total liabilities were \$188,495,678 and the total assets, \$88,079,555. Of these failures, 1,123, or 10.42 per cent, were in Massachusetts with liabilities of \$15,300,885 and assets of \$7,817,381, an increase over 1899, so far as relates to Massachusetts, of 180 in the number of failures, but a decrease of \$455,376 in amount of liabilities, and a decrease of \$839,200 in amount of assets.

The data presented in the following tables were supplied by R. G. Dun & Co. of New York and are taken from their official publication, *Dun's Review*. The first table exhibits the number of failures in Massachusetts from 1893 to 1900, inclusive, classified as manufacturing, trading, and other commercial.

Number of Commercial Failures. 1893-1900.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL FAILURES			
	Manufact- uring	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893, ...	356	718	14	1,088
1894, ...	285	546	5	836
1895, ...	288	270	9	567
1896, ...	299	563	19	881
1897, ...	301	605	18	924
1898, ...	314	674	15	1,003
1899, ...	355	555	33	943
1900, ...	383	649	91	1,123

The second table exhibits the liabilities of the establishments noted in the preceding table, under the same classification.

Amount of Liabilities. 1893-1900.

YEARS.	CLASSIFIED FAILURES—LIABILITIES			
	Manufact- uring	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893, ...	\$9,594,092	\$12,629,179	\$485,060	\$22,708,331
1894, ...	7,219,977	9,014,919	232,735	16,467,631
1895, ...	5,376,080	4,849,891	716,667	10,942,638
1896, ...	9,044,924	6,898,372	164,533	16,107,829
1897, ...	13,202,944	5,740,421	816,046	19,759,411
1898, ...	11,029,392	6,449,165	74,866	17,552,923
1899, ...	5,254,899	10,071,111	480,201	15,756,211
1900, ...	6,639,908	7,173,675	1,487,252	15,300,835

In the third table, we show the average amount of liabilities per failure for the years 1893 to 1900.

Average Liabilities. 1893-1900.

YEARS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES PER FAILURE			
	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893, ...	\$26,950	\$17,589	\$34,647	\$20,872
1894, ...	25,333	16,511	46,547	19,698
1895, ...	18,667	17,968	79,630	19,299
1896, ...	30,251	12,253	8,660	18,284
1897, ...	43,864	9,488	45,336	21,385
1898, ...	35,125	9,568	4,958	17,500
1899, ...	14,803	18,146	13,036	16,709
1900, ...	17,337	11,053	16,343	13,625

The relative proportions of the liabilities in manufacturing, trading, and other failures of the total are shown in the next table.

Proportion — Classified Liabilities of Total Liabilities. 1893-1900.

YEARS.	PROPORTION OF CLASSIFIED LIABILITIES OF TOTAL LIABILITIES			
	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893, ...	42.25	55.61	2.14	100.00
1894, ...	43.85	54.74	1.41	100.00
1895, ...	49.13	44.32	6.55	100.00
1896, ...	56.15	42.83	1.02	100.00
1897, ...	66.82	29.05	4.13	100.00
1898, ...	62.84	36.74	0.42	100.00
1899, ...	33.35	63.92	2.73	100.00
1900, ...	43.40	46.88	9.72	100.00

The next table exhibits the proportion of assets of liabilities in all failures considered.

Proportion — Assets of Liabilities. 1893-1900.

YEARS.	PROPORTION OF ASSETS OF LIABILITIES — TOTAL COMMERCIAL FAILURES		
	Assets	Liabilities	Percentages
1893, ...	\$12,049,296	\$22,708,331	55.70
1894, ...	6,861,021	16,467,631	41.66
1895, ...	4,342,003	10,942,638	39.68
1896, ...	8,738,546	16,107,829	54.25
1897, ...	13,951,479	19,759,411	70.61
1898, ...	11,384,683	17,552,923	64.86
1899, ...	8,656,581	15,756,211	54.94
1900, ...	7,817,381	15,300,835	51.09

In 1900 for each \$100 of liabilities there were \$51.09 in the form of assets; indicating, on this basis, a probable settlement, on an average, of 50 cents on the dollar.

54 STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. [Pub. Doc.]

The next table shows for the United States and for each State the aggregate and average amounts of liabilities in the failures which occurred among manufacturing establishments during the year 1900.

Aggregate and Average Liabilities. 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MANUFACTURING FAILURES		STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MANUFACTURING FAILURES	
	Total Liabilities	Average Liabilities		Total Liabilities	Average Liabilities
United States.	\$51,702,142	\$21,462	Mississippi, . . .	\$59,900	\$11,980
<i>Massachusetts, . .</i>	6,639,908	17,337	Missouri, . . .	551,703	8,898
<i>Alabama, . . .</i>	20,800	5,020	Montana, . . .	214,474	26,809
<i>Arkansas, . . .</i>	146,470	10,462	Nebraska, . . .	65,600	10,933
<i>Arizona, . . .</i>	1,000	1,000	New Hampshire, . .	292,716	22,517
<i>California, . . .</i>	338,001	4,122	New Jersey, . . .	4,543,809	51,048
<i>Colorado, . . .</i>	135,381	19,340	New Mexico, . . .	6,535	6,535
<i>Connecticut, . .</i>	2,657,720	27,685	New York, . . .	12,314,936	28,706
<i>Delaware, . . .</i>	39,200	13,067	North Carolina, . .	55,895	11,179
<i>District of Columbia,</i>	70,608	7,845	North Dakota, . . .	3,721	3,721
<i>Florida, . . .</i>	261,006	20,077	Ohio, . . .	1,686,502	17,942
<i>Georgia, . . .</i>	615,205	38,450	Oklahoma, . . .	1,400	1,400
<i>Idaho, . . .</i>	37,600	4,178	Oregon, . . .	240,529	15,744
<i>Illinois, . . .</i>	5,012,403	18,986	Pennsylvania, . . .	6,354,676	26,589
<i>Indiana, . . .</i>	376,464	9,653	Rhode Island, . . .	204,670	9,308
<i>Indian Territory, .</i>	134,300	22,217	South Carolina, . .	700	700
<i>Iowa, . . .</i>	464,675	7,876	South Dakota, . . .	25,567	12,784
<i>Kansas, . . .</i>	26,166	3,738	Tennessee, . . .	377,550	17,161
<i>Kentucky, . . .</i>	387,377	14,347	Texas, . . .	490,840	18,179
<i>Louisiana, . . .</i>	224,089	16,006	Utah, . . .	684,674	28,528
<i>Maine, . . .</i>	352,114	8,189	Vermont, . . .	274,223	16,131
<i>Maryland, . . .</i>	2,749,439	46,601	Virginia, . . .	281,298	15,627
<i>Michigan, . . .</i>	404,008	13,467	Washington, . . .	402,023	16,081
<i>Minnesota, . . .</i>	677,150	21,161	West Virginia, . . .	97,878	6,525
			Wisconsin, . . .	499,444	13,143

The final table exhibits the aggregate amount of liabilities in the United States so far as relates to establishments classed under the head of manufacturing failures.

Amount of Liabilities by Branches of Manufactures.

BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURES.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Iron, foundries, and nails, . .	\$5,071,160	\$5,945,834	\$2,106,189	\$1,119,901	\$2,615,159
Machinery and tools, . . .	5,753,385	4,714,317	7,286,389	2,700,478	6,990,746
Woolens, knit goods, etc., . .	8,364,198	1,491,880	6,423,700	1,094,760	4,299,719
Cottons, lace, and hosiery, . .	2,649,339	9,800,716	2,016,573	895,109	58,100
Lumber, coopers, etc., . . .	16,314,532	7,404,090	6,334,445	5,343,880	11,853,965
Clothing and millinery, . . .	4,596,218	2,482,646	2,426,944	3,599,076	3,351,479
Hats, gloves, and furs, . . .	1,091,602	701,654	505,210	195,690	326,587
Chemicals, drugs, and paints, .	2,653,116	820,077	2,833,356	1,103,297	627,868
Printing and engraving, . . .	3,535,445	3,215,839	2,264,097	1,408,080	1,259,084
Milling and bakers, . . .	4,021,012	2,869,476	1,119,564	1,306,897	826,503
Leather, shoes, and harness, . .	4,527,785	3,524,740	3,596,450	1,433,720	2,313,882
Liquors and tobacco, . . .	8,286,328	4,536,440	1,850,818	2,433,133	2,146,432
Glass, earthenware, and bricks, .	2,055,595	1,985,207	1,406,080	868,844	829,340
All others, . . .	29,542,136	18,372,192	17,369,546	7,789,299	14,203,328
TOTALS, . . .	\$98,463,861	\$67,865,088	\$57,544,361	\$30,792,164	\$51,702,142

BATTLE SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The recent allotment of a contract to the Fore River Ship and Engine Co. of Quincy, by the United States Government, for the construction of two 15,000-ton battle ships has awakened an interest in the shipbuilding industry and its history in this State, especially in relation to such plants as have been or are now engaged in the construction of war vessels for the Government.

Shipbuilding in America dates back to 1607, when the *Virginia* was built at the mouth of the Kennebec River. In 1614 the *Onrest** was built at New York, and in 1631 the *Blessing of the Bay* was launched by its owner, Gov. Winthrop. This vessel was built on the bank of the Mystic River, probably not far from the governor's house at "Ten Hills." There is a tradition that it was built on the north shore of the river, and, therefore, within the limits of Medford. The record concerning it is as follows:

"July 4, 1631. The governor built a bark at Mistic, which was launched this day, and was called 'The Blessing of the Bay.' Aug. 9, the same year, the governor's bark, being of thirty tons, went to sea. It cost £145. The owner said of it, May 16, 1636, 'I will sell her for £160.'"

These vessels were employed in the coasting or fishing trade, and it was not until 1640 that vessels for the transatlantic trade were launched in the Colonies. Shipbuilding, on an extended scale, was carried on during the Revolutionary War both by the Government and by private individuals. At the close of hostilities many of these vessels engaged in the East Indian and other foreign trades, and after the close of the war of 1812, packet ships, as they were called, were constructed to accommodate the immigration then beginning from Europe to the Colonies.

The great abundance of oak growing near the Merrimac River made that a favored locality for shipbuilding, and as early as 1650 Newbury, Salisbury, and Haverhill were actively engaged in the work. The famous frigate *Alliance* was built at Salisbury Point in 1778 and was the pride of the whole navy on account of her beauty and great speed. She was named in honor of the alliance between France and this country. The brig *Pickering* was built for the United States by the Merrills of Newburyport in 90 days and was sent to Boston, July 27, 1798, for her guns and crew. The ship *Merrimack* was built in 75 days at Newburyport and loaned to the Government, her keel being laid July 9 and her launching taking place Oct. 12, 1798. In 1799, the ship *Warren* was built by Daniel Webster at Salisbury under contract with the United States, and was launched September 26. In September, 1813, the United States sloop of war *Wasp* was launched from the yard of Orlando B. Merrill, Newburyport, and, about this time, two gunboats, numbered 81 and 82, were built in the town of Newbury by Stephen Coffin.

The first privateer fitted out within the limits of the original 13 colonies sailed from Newburyport in August, 1775, and was owned by Nathaniel Tracy. Privateers were built and fitted out at various other places; but the greater part of the regular ships of war constructed in the State were built in Boston and immediate vicinity. In Hart's shipyard, upon the site of which Constitution Wharf now stands, the frigate *Constitution* was built in 1797, and launched Oct. 21, 1798. The frigate *Boston* was built for the Government by subscription of the citizens of Boston at the same yard, the keel being laid Aug. 22, 1798, and the ship launched May 20, 1799, in the presence of John Adams, president of the United States. Among the other vessels built in Boston and vicinity under contract for the United States, or purchased after launching for the use of the Government, were the following: *Herald*, ship, launched 1798; *Essex*, ship, built at Salem, launched 1799; *Argus*, brig, launched 1803; *Spitfire*, ketch, launched 1805; *Vengeance*, bomb brig, launched 1806; *Frolic*, ship, launched 1813; *Rattlesnake*, brig, built at Medford, launched 1813; *Etna*, third of the name, bomb brig, launched 1846; *Stromboli*, bomb brig, launched 1846; *Edith*, steamer, launched 1847; and *Massachusetts*, transport steamer, ship rigged, built by Samuel Hall and E. H. Delano, launched 1845. In the war of 1812, Boston fitted out 31 privateers and Salem 40. At the

Charlestown Navy Yard,

which was established a hundred years ago for building, repairing, and equipping ships of war, there have been built 42 vessels of different rates and tonnage since it was first opened, the first ship having been launched in 1814. These vessels range from ships of the line down to small exploring brigs and barques, and include both steamers and sailing vessels, as will be seen by the following list:

* According to Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's History of New York, this vessel was constructed from the burned hull of a Holland vessel called the *Tiger* and was renamed the *Restless*.

NAME.	Description	Remarks
<i>Sail.</i>		
Independence, .	Ship of the line, . . .	Launched in 1814.
Vermont, . .	Ship of the line, . . .	Begun in 1818, launched Sept. 14, 1848.
Alligator, . .	Schooner, . . .	Launched Nov. 4, 1820.
Boston, . .	Ship, . . .	Launched Oct. 16, 1825.
Cumberland, .	Frigate, 1st class, . .	Begun in 1825, launched May 24, 1842.
Warren, . .	Sloop of war, 2nd class, .	Begun in 1825, launched Nov. 29, 1826.
Falmouth, . .	Sloop of war, 2nd class, .	Begun in 1826, launched Nov. 23, 1827.
Boxer, . .	Schooner-brig, . . .	Launched Nov. 22, 1831.
Consort, . .	Bark for exploring expedition,	Launched Oct. 29, 1836.
Porpoise, . .	Brig, . . .	Launched in 1836.
Cyane, . .	Sloop of war, 2nd class, .	Launched Dec. 2, 1837.
Marion, . .	Sloop of war, 3rd class, .	Begun in 1838, launched Apr. 24, 1839.
Bainbridge, .	Brig, . . .	Launched Apr. 26, 1842.
Erie, . .	Store ship, . . .	Launched in 1842.
Plymouth, . .	Sloop of war, 1st class, .	Launched Oct. 4, 1843.
<i>Steam.</i>		
John Hancock, .	Screw cutter, . . .	Begun, 1849; launched in 1850; lengthened in 1853.
Princeton, . .	Screw sloop, 3rd rate, . .	Launched 1851.
Merrimack, . .	Screw frigate, . . .	Launched June 15, 1855.
Hartford, . .	Screw sloop, . . .	Launched Nov. 22, 1858.
Narragansett, .	Screw sloop, 2nd class, .	Begun 1858, launched Feb. 15, 1859.
Wachusett,* .	Screw sloop, . . .	Launched Oct. 10, 1861.
Housatonic,* .	Screw sloop, . . .	Launched Nov. 20, 1861.
Maratanza,* .	Paddle-wheel double ender, .	Launched Nov. 26, 1861.
Canandaigua,* .	Screw sloop, . . .	Launched Mar. 28, 1862.
Genesee,* . .	Paddle-wheel double ender, .	Launched Apr. 2, 1862.
Tioga,* . .	Paddle-wheel double ender, .	Launched Apr. 18, 1862.
Tallapoosa,* .	Side-wheel double ender, .	Launched Feb. 17, 1863.
Pequot,* . .	Screw steamer, 4th rate, . .	Launched June 4, 1863.
Winoski,* . .	Paddle-wheel double ender, .	Launched July 30, 1863.
Saco,* . .	Screw steamer, 4th rate, . .	Launched Aug. 28, 1863.
Monadnock,* .	Double-turreted iron clad, .	Launched Mar. 23, 1864.
Ammonoosuc, .	Screw steamer, . . .	Launched June 21, 1864.
Guerriere,* . .	Screw steamer, 1st rate, . .	Launched Sept. 2, 1865.
Manitou, . .	Screw steamer, 2nd rate, . .	Launched Aug. 25, 1866.
Nantasket, . .	Screw steamer, 3rd rate, . .	Launched Aug. 17, 1867.
Alaska, . .	Screw steamer, 2nd rate, . .	Launched Oct. 31, 1868.
Vandalla, . .	Screw steamer, 3rd rate, . .	Rebuilt to take the place of sailing vessel of same name which was broken up; keel laid in 1872, launched Oct. 28, 1874.
Intrepid, . .	Torpedo boat, . . .	Keel laid 1872, launched Mar. 5, 1874.

* Engines for these vessels built outside of Navy Yard.

The following named vessels were begun at the Navy Yard, but never completed, and were finally broken up:

Virginia, sail, ship of the line; begun in 1818, broken up upon the stocks in 1833-34.

Pompanoosuc, screw steamer, first class; name changed to *Connecticut*; broken up in 1833-34.

Kewadin, screw steamer, first class, name changed to *Pennsylvania*; broken up in 1833-34.

Quinsigamond, double-turreted iron clad, first rate; name changed to *Oregon*; broken up in 1883-84.

Of the ships built at the Navy Yard, the only one not constructed of wood was the screw torpedo boat *Intrepid*, which was built of iron, but for various reasons it was not deemed a success by Navy officers in general. It was totally unlike the modern torpedo boat, being a small slow steam war vessel of limited efficiency, supplied with auxiliary sail power, and a single tube for discharging torpedoes ahead.

EAST BOSTON

has for a long time been a shipbuilding centre, and although operations have been principally confined to building and repairing mercantile vessels, quite a number of steam vessels have been constructed for the United States Government, both of wood and metal. The first iron steamer built here was the *R. B. Forbes*, a large screw ocean tug of 329 gross tons, for the use of the underwriters of this port. This vessel was constructed by Otis Tufts and finished in 1845. It was supplied with twin screw propellers of Ericsson design, especially adapted for outside work in rough water, and lived long enough to be bought by the Government during the Rebellion and to take part in the capture of Port Royal. There was a small iron paddle-wheel steamer constructed in East Boston about 1857, called the *Argentina*, which was leased to the Government by Capt. Forbes and others, the owners, for surveys on the La Plata River, made by Capt. Page of the Navy; and, about a year later, another, called the *Alpha*, a small paddle-wheel iron steamer of 19 tons register, was transported to the same waters upon the deck of the brig *Nankin*, by the same owners, to be used on similar service. Both of these vessels were built in East Boston, and one of them, the *Argentina*, was partly constructed at the Atlantic Works. The other may have been built by Otis Tufts. Mr. Tufts did not have a regular shipyard, but was able to build small steam vessels from the fact that his plant had a frontage on the water and was readily accessible. A wooden vessel is said to have been built in East Boston for the Italian government in 1850, and Augustus & George T. Sampson built a large steam vessel for the Turkish government, designed for the use of the Viceroy of Egypt, about the same time. At the yards of

Donald McKay,

located on Meridian Street from 1846 to 1854, and on Border Street from that year until 1868, several United States Government vessels were built, although Mr. McKay's worldwide reputation was made by the sailing vessels constructed by him for the mercantile service. He did, however, build at the latter yard a light-draft monitor and the steam double-ender *Ashuelot* during the War of the Rebellion, and, about 1873-4, he built, on contract for the Government, the hull of the *Adams*, third rate, the Government furnishing most of, if not all, the materials. Campbell & Brooks, who succeeded Donald McKay at the plant on Border Street in 1868, built there the hull of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* in 1873. The McKay plant was quite extensive, fronting 600 feet on Border Street and running back to the Harbor Commissioners' line on the water. Many mercantile vessels were built here, including Mr. McKay's masterpiece, the *Great Republic*, built in 1853, of 4,000 tons register, with four decks and four masts. In 1858,

Nathaniel McKay,

a brother of Donald, in company with a Mr. Gallagher, established a plant for the manufacture of boilers on Maverick and Border Streets, near the People's Ferry wharf, under the firm name of McKay & Gallagher. In 1860, on the retirement of Gallagher, the firm became McKay & Aldus. The scope of operations soon broadened into the building of machinery and iron vessels, many of which latter were constructed here for private owners, principally from New York. Several vessels for the Government were built here, viz.: the light-draft monitor *Squando*, and the *Phlox*, *Azalia*, and *Frederic W. Lincoln*. No sailing vessels were constructed. The plant, which was large enough to construct two vessels at a time, had no floating or dry dock, but these facilities were easily accessible. The firm went out of existence in 1866 and the plant became the property of the Atlantic Works in 1869.

Some other East Boston yards have constructed hulls for United States vessels, that of the revenue cutter *Rush* having been built by Smith & Townsend in 1873-5. Two large iron tugs, *Leyden* and *Palos*, still in the United States service, were built at Chelsea by James Tetlow about 1865-6. Mr. Tetlow was a boiler maker by trade, and had a small plant, including shop and wharf, near the present site of Campbell's coal yard, near the ferry, but

it was not originally designed for shipbuilding. The establishment which has, probably, executed the most Government work in East Boston is

The Atlantic Works,

incorporated May 2, 1853. The first plant occupied by this establishment was situated upon Chelsea Street, corner of Marion Street, at which place were constructed the iron steamers *Amoor*, *Ossuree*, *Delta*, and *Beta*, built for Russian and Chinese waters; the *Kilauea*, for the Sandwich Islands; and the *Pembroke*, for American owners. A composite iron and wood steamer, the *Nippon*, which afterwards became a United States blockading vessel during the Civil War, was also built here for American owners. All of these vessels were constructed previous to the Civil War. During that war, the iron monitors *Nantucket* and *Casco*, and the turrets for the monitors *Monadnock*, *Agamenticus*, *Passaconaway*, and *Shackamaxon* were built at this plant. In 1869, the corporation purchased the plant of McKay & Aldus, and in 1893, acquired the estate next south on New Street, upon which was then erected a brick and steel boiler shop, 100 x 226 feet, fitted with the most modern tools, making it equal in efficiency to any shop of its kind in the country. The present plant covers a large area, and is furnished throughout with the necessary tools and facilities for all kinds of marine work. It has traveling cranes in the machine and boiler shops, hydraulic and compressed air plants, flange machines, steam hammers, large rolls, marine railway, and iron shears at the end of its wharf capable of handling 100 tons. There is no dry or floating dock attached to the plant, but on an adjoining estate there are two large marine railways, and within a half mile is the Simpson dry dock, all of which are utilized when necessary.

There is extensive yard room and ample wharfage facilities for working upon several craft at the same time, and the plant is capable of constructing vessels complete, not exceeding 350 or 400 feet in length, of wood or metals, and it is especially adapted to the work of repairing steel hulls damaged by collision or otherwise, in which branch it has done a large amount of work during the past quarter of a century. The accessibility of the plant to persons for whom construction or repairing is being done, and its propinquity to the markets for labor and materials, have always had their advantages. Since the establishment of the later plant, the company has constructed the iron brig *Novelty*, 358 tons, for the transportation of molasses in bulk, and the iron steamer *William Lawrence*, 1,049 tons, for the Boston & Baltimore Line, in 1869, and, for the Government, the famous dredge boat, the *Essayons*, for use at the mouth of the Mississippi, in 1868, also the wooden steam revenue cutters *Rush* and *Samuel Dexter* (machinery built on the plant) in 1873-4, and the composite steam revenue cutter *Daniel Manning* in 1897. In addition, the company has built a fire boat, two police boats, and two quarantine boats (all steamers) for the city of Boston, 40 wooden tug boats, three steel and three wooden yachts for private parties; and they have now (March, 1901), under construction the steel and bronze yacht *Independence*, built as a possible defender of the American "Cup." Besides the above, the company has been extensively engaged in building marine machinery, including the engines and boilers for the war ships *Canandaigua*, *Sagamore*, *Sassacus*, and *Osceola* built during the War of the Rebellion; the *Franklin*, immediately after the close of that war; and the *Adams* and *Essex*, the hulls of all these vessels having been constructed elsewhere. The advantages which obtain in East Boston for shipbuilding are approached, in a measure, by those of

SOUTH BOSTON

where, in 1842, was built the first iron steamer in New England. This was the *McLane*, constructed by Jabez Coney for the United States, and designed for the Revenue Service. The *McLane* was 142 feet 9 inches long, 22 feet 2 inches broad, and had a depth of hold of 11 feet 11 inches. She was clincher built, wholly of wrought iron, and was propelled by Hunter wheels, that is, paddle wheels let into the side of the ship working horizontally and driven by horizontal engines. The vessel after being launched was tied up for a long time at Coney's wharf at the North End. The engines not proving a success, she was taken back to Coney's works and vertical paddle wheels substituted and operated by means of gearing. The ship served in the Mexican War and was engaged in the bombardment of Vera Cruz and Alvarado where her heavy batteries proved of great value. Shortly after the close of the war, the ship was sold by the Government, her engines taken out and used on a sugar plantation, and the hull devoted to other purposes. Mr. Coney had no regular shipbuilding plant, but carried on a machine shop on Foundry Street, near the water. He also built the engines for the United States steamer *Saranac*.

The first iron vessels constructed in this country of which there are any known records were the steamers *John Randolph*, 122 tons; *Chatham*, 198 tons; and *Lamar*, 196 tons; all built at Savannah, Ga., in the years 1834, 1836, and 1838, respectively. They were built of iron imported from Liverpool, England. The first iron vessel constructed in this country of iron manufactured in the United States was the *Valley Forge*, a steamer of 199 tons, built by Thomas Baldwin at Pittsburg, Penn., in 1839. The first iron vessels built and documented in the United States were the steamers *Black Diamond*, *Vulcan*, *Iron-sides*, and *Anthracite*, which were built by James Cunningham, in New York, in 1842. They were all of the same size, viz.: 137 gross tons, were propelled by screws, and were used in the coal carrying trade between New York and Philadelphia.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that in the construction of the *McLane*, Massachusetts practically entered the field of iron steamship building while it was in its earliest infancy in this country, and up to the War of the Rebellion Boston was one of, if not the foremost city in the Union in the line of building iron steam craft. These early builders were enterprising and daring, and single contracts for construction often ran as high as half a million dollars notwithstanding the limited size of the plants. Other machine shops later on built engines and boilers for Government craft, and, in 1864, Aquilla Adams constructed a light-draft monitor at his plant on First and L Street, which he occupied, together with a foundry on Fourth Street, for about two years. The first regular iron shipbuilding plant established in New England was that of

Harrison Loring,

located in South Boston near the Point, and called the City Point Works. Mr. Loring had for a number of years carried on machinists' work on First Street near Dorchester Avenue, when, in 1857, he built the plant now under consideration. It embraced seven acres of land located on First Street near the present House of Correction. There were 2 large ship houses in immediate connection having machine, boiler, and blacksmith shops. There was a water frontage of 550 feet, upon which he built a pier 700 feet in length, which increased in large measure the efficiency of the plant for repair work. The shops were supplied with the best tools of the day, and both steam and sailing vessels of iron were constructed. An iron steamer called the *Sestos* was built here in 1857-8 for the Hooghly River in India, and was the first built on the Scotch and English principle of framing with angle iron. Previous to this, vessels had been framed in this country with flat iron, to which the plates were fastened by means of iron straps passing over the bars and riveted to the plates. The *Sestos* proved so great a success that it was duplicated in the *Contest* a year later for the same owners.

In 1859-60 two iron paddle-wheel vessels, the *Massachusetts* and *South Carolina*, were constructed to ply between Boston and Charleston, S. C., and were the first vessels purchased by the United States during the Civil War. They were used continuously as blockading ships on the Southern coast until the close of the war. Immediately after these steamers, Mr. Loring built the two iron screw steamers *Merrimac* and *Mississippi*, of 2,000 tons each, which were used by the Government as transports; they were very strong and, for their day, very fast. Between 1861 and 1865, two monitors, *Canonicus* and *Nahant*, and the double-enders *Winnipeg*, the latter for Southern river service, were built. Later numerous tug boats were constructed, and, about 1890, three composite light-ships were built for Government service. Between 1890 and 1893, three steel tugs for the navy were built, viz.: *Iwana*, *Narkeeta*, and *Juanita*, and the 2,000-ton cruiser *Marblehead* which took a prominent part in the recent Spanish-American War. Within a few years the plant has been converted to other uses.

In addition to the complete vessels built at the Loring works, the Government steamer *John Hancock* was remodelled in 1853, and one of the first surface condensers made was placed in the ship. The machinery for the *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship, was finished at these works in 1858, and placed aboard the ship, and between 1862 and 1865 the machinery for the *Kewadin* was constructed here and sent to the Navy Yard for storage, as, owing to the close of the war, the vessel was never finished. About 1880, these engines were placed in the *Hartford*, where they did service until recently, when the ship was reconstructed.

QUINCY.

In 1884, there was established at East Braintree, a small business known as the Fore River Engine Co., occupying a shop about 25 feet square, to manufacture small marine engines of about 200 horse power capacity, as well as other machinery. In February, 1901, this company reorganized under the laws of New Jersey as the

Fore River Ship and Engine Company,

for the purpose of carrying out a contract for two of the largest battle ships ever constructed in the United States. Under its old title, in 1899, the company obtained a contract to construct two 400-ton torpedo boat destroyers for the United States Government, and, early in 1900, they were awarded the contract for the 3,500-ton protected cruiser *Des Moines*. In this same year they completed a 600-ton light-ship for the Government, and in February, 1901, were awarded the contract for the two 15,000-ton battle ships before mentioned.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the rapid progress made by this establishment since it began operations in 1884. At that time the company occupied a very small plant and employed during the first year only 6 men, while the value of the product did not exceed \$10,000. In 1888, a building 100 x 50 feet was added, a large number of up-to-date machine tools were purchased, and the land area increased to two acres. In 1890, the company began building the hulls of yachts and tugs, in addition to the machinery, the largest being about 100 tons. Previous to this, the number of employes had been gradually increased from 6 to 200, and during 1900 the maximum number reached 500. At the present time (March, 1901), 600 hands are employed, and by the end of this year, in consequence of the Government contracts secured, the force will be increased to 1,500; while in 1902 it is contemplated to have 2,500 men at work. This, it is expected, will be the greatest number employed at one time, and will mean the probable distribution of over \$50,000 in wages each week.

In 1900, the company designed and entered upon the construction of its great shipbuilding plant at Quincy Point. This action was taken in order to acquire more room and greater depth of water, and also because the tools to be installed for the construction of the 3,500-ton cruiser were heavy enough to build much larger ships, and it was not deemed advisable to set up such appliances in a locality where they could not be fully utilized. The plant when completed will be the largest in the United States, and capable of finishing complete the largest mercantile or war ship yet designed. Work of a wider scope can be carried on here than in any other shipbuilding plant in this country, since it is the only establishment having steam hammers large enough to make the heaviest forgings needed for the largest ships, including the propeller shafts, it being possible to forge a steel ingot weighing 40 tons. In addition to this, the company constructs for the vessels built, all the auxiliary machinery such as steam pumps, electric-light engines, steering engines, etc.

The area embraced by the plant is 75 acres, including docks. The buildings, which are of wood, are very systematically arranged and consist of forge, boiler, machine, joiner, and carpenter shops, storehouse, foundry, tool house, restaurant, and office. It is equipped with electric light, which is manufactured on the premises. All heavy machine and shipbuilding tools are operated by independent electric motors, instead of being driven by belts, while the small machine tools are arranged in groups under short shafts, each shaft being run by an electric motor. The plan of the plant includes a floating dock which will be constructed within two years.

The addition of this great establishment to the industries of Massachusetts, with its large expenditure for labor, should be of great benefit to our workmen, and marks a new era in the shipbuilding industry of the Commonwealth.



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